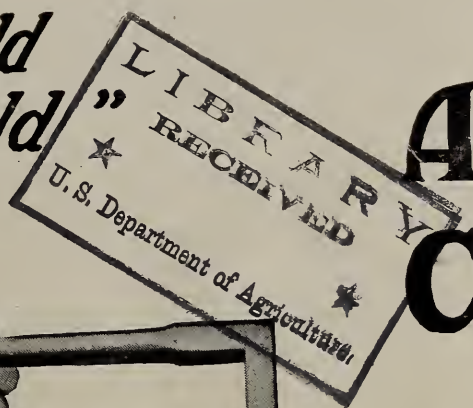


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62.27 "The Seeds that Yield
are Sold by Field"



Annual Catalog

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.



Shenandoah Iowa

1916

Want any Vegetables To-day?

The Seedsman's Conscience

Some one has said that "The trial ground is the seedsman's conscience, staring him in the face all summer with his mistakes, or praising him for his carefulness."

The Gospel Truth. That is the Gospel truth, too. Every word of it. I count my trial grounds the most important part of my seed business. Old Mother Nature won't lie to me. If she shows up a mistake in some lot of seeds and proves it to me in the trial grounds, I take it meekly, and strive to do better next time.

Biggest Trial Grounds in the West. Do you know that I have the most extensive and thorough trial grounds in the west. There is no seedsman anywhere in this part of the country that puts in anywhere near the time and space I do in growing and testing the seed stock he sells. That is why I am so positive in what I tell you, and so certain I am right about it.

Everything Tested and Compared. From every variety of seeds I sell I save out a sample and plant it in my trial grounds, alongside of samples from a lot of other leading growers. Last summer I had over 1,000 different samples, all planted separately, marked, staked and watched carefully. It's pretty hard to fool me after I have watched the garden all summer. If anything goes wrong, or I have better stocks than the other fellow, or he has better than mine, I know it before any one else does.

Revelation of the Microscope. It's hard to fool the microscope. Look at these samples of clover seed pictured here. They are taken with a microscopic attachment on the camera, making the seed look ten times its natural size. Any one of the samples would look fairly good to the naked eye, and a good salesman could sell you any one of them by shading the price a little. If you saw them enlarged this way though, a man couldn't run fast enough to give you those lower ones. You may not be in shape to test them rigidly yourself, but I am, and if I sell you seed for first class, you can bank on it that I know what I am talking about. I've seen them the way they look in these pictures.

The Verdict of Test Boxes. All fall, and winter, and spring, they are at work and they tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." No matter in how big a hurry we are to use out of a bag of seeds, we wait till we get the decision of the test boxes. They are the court of last resort, and, if the germination shows up poor, the bag of seed goes on the dump. That's why I feel safe in offering to replace free any seeds that are bad. I'd be a fool to make that offer unless I knew what I was talking about.

The Summing Up of the Whole Matter. I tell you this thing of the purity and germination of seed is a mighty important proposition. Just look carefully at those clover seed photographs again. How would you like to get a dose of that No. 3 or No. 4? The man who sells you the seed may mean well, but if he has had the decision of the microscope, and the test box, and the accumulated lessons of several years of trial grounds, he knows positively what he is talking about. He would be a fool or a rascal, or both, to sell anything but good seeds after the chance he has had to know the difference.

Whatever you buy of me, if it don't look like your money's worth, you can have your money back.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back. It is agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not entirely satisfactory, and money will be refunded, and that we will refill at any time any garden seeds, flower seeds, or flower bulbs, with which you do not feel entirely satisfied; but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

Henry Field Seed Company



Inspecting the Test Boxes

Every lot of seeds must show a rigid test before it is used. This is a special incubator-seed-tester made for me by M. M. Johnson, Clay Center, Neb. We use it for the garden seeds. We have a big, specially built tester for the seed corn. H. F.

What the Microscope Shows

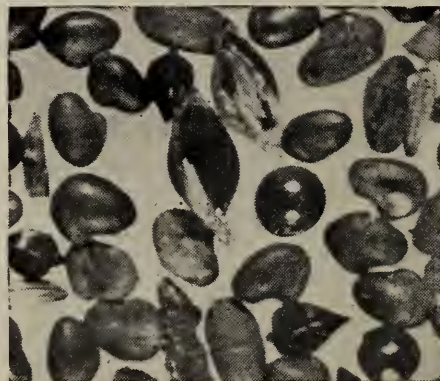
Sample of Clover Seed Magnified
10 Times



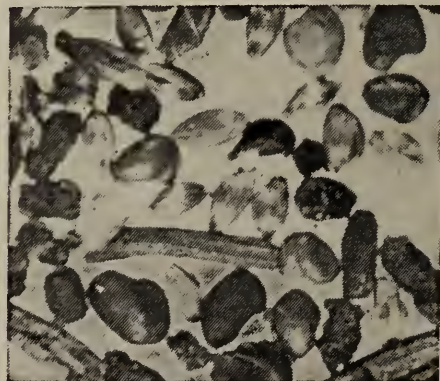
Pure Clover Seed. Large, plump, even size, and no weed seed or trash. This kind of seed gives a crop of clover that is worth money—and that is what you are after these days.



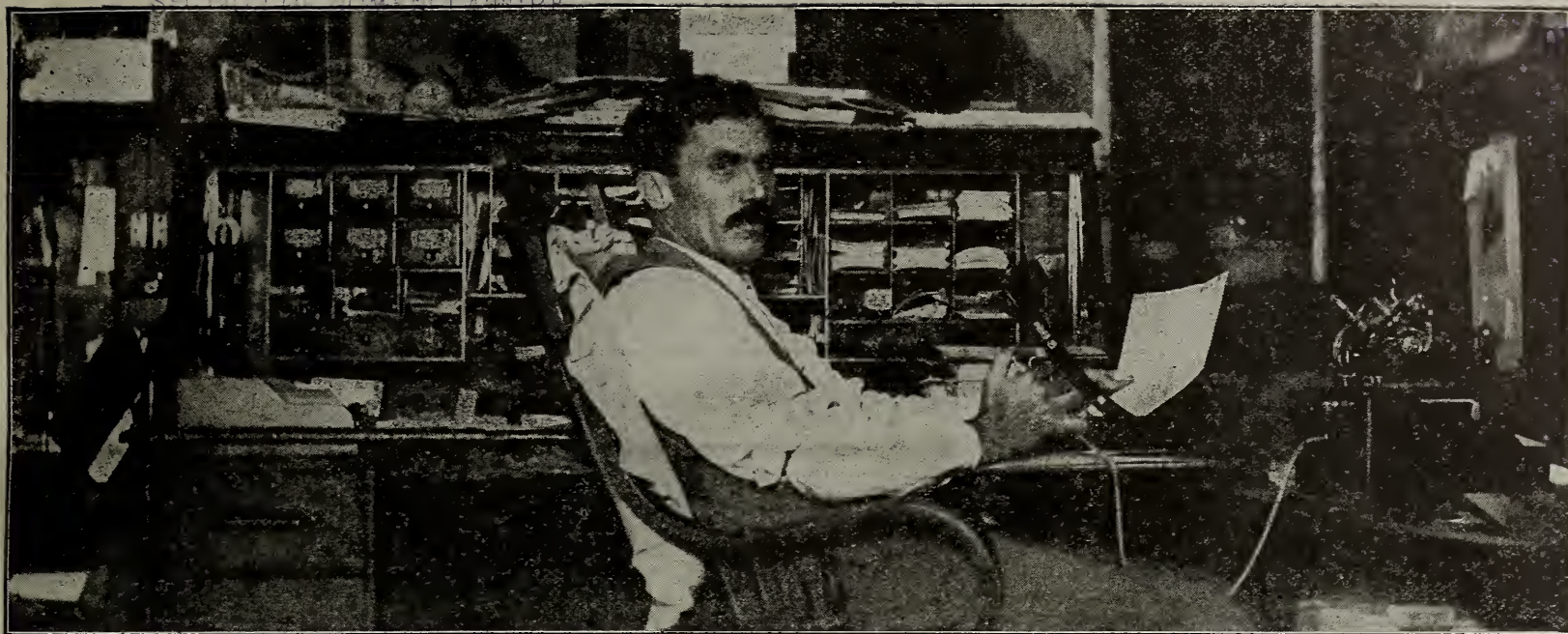
Second-grade Clover Seed. Seed uneven, some shrunken, and some weed seeds. If you sow such stuff, you won't get a crop worth cutting. It would be dear as a gift.



Dangerous Clover Seed. Looks fairly well, but full of bad weed seeds. Nine kinds of noxious weeds in small sample shown. Do not buy such at any price.



Trashy Clover Seed, full of all kinds of weed seeds and miscellaneous calamity. Better let the ground lie idle than to waste time sowing such trash. It would be ten dollars an acre damage if you got it for nothing. You can get good seed if you insist on it.



THIS PICTURE shows how I answer your letters. I don't really write them. It would take too long. I just sit up all evening and talk it at the dictaphone just like I was talking direct to you, and next morning in takes two or three girls to copy it all off and send it to you. It works fine. I couldn't answer a tenth part of the letters I get if it wasn't for this.

My Own Page

I call this my own page. The rest of the book is written to suit you and the rest of the folks. It must be done just about right. No mistakes, and no wrong grammar, and no waste space.

But this page I write just to suit myself. If it don't suit you, you don't have to read it. You can go on and read the rest of the book and come back to this later when you haven't anything else to do.

A catalog has to be written about so so. It must be exact and painstaking and complete, and just about a cross between an encyclopedia and a price list.

It's lots of work writing one. I have been working on this one several months. I wrote every word of it myself and laid out the pages, and watched it put in type, and corrected the proofs, and helped set the ink on the big press when it started running.

But it's done now, all but this page. You know in a book of this kind the first page is always the last one printed. After the rest of the book is all in type, and waiting for the press to start on the last section, then I write this page.

It's been a great old year, hasn't it? How has it treated you anyway? We came through pretty well all things considered, and I guess we all did. We are pretty lucky to be alive and at work and with a prospect of making garden next spring.

The seed business has been fine. Better than ever. We are getting more customers and better customers all the time. Every one brings in two or three new ones. And they are all welcome.

And such nice letters we get from them. That is the best part of the seed business. My wife says she believes I would stay in the seed business anyway, even if I didn't make a cent, just for the sake of the letters.

I hope you'll like the catalog. Its a sort of a home-made affair and not specially artistic, but I have tried to make it helpful and honest and entertaining. And we have done all the work on it ourselves from start to finish.

If you don't want to take time to read it you can look at the pictures anyway. Its great on pictures. They are real pictures, too. Not the highly inflated, imaginary kind you sometimes see.

I suppose you read Seed Sense, so you know about our vacations last summer. Of
Printed in our own Private Printshop, of course.

course we had to take a camping-out trip with the auto, but we made it a different kind of a trip this time. We went and camped out at the state fair.

We went with the auto and the trailer and took our regular tent and camp outfit, and camped on the fairgrounds for a week and took in the fair. Had a great time of course. All the children went, Ruth and all. Met lots of customers and got acquainted with lots of new folks, and had a good time all around.

I hope you all have fine gardens this year. I believe its going to be a good year for all of us. Plan on having the best garden you ever had. Of course, you ought to buy the seeds of me, but whether you do or not, read this catalog through and you will get a lot of good ideas about gardening that won't cost you a cent,

And if you will read Seed Sense regular you will get a lot more. I will send you a sample copy either with this catalog or soon afterwards. And if you happen to get an extra one, you can pass it on to a neighbor.

And remember to speak a good word for me whenever you can. Its a great help. It goes farther than all the advertising I can do in the papers. I'd do as much for you any time.

If the seeds have done well, and I have treated you right, and you like the catalog and Seed Sense, tell your neighbors about it, and loan them your catalog, or give it to them and I will send you another. It all helps.

Come and see me sometime. I will be mighty pleased to see you and will show you all through the house. If you can't come and see me, write me a letter anyway. Whether you order or not, you can be friendly. If I can help you in any way with advice or information, or any other way, just help yourself.

And of course I want an order. Even if its not very large send it along anyway. It takes orders to keep this business running, and besides I know I can do you some good in the seed line. The business couldn't succeed if I didn't.

Now, I won't bother you any more, and you can go ahead and read the catalog and fill out the order sheet in the back.

Write soon.

HENRY FIELD.

P. S.—Don't forget about Seed Sense. You can get it for a year for only 25c or get it free if you order \$2.00 or over.

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Ruth Sends Her Love



It all started from my mother reading the James Vick seed catalog to me; it was my dearest possession.



A kind-hearted old lady gave me an order for 50 cents' worth of seeds. My first order.



At eight years of age I embarked in the gardening business, walking two miles to town with garden stuff to sell.



Worked in seed store at \$3.50 a week, but the inspiration I gained made it worth while.



When I was twenty-one, I was doing a big market business on my own little truck farm.

An Apology

This story below is old to the old customers and I wish to apologize to them for printing it again, but is new to the new customers, and I am re-printing it for their benefit. You old customers can skip it or read it over again, just as you please. The new customer should read it, for nothing else will give so good an idea of what this business is like and why it grows as it does.

The Beginnings of a Seed Business

IT IS always interesting to look at a big business and know the inside history of it, the reasons for its being, and how it started. My seed business now ranks as one of the dozen largest in the United States. I have customers at probably every post-office in the country. I have a lovely big fire-proof building, and over 100 people working for me; it all traces back to 50 cents' worth of home-grown flower seed which I put up and sold over thirty-seven years ago when I was a boy five years old.

I think it all started from the reading of the James Vick catalog. James Vick was really the father of the mail-order seed business, and I can remember yet just how that catalog looked to me. It was my dearest possession, and I can remember yet having my mother reading it out loud to me. Up to that time my ambition had been somewhat divided, and I did not really know whether I wanted to be a policeman or a railroad engineer, but it certainly was to be one of the two. After studying that catalog, however, I wanted to be a seedsman, and I insisted that my mother write to Mr. Vick to that effect.

The dear old man wrote me a personal letter in reply, which I carried around till I wore it out. He also sent me a colored picture of gladiolas, the first I had ever seen.

All the next summer I was saving seed every chance I got, but when fall came, to my sore disappointment, I could not find any one who would buy them. Finally Aunt Martha Long, a kind-hearted old lady, out of the goodness of her heart, gave me an order for 50 cents' worth of flower seeds, and I think I must have worked several days making up by hand the little envelopes to put the seeds in, and getting them filled to my satisfaction. It may interest you to know that this old lady was until recently living at an advanced age out in California, and was still a customer of the Henry Field Seed Co.

At eight years old I embarked in the market-gardening business for myself, walking two miles to town with a basket on each arm. My father and I were in partnership on the deal, and I got half the proceeds. The little old account book shows I cashed \$3.65 for my share. I was not in the seed business yet, but I was getting as near to it as I could.

About this time I got a prize of a silver dollar from my Sunday school teacher for perfect attendance. I invested the whole thing in pansy seed and was going to get rich raising pansy plants to sell. After they were grown I was unable to sell any, as ours was a little country town with no market for flowers.

Every year I got more and more into the market-garden business. My father was a live-stock farmer, but my tastes ran entirely to garden stuff, and flowers and fruit. He humored me in this and allowed me to have practically a free hand at my kind of farming, and worked up quite a trade on strawberry plants and seed potatoes of improved varieties.

At fifteen I got my first experience in real seed business. At that time, Livingston's Seed Company, then and now of Columbus, Ohio, had a branch house at Des Moines, Iowa, in charge of one of the sons, Josiah.

I went to Des Moines and worked in the seedhouse all winter for him. It was there I met the late A. W. Livingston, of tomato fame, a lovable old man, and I gained from him a bigger and better idea of the seed business than I had ever had up to that time. I worked for \$3.50 a week that winter and paid \$3.00 of it for board, but what I learned, and the inspiration I gained, made it richly worth while.

I could not get into the seed business on my own account yet, however, as it kept me busy making a living, but all of the time I was dreaming about how I would run a seed business if I got the chance, and it may interest you to know that the plans formulated at that time, now over twenty-two years ago, are the identical plans that have made the Henry Field Seed Company the great and prosperous firm it is, and are still the backbone of the business.

By the time I was twenty-one I was doing a big trucking and market-garden business on my own account, was married and settled down on a little truck-farm of my own (bought on long time). I had a big local trade in strawberry plants and seed potatoes, and about this time I began to broaden out into a seed business in a small way. I raised seeds myself from choice strains developed in my market-garden business, and the neighbors kept coming to me for seeds. They noticed that I had pretty fair luck with gardening, and they wanted the "same seeds that I used," so I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter, and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I was the whole thing myself, from catalog to delivery wagon. I sold good, dependable seeds at a reasonable price, and helped my customers in every way to make a success with them. Of course, the business spread.



I took to soliciting orders among my neighbors every winter, and would work nights and stormy days putting up the seeds and getting them ready for delivery. I sold good, dependable seed at a reasonable price, and helped my customers in every way to make a success with them.



My first catalog — a little four page folder that I printed nights myself, on a hand-power printing press. My business was very small then. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with some pictures in it.



We are still growing. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Most of our new business comes from personal recommendations of satisfied customers. But back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods.



We furnish nearly one-third of the postal business of this town, and have the largest winter payroll in the town, employing over a hundred people in the different departments. Our postoffice here does more business than any other in this congressional district. We keep our postmaster and his employees on the run sometimes.



My First Seed House in 1902

It wasn't long before I was supplying half of the county, and getting mail orders from outside. I had to turn the front room of our little four-room house into an office, and the barr into a seedhouse. Pretty soon I had to get out a catalog or price list. This was in 1899, seventeen years ago now. It was a little four-page folder that I printed myself nights on a hand-power printing press. I worked nights for two weeks or more getting out a few thousand of them. The next year I had a twelve-page catalog with some pictures in it, but of course, the business was as yet very small.

About 1902 I built my first seedhouse, a story and a half structure costing about \$500, and with my name in big letters across the front of it. Maybe you think I wasn't proud of it. It seemed a terrible venture to put that much money into a business, and the building was really bigger than it seemed I would ever need, but I had the nerve to go ahead with it. Above is the photograph of it.

That was 12 years ago. Well, we had to build an addition to that building every year. By 1907 we had built on every side of it and there was no room to build any farther. In 1903 we had put out our first catalog. It was thirty-two pages, nicely printed and with a colored cover. About that time, possibly the next year, I started the crusade for selling seed corn in the ear instead of shelled. The seed trade laughed at me, then growled at me. They said I was unsettling the whole seed business, but my customers liked it, and they simply swamped me with seed-corn business. Practically every seedsman in the United States now offers ear seed corn.

Then along about 1906 I commenced grading my shelled seed corn, so it would run in an edge drop planter. This was the first attempt any seedsman ever made to do such a thing. They all do it now — they have to.

All this time the business had been growing and expanding until it had entirely out-grown our facilities, so in 1907 some of my friends told me I ought to incorporate the business and let them help me. They offered to go in with me and help put the business in shape so that we could take care of the customers in the right manner, so we organized the HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY with \$75,600 capital and put up a fine, big, fire-proof seed house down near the track where we could load and unload the cars right at our own platform. Here is a picture of the building just as it looks, but it does not show the seed corn annex, which is a building about the same size, but not so tall, on the other side of the main building, as it shows in the picture.

We have beautiful grounds around the building, all planted to flowers, and trial grounds, and such as that. The seed growing is on farms further out, except small par-

ticular lots which I have here on the home grounds, where they can be right under my eye. We have a splendid printing office right in the building, where we do all of our own printing. In a busy time we have over 100 people working in the different departments. We furnish nearly one-third of the postal business of this town, and have the largest winter pay-roll in the place. We have probably the finest collection of peonies in the world, over 300 named varieties, many of them very rare. We have a collection of gladiolas which flower lovers have come hundreds of miles to see when they were in bloom. We have built up the grade of seed corn around Shenandoah until Page county is known for the excellence of the seed grown here, and it all traces back to the five-year-old boy studying Vick's catalog and making a sale of 50 cents worth of flower seed.

And we are still growing. Our increase last year was over 50 per cent. At the time this is written, our increase this year so far is above 80 per cent over last year. Where it will stop I don't know. Every customer recommends me to two or three others. Of course, I have advertised, and sent out nice catalogs and all that; but back of it all is the fact that I have delivered the goods.

All the good advertising in the world wouldn't do a bit of good if I didn't back it up with value received. I know that as well as you do. The advertising is simply my show-window to attract customers. After they come once, it is up to me to keep them coming, and I really believe that four-fifths of our new business comes not from advertising, but from the personal recommendations of satisfied customers.

HENRY FIELD.
P. S. — I want your help to make the business bigger yet. Speak a good word for me to that neighbor of yours and hand him your catalog. I will gladly send you another.

The Business As It Is

This story was written and printed several years ago, but there is nothing special to be added to it now to bring it down to date. We are going on just the same as ever, and following out the same policies that we have stuck to from the start. We are not getting rich, but we are getting three meals a day and a fair amount of clothes and a place to live, and that's about all any one is getting. The business is flourishing like a green bay tree. We have two more buildings now, have a big print shop, where we print this catalog and Seed Sense and all the other printed matter we use, and we have more customers and more friends and better seeds than ever.

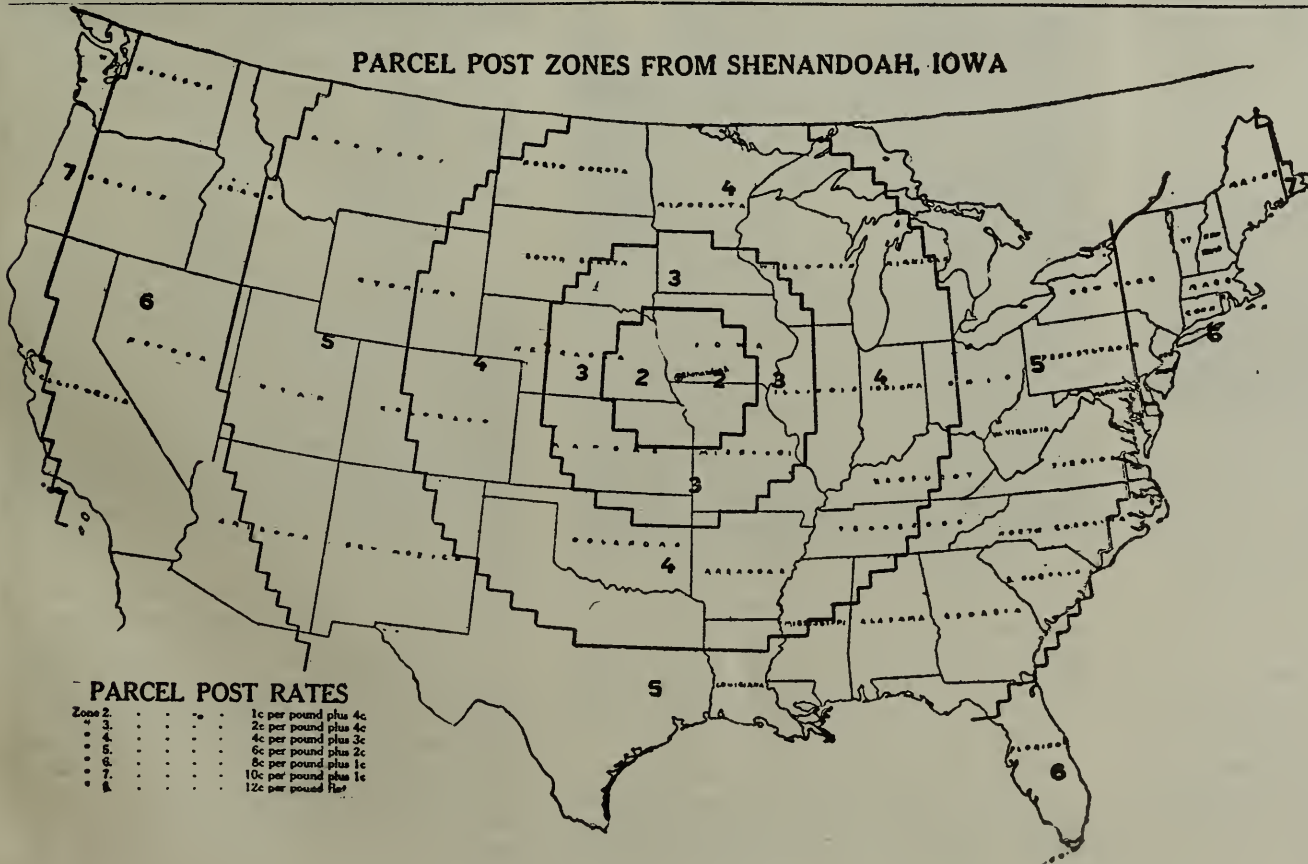
We send catalogs and seeds to practically every postoffice in the United States. Our postage expense last year was over 42,000, or more than all the rest of Shenandoah put together.

In the busy time we have as high as 160 people working here at the seed house.



Our Big, New, Fireproof Building, Built in 1907

PARCEL POST ZONES FROM SHENANDOAH, IOWA



Parcels Post Zones

From

Shenandoah, Iowa

This map shows you where we are located, and you can see at a glance what zone you are in from our place. By figuring up from the table below you can tell what the parcels post charges would be on merchandise from here. Remember that a fraction of a pound is always charged as a full pound. For instance: 18 ounces would be called 7 pounds. Also remember that there is an extra charge on the first pound. Here are the rates.

- Zone 1, 1c per lb., plus 4c.
- " 2, 1c per lb., plus 4c.
- " 3, 2c per lb., plus 4c.
- " 4, 4c per lb., plus 3c.
- " 5, 0c per lb., plus 2c.
- " 6, 8c per lb., plus 1c.
- " 7, 10c per lb., plus 1c.
- " 8, 12c per lb. flat.

These rates apply to practically all merchandise including seeds, plants and bulbs. Weight limit on zones 1 and 2 is 50 lbs. On the rest 20 lbs.



Henry Field
Seedsman

Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
Henry Field Seed Co.

PARCEL POST RATES

Zone 2	1c per pound plus 4c.
" 3	2c per pound plus 4c.
" 4	4c per pound plus 3c.
" 5	0c per pound plus 2c.
" 6	8c per pound plus 1c.
" 7	10c per pound plus 1c.
" 8	12c per pound flat.

Prizewinners in the Watermelon Contest



Austin Elliott, Wild Cherry, Ark.

"I bought one of your watermelon collections. I planted them and had lots of melons. I had my picture taken in the patch with my little brother. The melons we were sitting on weighed 30 lbs. each. I will try it again next year. The weather damaged my melons this year."



F. Tenlie Elliott, Wild Cherry, Ark.

"Enclosed find a picture of myself and some melons I raised from your boys' watermelon collection. I planted the seed April 17, plowed 3 times, hoed and pulled the weeds three or four times. The bugs were bad and killed several hills. so I had to replant. I am 10 years old."

Ivan Tucker, Elmo, Utah.

Last spring I bought a 10c package of melon seed, planted 75 hills, and saved about 50 of them. I watered them 3 times and hoed them twice. I had some good big melons but the frost came Sept. 13th. and froze them up



Lester Wickliffe, Akron, Colo.

"I planted my first collection in cans in April. May 19th we had a snow and froze them all off. I got another collection and planted them June 1st. They were hailed off July 3rd, but came out and we had lots to eat and more to feed. We had 3 wagon loads. We liked the Princess best, because it was so sweet. I planted these melons on sod, chopping it up with a spade.

Prizewinners

F. Tenlie Elliott, Wild Cherry, Ark.
Lester Wickliffe, Akron, Colo.
Lorin Jefferson, Claremore, Okla.
Austin Elliott, Wild Cherry, Ark.
Helen Trch. Yukon, Okla.
Thelma and Eugene Neal, LaFayette, Ga.

This list is not as long as usual this year, as it was such a cold, wet summer and a mighty hard time to grow melons. We will all hope for a better season the coming summer, and you must all get busy and try it again.



Helen Trch, Yukon, Okla.

"The 30th of May I planted my seed and when they came up I spread lime around the plants and never had a bit of trouble with bugs. I picked one 50 lb. melon. I am sending a picture of me and some dandy melons.

Byron Thatcher, Jr., Oskaloosa, Iowa

I had 21 hills with 2 or 3 plants in a hill and about 40 melons, the largest weighed 25 lbs. I had my first on September 12th.



Thelma and Eugene Neal, LaFayette, Ga.

"We have been getting your catalog for a long time and last spring brother and I sent for your watermelon collection, but it was such a bad year we didn't make much of a crop. I am 3 and my brother is 7.



Lorin Jefferson, Claremore, Okla.

"Of these two melons one weighed 59 lbs. and the other 55 lbs. They are Tom Watson and I got the seed of you. They took sweepstakes at the fair. I sold them for \$4.00 at the fair. My grandpa, L. A. Loomis, helped me to raise them.

Clifford Olliver, Redding, Iowa.

I planted the watermelon collection the 7th of June. They would have been planted sooner if it had not been so wet and cold. The seed made 70 hills. I planted about 7 seeds to a hill and all but two grew. They were hoed two times, plowed once and weeded twice. There wasnt anything wrong with the seed but the weather was too cold and rainy. I never raised but 14 melons and only had three or four melons fit to eat. I didnt get discouraged though and will try it again next year. I am 10 years old.

Can You Do As Well As These Boys?

You surely ought to. Try it this year and see. It don't cost much for the seed. Most of these boys used the Boys' Watermelon Collection which I sell for 10c. Wouldn't it be fine to have a patch of melons like these boys raised? And see the money some of them made, too. Get busy this year and see them.



Grant Silver, Adel, Iowa

"I am going to send you a picture of my popcorn that I raised this year and also a few pumpkins. I am 8 years old, and helped plant the corn and I husked most of my corn alone. My little sister Helen, 4 years old, helped me some. I have over 6 bushels and I am going to shell the corn and sell most of it. We like popcorn and popcorn balls in the winter time.



Stephen T. Dawson, Lexington, Ill.

"We think the Baby Golden popcorn is the best I have ever tasted. I planted one grain to a hill and there is about 8 stalks to a hill and about 3 ears to every stalk. I want to raise all I can next year, because I know it will pay."



Arthur Hobbs, Mainwright, Okla.

"I am sending a picture of my popcorn and my white rabbits and myself. I am 6 years old and I want to raise all the popcorn I can next year. Next year I will send in my order with papa for popcorn and melons."

"I enclose my picture with my popcorn and squashes. I raised them from seed my papa got from you. One squash weighed over 25 lbs. I am 9 years old and go to school.

—Emily Elizabeth Kennedy.

Crawfordsville, Ind."

(The picture was too dark to print. — H. F.)

Prizewinners in Popcorn Contest

Stephen T. Dawson, Lexington, Ill.
 Arthur Hobbs, Mainwright, Okla.
 Melvin Pratt, Walnut Grove, Ala.
 Eugene and Thelma Neal, LaFayette, Ga.
 W. E., Jimmie and Mamie Stem, Bradford, Tenn.
 Jas. Andrews, Jr., La Crosse, Kans.
 Harry D. Savage, Amity, Ark.
 Grace Miller, Dayton, Pa.
 Lyle E. Graves, Audubon, Iowa
 Lottie Vestal, Worthington, Mo.
 Far and Rogers Miller, Urbana, Ill.
 Irving Freeman, Dassel, Minn.
 Emily E. Kennedy, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Walt Cock, Wynewood, Okla.
 Grant Silver, Adel, Iowa



Lyle E. Graves, Audubon, Iowa

"This is myself and my Baby Golden popcorn I raised from the ear I got from you. There were 336 kernels on the ear and I raised over 500 ears from it."

Lottie Vestal, Worthington, Mo.

I planted the ear of Baby Golden, 2 grains in each hill, and the hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. apart. It was a poor year but I cultivated it best I could, and I got 906 perfect ears. I am 12 years old.

The Popcorn Boys and Girls

This page shows a few of the pictures and letters from the boys and girls who grew popcorn. There were lots more I didn't have room for. Some of them I will run later in Seed Sense.

There is no reason why a lot of you boys and girls should not grow popcorn as good as these did. You ought to try it next year.

Here Are Some More of the Letters

"My Baby Golden popcorn beat any corn I ever saw. I counted 15 good little ears from one grain. I had a wheelbarrow load of ears in the husk. I dried some of it in the sun and popped it and it was fine.

HARRY D. SAVAGE, Amity, Ark."

"I had two very short rows of Baby Golden popcorn in mamma's garden, and I got 120 fine ears of corn"—GRACE MILLER, Dayton, Pa."

"I made crates to ship my popcorn, but I only had about a dozen ears so I sold it to Prof. Bailey. He asked me how much I wanted and I told him 5c, but he gave me 10c.

—FARRAND ROGERS MILLER, Urbana, Ill. (6 years old.)"

"Last spring I got one ear of popcorn from you and I raised 1,200 ears. I hoed it three times and it was fine. We like your seeds fine here, I am 8 years old.

—MELVIN PRATT, Walnut Grove, Ala."

"The popcorn I raised was planted June 6th. I raised 54 pounds of popcorn from 2 ears.

—IRVING FREEMAN, Dassel, Minn."



W. E., Jimmie, and Mamie Stem, Bradford, Tennessee

"We ordered an ear apiece of your Baby Golden popcorn, and it is the best we ever tasted. Everybody that sees our popcorn wants to get seed for next year. We are sending our pictures. Rosa Mae is our baby sister, so we send hers too."



Eugene and Thelma Neal, LaFayette, Ga.

"We wanted to be in the contest, but it was very dry this summer in Georgia, and we failed to make a good crop of either melons or popcorn, but papa made our picture and we will send you one. We are 9 and 7."

Walt Cock, Wynewood, Okla.

I got one package of White Rice popcorn from you, and I raised $3\frac{1}{2}$ bu. from it. In the watermelons only 9 of my vines lived but I got 25 nice melons off of them.

The Rainbow Chaser

I STARTED out to call this a page of fakes, and then I changed my mind, for my courage failed me. I was afraid I might hurt some one's feelings; and, by telling the truth about some of these wonderful "novelties", I am certainly stepping on the toes of some mighty prominent seedsmen. I confess that two or three of these things I have listed and sold myself with at least a half-way endorsement; but then I always was a little inclined to get a little bit over-enthusiastic, and some of these things really do seem attractive, especially the first year they are grown.



The Rainbow Chaser. The rainbow chaser is a man who is always hunting for something wonderful, something fine, something greater than anyone has ever had before. That is a commendable spirit, but sometimes carried to extremes; and, sad to say, some of the seedsmen have banked on this trait among their customers and offered wonderful "novelties", which, to say the least, were overboomed. It is a wonderful temptation to do this. Just as sure as one of those wonderful "novelties" is announced, I get hundreds of letters asking why I do not offer it for sale. They are all ready to buy and begging for a chance to spend their money, and they cannot understand why I want to wait and try it a year myself. They think I am behind the times.

All these new things that come out I try at least one year myself before I offer them, then, if I am pleased with it, I offer it for sale to my customers. On the contrary, if I am not suited with it, if it looks to me like a fake, I simply say nothing about it. At least that is the way I have always done, but have decided that this year I would take one page for my very own, and tell the cold, brutal truth about some of these wonderful "novelties." I also offer them for sale, and many others not listed here I can supply. In fact, any wonderful novelty or new creation that you see offered by other seedsmen I can generally supply at a reasonable price, and also I can probably tell you the real truth about it, whether it is of real value or not.

Now, mind you. I don't say these things are fakes, pure and simple. I do say they have been over-boomed. They have points of value, and are of real value in some special locations, but they are not suited for general culture, as a rule, and should not be planted on a large scale without thorough trial in a small way first.

The Wonderberry.—The Wonderberry for instance—did you invest in that? Hundreds of my customers begged me for seed, but I was afraid of it, and wanted to wait a year.

If you planted some, or your neighbor did, you know all about the wonderful Wonderberry now. It was said to be wonderfully delicious, even luscious. Have you eaten one? How did you like it? Did you cry for more? I know several people who have eaten some of the berries and I have not yet found any one who is leaving out his strawberries to plant Wonderberries.

Himalaya Berry.—It is barely possible that this will be very nearly what is claimed for it, but I am rather doubtful about it. On our own grounds it is certainly a strong grower, but it has not lived through a winter yet for me. Samples of the fruit which I have seen are much like blackberries, but rather small. I do not believe it will make us rich, or take the place of blackberries, but it is worth experimenting with.

Pencillaria. I plead guilty to having listed this myself for several years. Under favorable conditions it makes an enormous growth, and I was greatly pleased with it, and I still believe that in good weather and right conditions, it will make more growth than any fodder crop you can plant; but if you allow it to get much size it is too tough to be of any account. It is hard to get a stand, too. I thought honestly that it was different from Pearl millet, but I now really think it is absolutely the same thing as Pearl millet or Cattail millet. Pkt. 10c, 30c per pound, postpaid.

Billion Dollar Grass (Japanese Millet, Barnyard Millet). This is simply an overgrown type of the common barnyard grass family. It makes a rank, ragged growth, and on rich ground will make a large yield of hay, but of doubtful quality. Price, large pkt. 10c, 30c per lb., postpaid.

Jerusalem Artichoke.—A rank weed that you will never be able to get rid of. Yield of roots is small and quality poor. Let them alone.

Helianti.—This wonderful vegetable from France, which was to revolutionize farming, I find to be very similar to the Jerusalem Artichoke, but not so good. The roots taste like Artichokes, but are smaller and more tender.

Teosinte.—This is the wonderful fodder crop that is supposed to yield 300 tons of green fodder per acre. The fact of the matter is that it is a sub-tropical plant which will not grow in this country except in the hottest weather and under the most favorable conditions and then will not make so much as good corn fodder would. It is quite a curiosity in that it stools, making sometimes 20 to 30 stalks from a single seed, and with great care and a warm location it will sometimes make a big growth of fodder. Large package 25c, 75c per pound.

I see right now that if I am going to name all these wonderful "novelties" that are offered to the public, it will take more pages than I can spare. You know the list about as well as I do. Here are some of the old timers.

Sacaline, the wonderful forage plant from the coast of Asia; **Bohemian Oats,** which were all the rage here about 15 years ago; the **Tree Blackberry,** from which we were all going to get rich; the **Japanese Wine Berry,** the **Crimson Winter Rhubarb,** **Alaska Wheat,** and so on.

It's no use to try going through the whole list. It would take too long and wouldn't do any good anyway. I guess there's no way but to let people buy these things if they want them. But coming down a little closer to actual values here are a few things you want to look out for;

300-Bushel Corn.—You all know as well as I do that it is mighty seldom in this weak and erring world that we ever get beyond 100 bushels of corn per acre. On small plots I have got 135 bushels per acre, but that's "going some," and when any one offers you 300-bushel corn or even 200-bushel corn, just make him show his papers.

200-Bushel Oats.—Some oats are offered as 200 bushels and some as 175 per acre, and you know as well as I that even in the wonderful irrigation country it is seldom that they get over 100 bushels.

47-Day Tomato.—The best that any State Experiment Station has been able to go on tomatoes was 95 days from seeding to harvest.

35-Day Potato.—If you can get potatoes big enough to eat in 35 days from planting the seed, you are beating anything I can do by about three weeks.

That kind of potatoes would be worth about \$100 a bushel, but I haven't got them. Now, I could go on here all day, telling you about these things, but I don't believe it is necessary. If you want any of these wonderful things, I will sell them to you and you can get the experience cheaper than you could in most places; but you take my advice and stick to things that sound at least reasonable.

P. S. I knew one man who bought some 300-bushel oats. He said he didn't believe they would yield that much, but even discounting it 50 per cent they would be great stuff. I asked him how he fixed his percentage. If he admitted that the man who sold them was 50 per cent liar, why not 100 per cent.

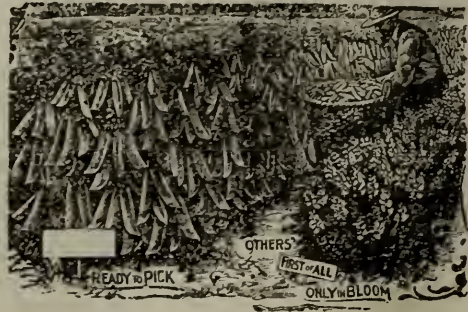
He tried the oats, anyway, and he's raised his percentage.

P. S. While you are about it you might add the **Thornless Cactus,** the **Seedless Apple,** and the **Belgian Hare;** and you might as well add **Ginseng,** too.

H. F.

P. P. S. Add the **Seedless Watermelon,** too.

I wish to apologize for these pictures. They are simply specimens of the Rainbow Chaser style of pictures clipped from representative sources. Do they look familiar to you.



About Trying Novelties

I don't want you to think from what I say above that I am opposed to new varieties. The horticultural world progresses by the addition of new and improved varieties, but a tendency with many seedsmen and nurserymen has been to run wild on these new things, to get over-enthusiased about them and to over-boom them. Now, I want you to try new varieties that look reasonable, possible and sensible, but don't risk your whole crop on any new variety and don't spend much money on it the first year. Try it out in a small way

first, trying a few new things each year. Then after they succeed well and look profitable, you can go after them hard the next year. And above all, don't fool with new things unless they look reasonable and possible. You can easily tell by reading the description and looking at the pictures whether the man is really trying to tell you the truth or is simply trying to hoodwink you. If he tells you things that you know from your own experience are absolutely foolish, don't bother with him for a minute. Of course, you can see for yourself the difference between natural enthusiasm or personal pride in your own production, on the one hand, and downright guff on the other hand.

A Seedsman's Troubles

(This was written in the worst of the April rush while it was all fresh in my mind and then laid away to be put in the new catalog, where it might do some good.)

I know it isn't polite to tell your troubles, and most generally don't even, do any good, but I'm going to write mine down here anyway, and that will relieve my feelings some.

It's too late to help any on this year's business, but if I start early by putting it in the next catalog, it may help some.

I don't want you to think I am fussing at you. Dear me, no. I don't believe in fussing. It's too hard on the nerves. But there's a lot of little things that maybe you never thought of that keep me fretted and bothered when I ought to be putting in my time getting your order filled.

Why can't people order seeds a little earlier. All through February and part of March we had lots of time to fill orders, more time than we needed. Just had to sit around and wait part of the time. Now we are getting in orders about twice as fast as we can fill them. Yesterday we had over 1,200 orders. Lots of them big ones, too. And every man wanted his order filled at once or sooner and shipped by return train. And we can't possibly fill over about 900 orders a day. Somebody will have to wait.

We have plenty of corn and seeds of all kinds, and will get the orders filled in time—some of them will have to wait a week.

And why can't people learn to give their name and address in writing a letter. Right now I've got a dozen important letters on my desk that I can't answer because either the name or the town or the state is left off. And over at the order desk they've got twenty or more orders that can't be filled for the same reason.

Most of these are small orders that are paid for with stamps or silver. If money orders or checks had been used I could trace them.

Such lots of nice letters I am getting. Almost every order has a letter with it, and how I do enjoy them. I don't have time now in the rush to answer a tenth part of them, but I read every one of them. And I answer all the most important ones. It's keeping four or five stenographers busy as bees.

I wish when people order corn they would say whether they want ear or shelled corn. There were five or six rush corn orders today that didn't say a word about how they wanted it shipped. Either I must make a long range guess at what they want or wait until I can write to them, and either way is likely to make them mad.

I wish you could see the difference between two letters I got today. Both of them were from customers who had found mistakes in their orders. Now, we make mistakes sometimes, same as any one else, and we expect to be called down occasionally, but we don't like to have it rubbed in too severe.

One man called us names and was going to write to a postoffice inspector about it, and just tore up the earth. He didn't give his order or state plainly what was short on his order. I'll correct the mistake all right, but I won't do a thing more than I have to.



One Afternoon's Delivery of Our Outgoing Mail at the Shenandoah Postoffice. The postoffice here does more business than any other in this congressional district and we furnish about one-half of the whole amount. We furnish more than twice as much business as any other firm in Shenandoah. I guess that's going some.

My nerves are ragged anyway from working sixteen hours a day and the rest of the boys are in about the same shape. Wish I had that man here for about five minutes. I'd tell him a few things.

The other man started out by giving his order number, mentioned the articles that had been left out, returned the checker's slip so I could see who checked out the order, and closed by hoping we would find the order. Said the rest of the stuff was fine. Sure, we fixed him out in a jiffy, sent the missing items by prepaid express, and threw in a few flower seeds for his wife. Nice man. Come again.

Which letter did you write? When you write about an order you have sent, whatever else you do, be sure and give the order number. It is on the acknowledgement we send you, and on the freight receipt, and on the tags, and on the label on the bundle of garden seeds.

We've got over 50,000 orders filed away here and if we know the number we can locate yours in a second. If you don't give your number we have to hunt a long time for it. Honest, it keeps one girl busy all the time just hunting up such cases. If you don't know the number and can't find it, then tell us what date you mailed the order and the amount of money you sent, and how you sent it. The cash book will help us locate it then. I like the seed business. Wouldn't do anything else if I could. But this time of year it's fierce. We've all of us worked just about day and night for the last two weeks. Had to do it.

And don't kick if your order is delayed a few days if you order in a rush time. And if you find a mistake, (which I assure you will not be often) don't sulk or go to your neighbors, or get mad, but tell us briefly and kindly what is the trouble and we will make it right with you and then some. That's what we are here for.

HENRY FIELD.



The Bunch I Am Working For

Several people have asked me why I didn't show a picture of Mrs. Field and all the children. All right, here they are, all but Frank, the oldest boy. There's Georgia, Ruth, Mary, Jessie, Josephine, Philip, Hope, and Faith, and Mrs. Field, and myself. Yes, seven girls and two boys in all. They make a pretty big housefull, and keep us pretty busy. But they are generally pretty good and always well, and that helps. F



Helen Kahn, Dwight, Kans.

Enclosed find a picture of me and my Muskmelons. The Muskmelon in my hand weighed 10½ pounds.

I planted the seed three times before I got a stand. I only had a little patch in the garden. 8 hills and then the weather being so wet and cold they did not do very good considering the weather conditions, we had enough melons to last through the season.

I hoed the patch three times, once when they were first coming up and twice before the runners begin to grow. I raised about five bushels of melons and did not plant all of the seed either.



Zoah S. B. Luney, Newtonia, Mo.

I will send you my picture, I am in school. We sure had a fine garden this year, a lot more than we used. We had all the melons we could eat and if it had not been so cold and wet, we could have sold lots of them. This Banana and these Cantaloupes will give you some idea of their size. We have ripe melons yet and green ones too.

Miss Winifred Martin, Conway, Mo.

When Mamma ordered her seeds last spring, I entered the Girl's Muskmelon Contest. planted my melons the 11th of May in hills about 6 feet apart, but it was so wet and cold they didn't do much good but I had lots of melons anyway. Had some that weighed 5 and 6 pounds. Couldn't have my picture made for we live seven miles from town.

Every body asked me why I could raise melons and they couldn't and of course, I told them it was Henry Field's Seeds that done it.



Miss Floy Buskirk, Robinson, Ill.

I entered the Girl's Muskmelon contest and received my seeds March 18, but did not get to plant them till June 10 on account of wet weather. Papa plowed and harrowed the ground for me, but it came so many rains that it had to be cultivated again before I could plant them. He cultivated the ground again and I planted them in hills 8 feet apart and 4 seeds in each hill. One row of melons, then two rows of sweet corn till I had 4 rows of melons, 100 hills in each row. Would have had nicer melons and more of them had it not rained so much. Mamma and I hoed them several times and papa cultivated them three times. I got my first ripe melon August 27. This picture was taken September 6. I am 12 years old.

Grace Pitts, Nevada, Mo.

I got a 10c collection of Muskmelon seed last spring. I planted them. First I got the ground ready and then I dug holes in the ground about a foot and a half deep and each hole 6 feet apart and after I got the holes dug I put a big fork full of barnyard fertilizer in each hole and put a few inches dirt and then I took a handful of commercial fertilizer. I then barely covered it up with dirt and then I planted the Muskmelons from ten to twelve in a hill. In a few days they all came up. I then thinned them out and kept them weeded and they grew fine but later it began raining and kept on raining until they were all drowned out, but I know they would of been good if they would have had a chance to grow. I am going to try my luck again next year. I will not send my picture.

A Muskmelon Contest For The Girls

I have been getting a lot of complaints from the girls, saying that I was partial to the boys in having a watermelon contest and popcorn contest for them and no contest for the girls.

In the first place there is nothing in the world to hinder the girls from going into the Watermelon and Popcorn contests, along with the boys and I don't see any reason why they shouldn't beat the boys sometimes, too. It would be nice though to have a contest for the girls alone and not have any boys bothering about it.

Here is what I am going to do. I am going to have a muskmelon contest just like the watermelon contest, with the same prizes. Just refer to the catalog about the prizes on the watermelon and you can figure the same thing on muskmelon.

I am going to put up a special collection of the muskmelon for the girls. It will be a mixture of all varieties we have and a good big package of seeds. Enough to plant anyway 50 hills or 100 hills if you stretch the seed a little. Anyway, it will be enough seed to make all the patch you will care to hoe, and it will be good varieties too, kinds you will like. The price is 10c postpaid. Just ask for the girls muskmelon collection and send along your 10c and I will see that you get it promptly. The muskmelons can be planted any time up to about June first. The best time to plant them is just after corn planting time. Ask your father or your brother about what time they plant corn and then you plant your muskmelons the next week, but if you don't get them planted then, it will be safe as late as June first.

You don't have to buy this seed to be in the contest. You can use any kind of seed you happen to have, but this special collection will give you a nice variety of the kind you ought to have to make a good showing in the contest.

Pictures of Some of the Conglomeration Gardens

Remember this Conglomeration Package of Seeds is Free With Every Order of 50c or Over. Be Sure and Get One This Year



Fanny Counts, Locksburg, Ark.



Alta Berger, Macy, Ind.



Juanita Matheny, Hastings, Nebr.



Earl Schnobelen, Riverside, Iowa



Cecilia Crumrine, Glasco, Kans.



Willard Rice, Valley, Nebr.



Bessie and Viola Kilpatrick

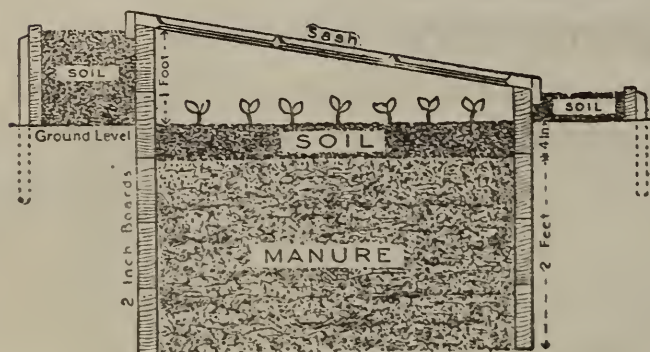


Robert and John Davidson, Roundup, Mont.



Georgia Mabry, Clay, Ky.

Ruby Goff, Guthrie Center, Iowa
I certainly had a fine lot of stuff from the Conglomeration package. I haven't had a chance to sell any as there were plenty of boys and girls to keep it eat up. I have 7 brothers and 2 sisters. I had one fine big white squash. Your seeds are sure fine to grow.



How to Make a Hot Bed

The hot bed is generally made 6x6 feet in dimensions, with a pit 2 feet below the surface of the ground. The best size of hot bed sash to use is 3x6, glazed with 6-inch or 10-inch glass.

Select as a location land with good subsoil drainage, facing south, or southwest, and protected from the north and west winds by hill-side, hedges, buildings or trees.

The hot bed should be made about two weeks before the time to sow seed. Raise the sash a little every morning for ventilation, but do not allow the cold air to flow directly on the plants.

Close the sash at night in order to retain the heat. This matter of ventilation is very important and must be attended to daily, not every other day, or your plants will perish.

Send Your Order Soon

You have to start hotbeds early, as they should be planted from February 1st to April 1st, according to your location. Better get your sash ordered and on hand so you can be getting the frame built and ready for business. We can ship promptly at any time. Be sure and tell exactly which sash you want. The difference in price on different quantities is on account of the cost of crating, which is as much for one sash as for five. The prices below are absolutely net, and do not allow of any discount or freight prepayment. They are figured right down close.

We guarantee that the sash will arrive safely and prove absolutely satisfactory to you, you to be the judge. They will be shipped either from here or from the factory in eastern Iowa, as we think best.

Hot Bed Sash

One of the best money makers for either the market gardener or the home garden, is a hotbed. It brings in money early in the season when it is needed, before you have anything coming in from the outdoor garden.

You can easily pay for it the first year and more too, by selling cabbage and tomato plants. Besides you can grow early vegetables, such as lettuce, radishes, onions, and rhubarb, and have them ready for sale far ahead of the regular season, and at good prices.

The market gardener of course will use dozens or hundreds of sash, but for the home garden two to five sash will be a plenty. This will not cost very much, and will be a great pleasure and a great source of profit.

The illustration shows plainly how to build the hotbed. It is simple and easy. Nothing complicated or hard whatever. The frame below the sash can be made of any lumber you happen to have on hand, or if you have to buy it, is not expensive. It should of course be put together neat and tight, but anyone can do that.

Special Price on Hot Bed Sash

Hotbed sash have ordinarily been rather high-priced. The local lumber dealers used to ask generally \$3.00 each for them, and often do yet. This was discouraging.

I wanted to make it as easy and cheap as possible for our customers to get hotbeds started, so I have made a deal with a big manufacturer of sash to make up for me several thousand sash, and at a price that will allow me to sell them right. Notice prices below.

Sash Are Well Built

These sash are all made of clear perfect lumber, some of cypress and some of best clearwhite pine. See descriptions below. They are guaranteed perfect in workmanship and material. They are not painted with a heavy coat of paint to cover up defects, and if they had a knot or a flaw in them you could see it easily.

They are glazed with regular 6 inch or 10 inch greenhouse glass, either single or double strength, as you desire. This glass can be bought easily and cheaply anywhere in case you have any breakage in use.

Clear Cypress



Clear Cypress

Hot Bed Sash, glazed complete, 5 rows 6-inch glass. Sash made of best cypress . . . **\$1.80**

Size 3 feet by 6 feet, 1 1/8 inches thick. Glazed complete.

In lots of 25 to an order, price each . . . \$1.80

In lots of 5 to an order, price each . . . 1.85

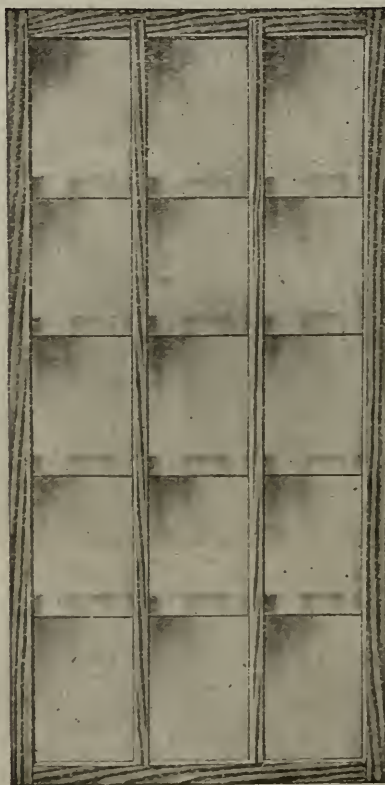
In lots of 3 or 4 to an order, price each . . . 1.90

In lots of 2 to an order, price each . . . 2.00

In lots of 1 to an order, price each . . . 2.25

Prices are for single strength glass. If double strength is wanted, add 20c per sash.

Clear White Pine



Clear White Pine

Hot Bed Sash, glazed complete, 3 rows 10-inch glass. Sash made of Clear White Pine . . . **\$1.65**

Size 3 feet by 6 feet, 1 1/8 inches thick, glazed complete.

In lots of 25 to an order, price each . . . \$1.65

In lots of 5 to an order, price each . . . 1.70

In lots of 3 or 4 to an order, price each . . . 1.75

In lots of 2 to an order, price each . . . 1.85

In lots of 1 to an order, price each . . . 2.00

Prices are for single strength glass. If double strength is wanted add 20c per sash.

Pony Hot Bed Sash

Especially for Amateurs

Pony Hot Bed Sash are especially adapted for use by amateurs. Ladies who tend to their own gardens will appreciate this sash. Pony sash are easy to handle, weigh a good deal less than the standard size and are less awkward to handle.



Pony Hot Bed Sash, glazed complete, 3 rows 10-inch glass, made of Clear White Pine . . . **\$1.30**

Size 3 feet by 4 feet, 1 1/8 inches thick, glazed complete.

In lots of 25, price each . . . \$1.30

In lots of 5, price each . . . 1.35

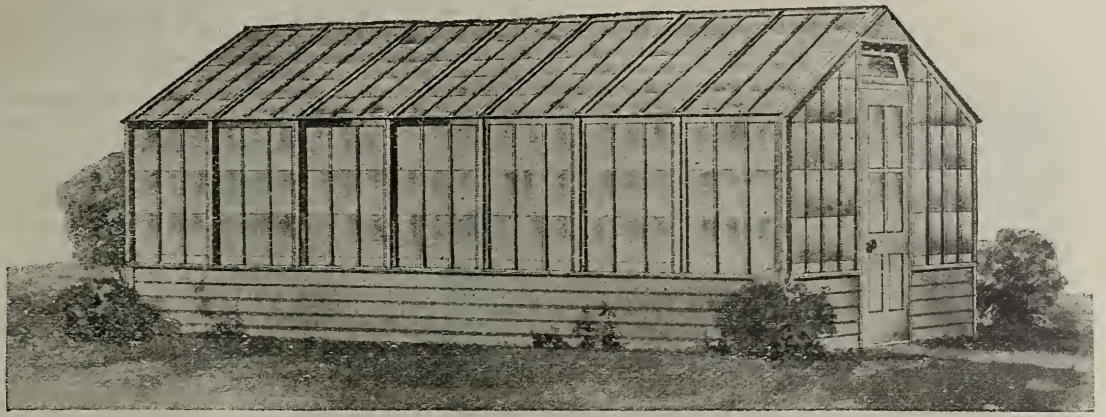
In lots of 3 or 4, price each . . . 1.40

In lots of 2, price each . . . 1.45

In lots of 1, price each . . . 1.50

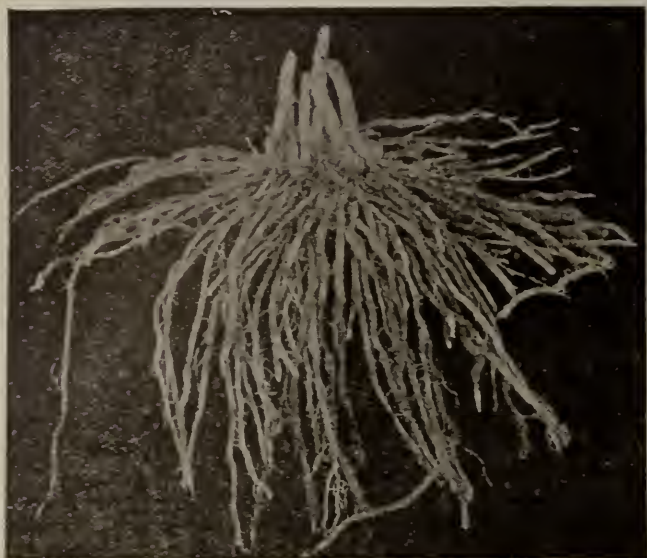
Prices are for single strength glass. If double strength is wanted, add 15c per sash.

A black and white photograph of a long, low greenhouse with a gabled roof. The structure is composed of numerous vertical glass panes held in a frame. It is situated next to a wooden building, with a portion of a window visible on the right. The greenhouse has a small door on the right end. The roof is covered with a grid of panes, and the base is made of horizontal wooden planks. Some foliage is visible at the base of the greenhouse.



Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston, and Succession cabbage, Prizetaker and Red Globe onions. Cannot supply others.

Garden Seeds



Asparagus

(See Also Page 98.)

Most people hesitate to plant this most delicious vegetable because they imagine it is hard to grow, but this is a mistake. Plant the seed just like you would onion seed, in good rich soil where you want it to stand, or in a bed from which you can move the plants to the proper place after one year's growth. Keep it well hoed and weeded the first year. And after that you can mulch it and not weed it at all. It gets to full size by second or third year. It does not have to be trenched as some people suppose; if the ground is rich and moist, that is all that is necessary. I have an extra big stock of seed grown by a German gardener at Muscatine and can make special prices for large lots; write for prices. Full instructions for growing given in our free leaflet. Ask for it.

Columbian Mammoth White. A new and distinct variety having light green or white stalks. Very large and tender. It does not come entirely straight from seed, but will come about 80 per cent white.

Conover's Colossal. The standard sort. Large green stalks. Early and tender.

Palmetto. A standard large sort. Much grown east for market.

Bonvalette's Giant. A new variety and the best of all. It has the advantage of coming into bearing fully a year ahead of other kinds. Yearling plants of this sort are as large as two-year plants of other kinds. It is also remarkably resistant to the rust, which is such a drawback to asparagus in many places.

Asparagus Plants. If you wish to buy asparagus plants instead of starting with seed, see page 98.

Prices of Asparagus Seeds.		Pkt.	Oz.	½-lb.
Bonvalette's Giant		10	20	50
Columbian Mammoth White		05	10	25
Conover's Colossal		05	10	25
Palmetto		05	10	25



Davis' White Kidney Wax Beans

A very prolific and handsome waxpodd market variety.

Prices of Bush Beans

Green Podded.	Pkt.	½-lb.	Lb.		Pkt.	½-lb.	Lb.
Black Valentine	05	10	35	Pencil Pod Black Wax	05	10	35
Stringless Green Pod	05	10	35	Perfection Wax	05	10	35
Early Six Weeks	05	10	35	Wardwell's Kidney Wax	05	10	35
Field's First Early	10	15	40	Varieties for Shell Beans.			
Giant Stringless	05	10	35	Burpee's Bush Lima	05	10	35
Refugee, or 1,000 to 1	05	10	35	Dreer's Bush Lima	05	10	35
Round Pod Valentine	05	10	35	Dwarf Horticultural	05	10	35
Wax Podded.				Fordhook Bush Lima	05	10	35
Challenge Black Wax	05	10	35	Henderson's Bush Lima	05	10	35
White Kidney Wax	05	10	35	Prolific Tree	05	10	35
Golden Wax	05	10	35	Red Kidney	05	10	35
Hodson Wax	05	10	35	White Kidney	05	10	35
Stringless Yellow Pod	10	15	40	White Wonder	05	10	30

Green-Podded Bush Beans

The general opinion is that the green-podded beans are richer flavor than the others and slightly hardier. To my mind the best of this kind is *Field's First Early*. This new green-podded bean I have been growing for several years now, and I consider it by far the best early bean on the market. It comes in ahead of Six Weeks, Valentine, or any other of the well-known green pod sorts. The pod is large, wide, rather flat, absolutely stringless when young, very tender, and fine flavor.

Next in value of green beans I would put the *Valentine*. It differs from *Field's First Early* in being round-podded. In some markets this is an advantage, while in others it is not. The Valentine is a great favorite in the South for growing green beans to ship North early in the spring.

Stringless Green Pod is similar to Valentine and makes a slightly larger pod, but sometimes not quite so many to the bush. It is similar also in being very tender and practically stringless, and is a splendid market or home-garden variety. There is another called *Giant Stringless Green Pod*, which is larger than either one, but not quite so early. It is a splendid garden variety for second early or succession.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1, is a very heavy-yielding round-podded variety, but late. It is the kind that is almost always used by the canning factories, as it makes beautiful canned string beans.

Bush Beans---Wax Podded

The yellow-podded beans are more beautiful in appearance than the green-podded ones, and in many markets bring a bigger price. They are generally good yielders, but are slightly more subject to rust or mildew than the green-podded sort.

The best of them in my mind is *New Stringless Yellow Pod*. In appearance it is exactly like the Stringless Green Pod, except in color, but a true wax bean with a beautiful yellow pod. The pods look much like Black Wax, but are much larger, straighter, and on a larger bush. They hang as thick as Davis' Kidney Wax or Golden Wax, and will outyield any wax bean I have ever seen. Fine for home use and the best one of all for market gardeners. I don't see how it could be much improved.

Golden Wax is somewhat similar, but with shorter, stubby pods.

Davis' White Kidney Wax is a very showy variety, and is very largely grown for shipping and for the canning factories.

A good old-fashioned variety is the *Challenge Black Wax*, which is well known by everyone. It has lots of pods, early and tender, but the pods are inclined to be small and crooked.

Of the flat-podded wax beans, the best one is *Perfection Wax*. It is somewhat similar to Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but with a larger, longer pod, very often 7 or 8 inches long. They are a clear wax color and perfectly tender. In fact they are just about perfection. First early and keeps in bearing a long time.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax is very similar, with long, straight, flat, yellow pods, 5 or 6 inches long, very early and hardy. Yields well and is extensively grown for market and shipping.

Hodson Wax is probably the handsomest wax bean grown, but is a shy yielder, tough and late. The same is true of the *Pencil Pod Wax* and the *Yosemite Wax*.



Field's First Early Beans

Pole Beans

The beauty of the pole beans is that they bear much heavier than bunch beans and keep on bearing all fall. They are more work and not so early as bunch beans. but the enormous yield and high quality will well repay you for all your trouble. Many of the varieties of the highest quality can be had only in the pole form. They can be used either as green beans to cook, pod and all, or they can be left for shelled beans.

Green-Podded Pole Beans

Improved Missouri Wonder. Of the pole beans proper I like this variety best of all. It is a variety that originated near-by here in Missouri, and I secured a start of seed from some of my customers there. It is enormously prolific and so hardy that it will often come up voluntarily where the seed has lain out in the ground over winter. It will grow and bear in spite of any kind of weather, and will out-yield any kind I have ever grown. Pods are light green, large and tender; stringless if picked when young. Fine for shell beans or succotash if let grow.

Next to the Missouri Wonder I like the **Kentucky Wonder** best of all. It is an old variety, but hard to beat. It has a long, very wrinkly pod, fat and tender, and good any time. Pod is light green and bean is brown in color.

There is also a bean advertised as **White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder**, which we find to be the same as Burger's Stringless. but it is a good bean under either name. Is a very early and very tender variety. Pods are rather small, round, straight, and very tender. Probably the earliest of all pole beans and bears continuously. Absolutely stringless.

Another variety with a pod very similar to this Burger's stringless is the **White Creaseback**. It has a small, straight, round pod, very tender and meaty and great to bear. They are nice for string beans, and the seed, being a pure white, are nice to put away dry for winter use.

Another good, white-seeded pole bean is the **Dutch Case Knife**, which has very wide, flat white seed, and a wide, flat pod as long and wide as the blade of a case knife.

One of the old favorites is **Horticultural**, or **Cranberry**. which is sometimes called the "Bad Egg" bean. The beans are marked in stripes, two shades of red, are very large and rich flavor. Are fine for shelling, but not so good for string beans.

The same is true of the **Cutshort**, or **Corn-hill**. It is great to bear and a good sort to plant in corn. The seeds are small, speckled, and closely crowded in the pod. There is also advertised a **Whiteseeded Cutshort**, but we find this to be much like Lazy Wife.

Wax-Podded Pole Beans

Of the wax-podded pole beans I know of only three that are a success. The best of these is the **Kentucky Wonder Wax**, which is practical identical to the well-known Kentucky Wonder, except that the pod is of a beautiful waxy color. It is the same long, fat, tender string bean, the same strong vine and prolific yield as the parent variety, but has the advantage of having a wax pod. It is hardier and more prolific than any other wax pole bean I have ever found, but no wax pole bean is quite equal in hardiness to the green-podded varieties.

Two other good wax-podded pole beans are the **Golden Cluster Wax**, which has a beautiful large yellow pod, and pure white seed, and is sometimes called the Banana bean, and the **Golden Carmine**, which has large, yellow pods with red stripes. This last one is the largest of all pole beans and is good for either snaps or shelling, but is a shy yielder and rather late.



Large Lima

Pole Lima Beans

In these there are a number of varieties, but only three that I would really advise. Better set the poles before the seed is sown. Set the poles deep, and have them large enough to hold the vines safely in the highest wind. Some people prefer a trellis, but a good stout pole is just as good and doesn't cost so much.

The best of all pole beans is **Extra Early Lima**, which is the old-fashioned "Butter Bean," the earliest and in many ways, the best. It is rather small in size, but bears enormously, is always sure to bear and is of fine flavor. It is the only one that is always a success with us. It yields so heavily that many families grow a supply of them to put away for winter every year.

There is also an earlier type of the same bean called **Siebert's Lima**. It is not quite so large as the King Lima, but makes up for it in earliness.



Extra Early Lima, or Butter Bean



Improved Missouri Wonder. Best of All Pole Beans

Of the large type or true lima bean, the largest is the **King Lima**, or **King of the Garden**. It is the largest of all limas, and is fine in every way, but a trifle late for Iowa or other northern states, but if you can get it in early enough, you will be well repaid.

Bush Beans For Shelling

These varieties have tough pods, so are no good for string beans, but are valuable for shelling out green for succotash and the like, also for dry beans for winter.

Henderson's Bush Lima is the best of all bush limas. Bears all summer, small white, flat seed.

Burpee's Bush Lima is the best of all bush limas. Bears all summer, small white, flat seed.

Dreer's Bush Lima and **Fordhook Bush Lima** are the same way. Very desirable on account of their quality, but pretty late for northern gardens.

The **English Lima** is not a true lima, but similar in size and appearance. It is hardy and stands cold weather and frost like peas, Universally grown in Europe.

The popular varieties for succotash are: The **Dwarf Horticultural**, which has a round, speckled seed, the **Red Kidney**, which has a very large red seed, and the **White Kidney**, which is similar except that the seed is pure white. These are all very large and very rich in flavor and good yielders.

For white field beans, or white Navies, as they are called, for winter use, I would recommend the **Prolific Tree** and the **White Wonder**. Both of these are small, round white beans of the true navy type and differing in size of bush, the White Wonder being dwarf, while the Prolific Tree grows rather tall

Special Offer

One ounce each of any six varieties of beans on this page for 25c. The ounce package of pole beans, selling at 5c, will plant from a dozen to twenty hills.

Prices of Green-Podded Pole Beans

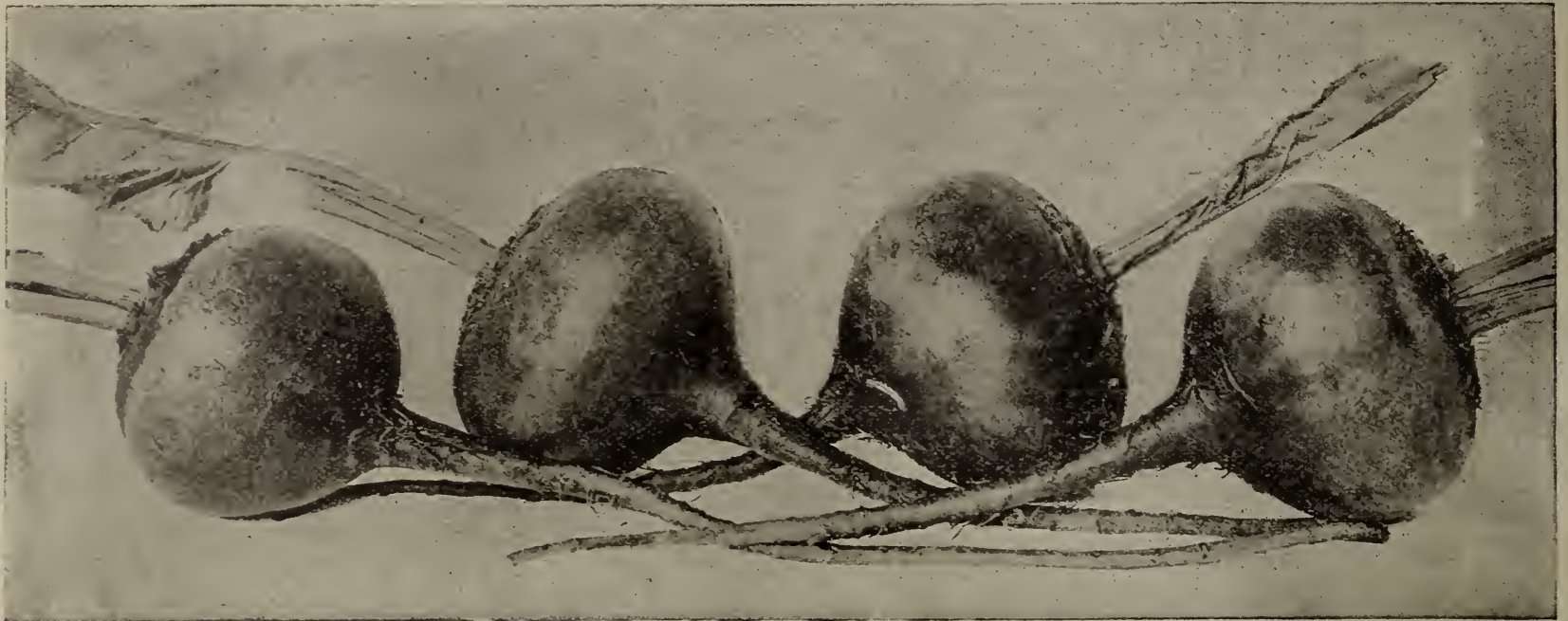
	POSTPAID PRICES,	Pkt. 1/4 lb.	Lb.
Cutshort or Cornhill		05	10 35
Dutch Case Knife		05	10 35
Horticultural or Cranberry		05	10 35
Improved Missouri Wonder		05	15 40
Kentucky Wonder		05	10 35
Lazy Wife		05	10 35
White Creaseback		05	10 35
White-Seeded Kentucky Wonder		05	10 35

Wax-Podded Pole Beans

Golden Carmine			
Golden Cluster Wax	05	10	35
Golden Wonder	10		25
Kentucky Wonder Wax	05	15	40

Pole Limas

Extra Early Lima	05	10	35
King Lima	05	10	35
Siebert's Early Lima	05	15	35



A Good Sample of Our Strain of Eclipse Table Beet

Beets and Mangel-Wurzels

Table Beets

I have taken great pains to get the best beet seed to be had, and a crop from my seed will show it. I tried to get a strain with beets of uniform shape and color, small tops and small tap root, free from fibrous or sprongling roots. The seed is all tested for germination, but you must remember that beet seed must be sown early, as it comes best when the ground is cool.

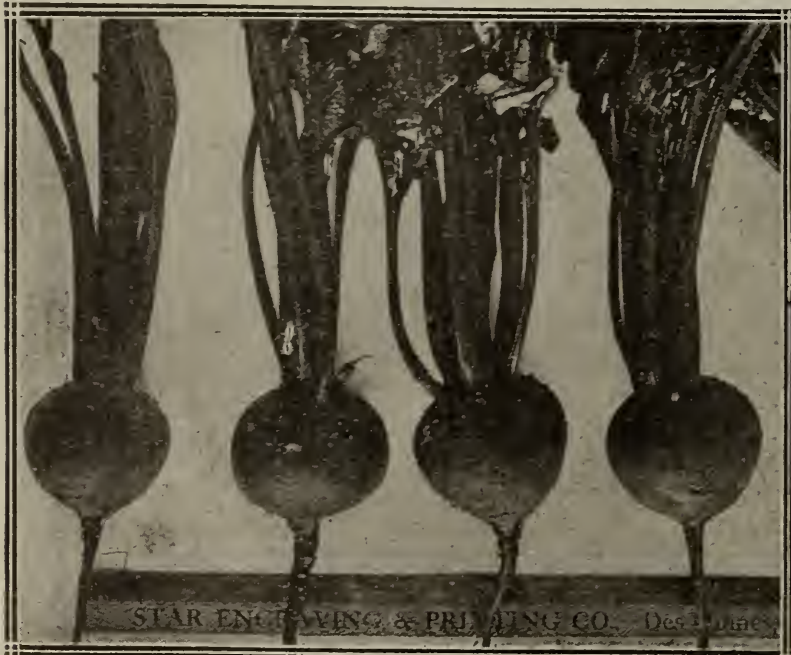
The long beet requires the whole season for its growth, but the turnip-shaped will mature in six or eight weeks.

Probably the best and most popular of all table beets is the *Eclipse*, or, as it is sometimes called, the *Extra-Early Eclipse*. It is round or slightly pointed shape; early, quick-growing and tender, small tops and bright red flesh, not quite so dark red as the Egyptian, but a good color. It will sell in the market ahead of any other variety. If you want beets for late or winter use, use this variety, planted in June or July.

Somewhat similar varieties are *Blood Turnip* and *Detroit Dark Red*. The Blood Turnip is the old-fashioned deep red, turnip-shaped beet so well known everywhere, while the Detroit Dark Red is evidently an improved strain of the same thing. It is dark red in color, like the Egyptian, but a perfect globe-shaped, more like the Eclipse.

If you want a long, large table beet, the best one is *Long Blood*. They are later than the turnip beets, and while they are fine quality and a beautiful red color, many people object to the long shape. They are good for late use, and keep well in the cellar all winter.

The new Swiss Chard "*Lucullus*" is very handsome and looks nice enough to go in the flower garden. It is said to be more tender than the old sort, too.



Crimcon Globe Beets
The prettiest of all table beets.

There is a new English variety, recently introduced, known as the *New Model*, for which great claims are made. I have been trying it in the trial grounds, but so far I am not very much impressed with it. It looks like Crosby's Egyptian, and I cannot see that it is any better.

Crimson Globe is a new variety from England, where they are great lovers of beets, and it is a dandy. Perfect globe-shape, smooth, small tap root, no side roots, early and very tender, Deep crimson color. The picture below will give you a good idea of how it looks. It is a real acquisition, and will take a permanent place in the list of good table beets.

If you want a sugar beet, the genuine article, you should buy the *Klein Wanzleben*, which is the kind grown by sugar factories everywhere; and if you want a beet for greens, you should use the *Celery Beet*, or *Swiss Chard*, which runs all to top. It does not make a regular beet, but makes big, showy tops with heavy stems like celery. Quite a novelty and very ornamental, but not much account to eat.

There are two varieties or strains known under the name of *Egyptian*. One is the old-fashioned extra-early or *Flat Egyptian*, while the other is the *Crosby's* or *Improved Egyptian*. It is larger and not so flat as the older type, but on the other hand; the older type has the advantage of being a deeper red color. The only objection to Crosby's being that occasionally one of them will show a light color. Generally speaking, the *Egyptian* is the earliest beet of all. Decidedly flattened or turnip-shaped, smaller than Eclipse and very early.

Prices of Table Beets.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1-lb.
Blood Turnip . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.90
Crimson Globe . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.90
Crosby's Egyptian . . . . .	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Detroit Dark Red . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.90
Eclipse (Special strain) . . . . .	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Extra Early Flat Egyptian . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.90
Long Blood . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.90
New Model . . . . .	.05	.10	.25	.90
New Fireball . . . . .	.05	.15	.40	1.25

Plant Peas This Year

This is going to be a good year to plant peas. For that matter every year is a good year to plant peas, for they are about the best and surest money maker a gardener can grow. But this year seed peas are cheaper than for two or three years past, and of extra fine quality. It is a good time to plant lots of them. You never have too many early peas if you get them early enough. This applies to the home garden and the market garden both. They taste mighty good when they come in early, and you never have too many. They always sell well too, and soon run into money. They come in early in the season when new vegetables and ready money are both welcome. You can get them out of the way in time to grow a second crop on the ground. Plant them very early, the earlier the better, and plant plenty.

A Free Book For Market Gardeners

If you have not already got it, you should write for my "Book of a Thousand Gardens." It is free for the asking to those interested in gardening. Also you should read my series of articles "To the Young Market Gardener", beginning in the December 1914 Seed Sense.

Seed Sense will be sent free this year to all those ordering seeds to the amount of \$2.00 or over. See that you get it. I am sure you will enjoy it.

Stock Beets and Mangel-Wurzels

Some people call them cow beets, but whatever name you call them, they are certainly a very profitable crop to grow, especially for the dairy farmer. Still I don't know as they are any more necessary for the dairy farmer than they are to the general stock farmer, for all kinds of stock will eat them readily. Hogs will thrive on them pretty nearly as well as on alfalfa, and sheep will just about live on them all winter. They are very easily grown and will thrive in almost any soil, although, of course, a rich, fairly moist soil is the best.

They yield enormously. I don't suppose you would believe me if I told you what they actually yield, but it is a fact that I took 12 tons of them off of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre once. That, of course, is an extra heavy yield, but it is no trick at all to raise 30 tons per acre of them.

They are not hard to grow at all. Plant the seed in April or the first part of May in rows any convenient width. I have had them in rows 12 inches apart and from that on up to corn row width and I got about the same yield per acre whichever way they were planted, for the wider apart I planted them the larger they grew. They should be thinned out to about 10 inches apart in the row. Just about room to get a hoe between the plants. They will have to be weeded by hand about once. After that you can tend them with the cultivator.

As they grow almost entirely above ground they are very easily harvested. They should be left stand till there is frost enough to kill the leaves, but before hard freezing, strip off the leaves, pick them up and haul them in. They can be stored in any ordinary cave, cellar, or root house, just so they are safe from hard freezing, and fed all winter.

Use about 12 lbs. of seed per acre. The seed can be put in by hand, but a drill is better. Better plant rather thick, and thin to a stand.



Stock Beets on Our Trial Grounds

This picture gives you a good idea of what they look like. It was taken in our trial grounds in October, after we had stripped the tops off and were ready to pull and weigh the beets. We had 2 rows 20 ft. long of each sample. The rows were 2 ft. apart and the beets 1 ft. apart in the rows. The average yield of all the different kinds was at the rate of over 60 tons per acre. They had good soil and good care, but no better than you could give them. The kind nearest to you in the picture is the *Giant Sludstrup*. They made the greatest yield of any, 76 tons per acre. The *Long Red Mangel* came next with 73 tons. They are on the far side in the picture. The *Klein Wanzleben* sugar beet was lowest, with 29 tons.

Varieties

There really is no great choice of varieties of these stock beets. They will, any of them, yield enough if given good soil and good care, and there is no great amount of difference in feeding value.

The true sugar beet, *Klein Wanzleben*, is the richest of any, but is not suitable for growing for stock feed, as it is the poorest yielder of any, the smallest, and grows deep in the ground, so that it is hard to harvest. It is all right for sugar factory purposes, but that is all.

The *Mammoth Long Red* is the best known of any. It is very large and tall, yields well, and is easily handled. The *Giant Feeding Sugar* looks like a cross between the sugar beet and the stock beet, but grows well out of the ground like the stock beets and yields well. It is white in color and quite rich, rather oval in shape. Stood third in yield for us, following *Sludstrup* and *Long Red*.

The *Golden Tankard* is deep yellow in color, rather a squared oval in shape, and sets entirely on top of the ground. The *Eckendorfers*, which come in both yellow and red, are about the same way.

The *Giant Sludstrup* is a new variety recently introduced from Denmark. It is strongly recommended by the Danish government and is said to be practically the only variety grown in that country now. It is oval in shape, stands well out of the ground, is yellowish red in color, and made the greatest yield of any for us. It is said to analyze very high in feeding value. We have our seed of this variety grown in Denmark from government registered stock seed.

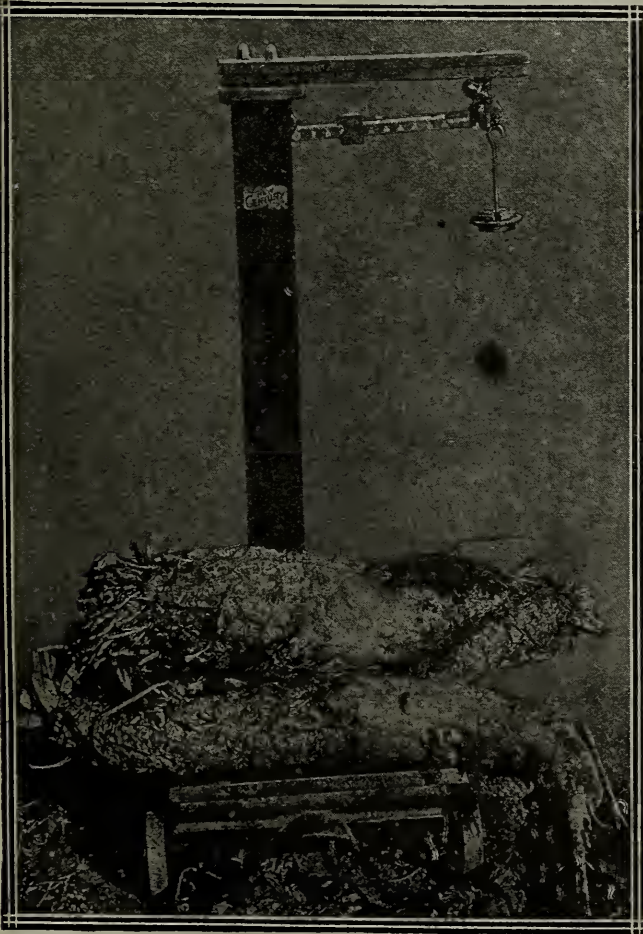
All our stock beet seed is as carefully grown as table beet seed, and is tested for germination, so that we are sure you will get good seed.

You will see lots of catalogs offering different kinds of these beets under fancy names, but if you will test them side by side you will find they are practically always some of these standard varieties renamed. We have tested everything we could find in this line, and the ones I have named cover the entire list of varieties that are worth while.

Prices of Stock Beets. Postpaid.		Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	1-lb.
Giant Feeding Sugar	Rich in protein and sugar; good size.	.05	15	55
Golden Tankard Mangel	Medium size; easily harvested.	.05	15	55
Klein Wanzleben	Sugar beet, white flesh.	.05	15	55
Mammoth Long Red Mangel	Yields enormously, large and long.	.05	15	55
Red Eckendorfer	Short, thick beet; all above ground.	.05	15	55
Yellow Eckendorfer	Same as above, except in color.	.05	15	55
Giant Sludstrup		.05	20	60

SPECIAL OFFER: One pound each of any three varieties of stock beets, three pounds in all, for \$1.50, postpaid. This would plant a quarter of an acre and give you a chance to try them.

See Blue list for net prices on large lots,



Some Big Specimens of Long Red Mangel

These are some of the biggest of the *Long Red Mangel* from our trial grounds. I thought I would weigh them just for curiosity. The 4 weighed 64 lbs., as you can see on the scale beam. They were not all big, however. The average size was 6.77 lbs. each. Figure that up at one beet to each 2 square feet.

"I think if the farmers at large realized the feeding value of beets, they would make them as much of a regular crop as corn. I have always been pleased with the seeds bought of you and wish you greater success in the future than you have had in the past."
—A. J. Mickle, Hedrick, Iowa."

New Early Cabbage

The Norseman

An entirely new type of early cabbage. As early as Early Jersey Wakefield, as large as All Head, hardier, solidier, and better quality than either.

I have always insisted that there was nothing better than Early Jersey Wakefield and All Head Early for early cabbage. But the Danish gardener who grows my Danish Ballhead winter cabbage for me sent me a sample of early cabbage seed and a long letter about it. He wrote that he had all the other cabbage growers in Denmark beat on the early cabbage and that he was sure it would beat anything we had in America.

I tried the sample and found it to be all he claimed. It is not much, if any, earlier than Early Jersey Wakefield, but it certainly is as early, almost twice as large, rounded instead of pointed shape, very solid and slow to burst (you know the top flies off a Wakefield about the next twenty-four hours after it gets solid). It differs from All Head in that it is deeper up and down, at least a week earlier and has round, close-fitting leaves like Wakefield, which fold in rather than turn out. It is much hardier than All Head and will stand more cold weather and more hardship at all times. We gave it the name of *Norseman*.

It is an entirely new type of early cabbage; entirely different from any of the standard varieties and far ahead of them. The only other variety which it resembles in any way is the New Copenhagen, which evidently belongs to the same group. The market gardeners who get in early on the *Norseman* cabbage will have a big lead over all their competitors and will repeat the experience of those who went in heavily on Early Jersey Wakefield and on All Head Early when they were first introduced.

Its Record In Our Trial Grounds

We checked up carefully all the standard varieties of cabbage in our trial grounds. The first cutting of cabbage is always the one that pays best. In the first cutting *Norseman* showed 45 per cent of the heads ready for market, *Early Jersey Wakefield* of the best strain showed 38 per cent ready, *Early Spring* showed 20 per cent ready and *All Head Early* none ready yet. The *Norseman* besides were almost twice as large as either the Wakefield or the Early Spring and brought a considerably higher price in market. They run absolutely uniform in weight, size and shape.

The seed is very scarce as yet and we cannot offer it in quantities larger than one pound. Price, pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 45c, 1 oz. 75c.

A Good Mate For Norseman

In our trials of other Danish cabbages we found one that will be fine to follow the Norseman. It is the *Danish Summer Ballhead*. It looks like Norseman, same shape, same solid white head, same size, or maybe a trifle bigger, and about two weeks later. It and Norseman will make a fine team to plant together. Our seed is imported direct from the originator. Price, pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.



The Norseman Growing in Our Trial Grounds

Notice the deep round head, smooth and tight on top, the thick, vigorous outside leaves, and the healthy appearance of the plant. It is the nearest "wormproof" of any cabbage we have, as it grows so fast and is so solid and tight the worms can't get inside.



The Norseman. Greatest of All Early Cabbage

What the Cutomers Say

Nothing I have ever sent out has made such a hit as the Norseman cabbage. It has made good everywhere, North, south, east, west, wherever it goes, it makes good. I never have heard of a failure on it. It is always reported as being the earliest, the largest and the best keeper of all the early cabbages. These letters are just a few of hundreds that I have received, but they will give you an idea of what it is doing in different parts of the country.

"Dear Sir: Well, I must tell you about the Norseman cabbage. It is the very best we ever planted. Some heads weighed 18 and 20 pounds and it is just the kind of cabbage for this part of the country. All the rest of the seed was first class too and I am going to have more this spring.

—Fred Kossow, Perkins, Mich."

"A year ago I raised from an acre of your Norseman cabbage 18 tons of fine cabbage and got \$190 from them. It was the finest acre of stuff I ever saw. Looked like J. Salzer's famous pictures. Think of it, 18 tons off an acre patch.

—J. B. Trask, Silver City, Iowa."

"I am a market gardener and know a good quality in a vegetable generally, so when I say that the seeds purchased from you were all I could expect, is sufficient for you to know I am satisfied.

Your Norseman cabbage possesses genuine merit and I shall plant some this year. Yours truly,

—Harvey Byers, Ashland, Ohio."

"It is the best early cabbage I ever saw. I raised 72 good heads from the half package of seed we got. We raised Wakefield and the little early cabbage you sent out for a sample, but the Norseman is just as early and way ahead in quality. My best head of cabbage weighed seven pounds and measured 25 inches around when cleaned ready for use.

—Della Wishon, Alsey, Ill."

"Dear Sir: Sap, Field, that little head of Norseman cabbage that you have pictured in Seed Sense would feel ashamed of itself if it could see some that I grew from your seeds. I had plenty of them that weighed ten and twelve lbs. and took one to town that weighed 14 lbs. on J. M. Pankey & Sons' scales. How is that for cabbage? And I sold it for the magnificent sum of one dime.

—W. D. Walldorf, Stone Fort, Ill."

"Dear Sir and Friend; I received your catalog yesterday. It's a dandy. I have often wondered why you didn't send out just a little nicer catalog. It never quite came up with the quality of your goods, which after all is the main thing. The seed I purchased of you last year all gave satisfaction, and your Norseman cabbage was a hummer. I planted it along side of Lightning Express and Mills celebrated early cabbage and it came out almost a week ahead of either and was so much superior in quality. There was no comparison at all.

—J. M. Bowles, Linneus, Mo."

"Dear Sir: Must tell you about my Norseman cabbage. It was the nicest cabbage I ever had, so early and solid. We used off of them all summer and sold 200 pounds. There are lots of small heads on them now. We leave our cabbage in the garden all winter here in the valley,

—D. W. Boggess, Elmira, Ore."



Early Jersey Wakefield

The Norseman

All Head Early

The Three Best Kinds of Cabbage

Early Cabbage

I consider the *Norseman* the best of all varieties of early cabbage. I haven't room to describe it in full here, however, so I have taken a page for it further over in the front of the book and you will find it fully described there. This, of course, is a new variety just introduced.

Of the standard varieties I would place first of all the *Early Jersey Wakefield*. In my experience I have found it the best of all the standard early kinds and it has held its place at the head of all the list for a quarter of a century. It is a fair size, sometimes weighing as high as six or eight pounds on extra rich soil; pointed or conical in shape; very early; and almost sure to head. The leaves are slightly thicker than most other varieties and seem to stand frost exceedingly well. As the leaves are small it can be planted as close as a foot apart in the row.

There are a few varieties which are possibly a little earlier than this, such as: Etampes, Express, Lightning, and other extra early varieties, but they are all in my experience either too small or too soft to be of much use. The *Norseman* has the same thick, smooth leaves as the *Wakefield*, but the head is round or globe-shaped instead of pointed, and is larger and heavier than *Wakefield*.

The *Charleston Wakefield* or large *Wakefield* is simply a large selection from the true *Early Jersey Wakefield* and is similar in every way, except being a little larger and a little later. *Early Winningstadt* is pointed like the *Wakefield*, but not near so early. It is an old favorite, but has been largely superseded by the *Wakefield*.

Of the flat-headed early cabbages the earliest are the *Early Spring* and the new *Extra Early Eureka*. These are about as early as *Wakefield*, but are too small to be of any account. *Norseman* will take their place entirely, as it is as early or earlier and much larger.

The *Copenhagen* is a new variety recently introduced from Denmark, which is quite early and at the same time is of good size. The head would be described more as round than flat. It is just about perfect globe-shaped; but in season it follows right after the *Wakefield*. It is of the same general class or type as the *Norseman*. It is very highly spoken of and bids fair to be one of the leading varieties.

Another good early or second early cabbage is the *Glory of Enkhuizen*, a new variety from Holland. It looks like the *Norseman* and has the same deep, solid globe-shaped head, but is not so early. I am sure it will please you. See picture below.

The largest of all the flat-headed type of early cabbage is the *All Head Early*. It is perhaps a week later than *Early Jersey Wakefield*, but grows to be larger and stands longer without bursting. It has a flat or slightly rounded head like the big late cabbage, and practically equals them in size. I have raised them to weigh 17 lbs. each; remarkably sure to head and a great money-maker under all conditions. This variety is also often used as a late cabbage by planting it late in the season.

Henderson's Early Summer is similar to the *All Head Early*, but not quite so large and possibly a trifle later. *Early Flat Dutch* is also a very similar variety. In fact, there is very little to choose between these three, but I consider the *All Head Early* the best of the group.

Succession is slightly later than *All Head Early*, but still comes in ahead of the late varieties. It is very large; quite flat on top; fine quality; a heavy yielder and a good seller; but will not keep well for winter sales. Fine for August and September market and generally brings good prices then. This variety or one very similar is also sold as *Vandergaw* and *All Seasons*.

Danish Summer Ballhead has the good qualities of the Danish cabbages. The head is round, which is the best and most popular shape. It is very hard, which is characteristic of these Danish varieties. It is sweet and tender, which is something you don't always get in a summer cabbage. It will not keep, however, as does *Hollander* or *Danish Ballhead*. This is no objection, as these early summer varieties are always grown for immediate use.

(See preceding page for the *Norseman* Cabbage.)

Prices of Varieties on this Page.		Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
All Head Early		.05	30	85
All Seasons		.05	20	60
Charleston or Large Wakefield		.05	25	75
Copenhagen Market		.10	40	1.25
Danish Summer Ballhead		.05	30	85
Early Flat Dutch		.05	25	75
Early Jersey Wakefield		.05	30	85
Early Spring		.05	20	60
Glory of Enkhuizen		.05	30	85
Early Winningstat		.05	20	60
Fotler's Brunswick		.05	25	75
Henderson's Early Summer		.05	25	75
Norseman	($\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 45c)	.10	75	
Succession		.05	25	75

These prices are all postpaid. See blue list for large lots.

Special Offer: Any six varieties of cabbage, one packet of each, for 25c.



Glory of Enkhuizen. A fine second early cabbage.

Late Cabbage

See Page 16 For Early Cabbage

My cabbage seed is all American grown, except the Hollander. You may find seed that will cost you more a pound, but you cannot get any better seed, no matter what price you pay. I do not, as some seedsmen do, tack my name to every variety and charge you two or three prices on the strength of it. I don't believe in that way of doing business. The list given below consists of mostly standard, well-known sorts and ones I have grown myself for market. I know them to be all right, and I have the best strains of them to be had. Cabbage has always been a brag crop with me, and the big load shown here has probably never been equaled; so you see I know what I am talking about. It was grown from the same strain of seed that I offer you.

There is a world of varieties of cabbage, but really there are more varieties listed in the catalogs than there are different kinds of cabbage, and the average gardener does not need over a half dozen of these. I have tried to cut my list down to varieties that are distinct, or where they are similar I tell you so. I hope these candid and sensible descriptions will appeal to you.



This is not an ordinary fake overdrawn "catalog picture," but is an actual photograph of a load of real cabbage grown by me from my special strain of Surehead, the same seed I will sell you at \$2.00 per lb. If you have any trouble getting cabbage to head, try this strain.

I HAVE the best luck with the late cabbage by drilling the seed right in the field where the plants are to stand, and then thinning it out afterwards instead of transplanting. I drill it about the first of June with an ordinary garden drill, using a pound of seed to the acre, but it can be dropped in by hand in hills, about six or eight seeds in a place, if you prefer. When about three weeks old thin it down to a stand. It never stops growing, and you are sure of a stand whatever the weather may be. Try it.

The best known and most widely grown of all the late cabbage is the *Premium Late Flat Dutch*. It is the best strain of the popular Flat Dutch type, makes large, flat heads, vigorous growers and good keepers. The *Large American Drumhead* is very similar, but is sometimes coarse and always very large, but not so uniform nor so fine quality.

The *Surehead* is one of the best all-round cabbages grown. It is large, solid, deeper and heavier than the Flat Dutch, and is fine-grained and keeps well for winter use. Certain to head. The main difference between this and the Premium Late Flat Dutch is that the Surehead is about a week earlier, is rounder on top and generally of finer quality.

The *Fottler's Brunswick* is very similar to the Large American Drumhead, but earlier. A variety that is very popular in the South is the *St. Louis Late Market*, but with me, I can see no difference between it and the Premium Late Flat Dutch. In the northern states the *Hollander*, or *Danish Ballhead*, is very popular. It is grown especially in the great cabbage regions of Michigan and New York. Not over large, but very solid, and is said to keep until cabbage comes again. It does not seem to be a success south of Iowa, but anywhere north is all right. I import my seed of this variety direct from Denmark and have the true type. I use the "middle stem" or medium height strain.

A large, late coarse variety is the *Autumn King*, but I find it good only for exhibition purposes and for growing for kraut factories. *All Seasons* is a large, flat cabbage of the drumhead type and is good for fall planting, but not late enough to keep well for winter use, as it rots easily around the stem.

Probably the best winter variety, all things considered, is the *Corn Belt Cabbage*, especially for the great central states. I have always made cabbage, especially late cabbage, a leading market crop, and have been convinced of the necessity of some variety more suited to the climatic conditions of the central west than any of the known sorts. Our location here is about the center of what is known as the "corn belt," and in the majority of years the season is against a successful crop of late cabbage, as most of my farmer friends can tell you who have tried it. It is the dry July, August and September that makes the trouble. We generally have

plenty of rain in June to get the plants started, but then have to fight for it the rest of the summer. If they can hold out until rain comes in September or October, we are sure of a crop.

What is wanted is a late cabbage that is hardy enough to stand adverse conditions during the late summer and then make a big solid head in the fall, and that is what I think I can now offer you. The photo given here will give you an idea of its appearance and size. It is some like Surehead, but larger and a little later. It does not rot as easily and will stand more handling. When grown it has a bluish cast to the outside leaves and looks noticeably rugged and hearty. It is a typical rough-and-ready western product and has the true get there spirit. If you have become discouraged trying to grow late cabbage of the eastern sorts, try this one.

Cabbage on Our Trial Grounds

Our cabbage trials serve a double purpose. By it we can see whether our grower is doing as he promised to, that is giving us a stock that heads good, and the heads of even size and shape. Also we are able to compare the varieties we list with the new varieties that are coming out each year. We have added two or three varieties the last year or so that we found in just this way.

The Norseman we found in this way: A gardener from Denmark mark sent us the sample of seed and it was the dry year we had five years ago I believe. We just couldn't get cabbage to head worth a cent. I noticed, however, that this stock seemed to be making a better go of it than the others, and when we came to check up it had made a better showing by far than anything else in the trials. I made up my mind right then that we ought to list it. A year ago last summer was one of those dry seasons, but the Glory of Enkhuizen made a very good showing. See pages 16 and 17 for descriptions of these varieties.



Cornbelt Cabbage. The best variety for the great central states.

Late Cabbage (Continued)

There is a Russian variety of cabbage which has been introduced within the last few years that has been found very profitable in many localities. It is called the *Volga*. It makes the same deep, round, very hard head as the Hollander, but grows much closer to the ground and will succeed in the southern states where the Hollander is a failure. It is reported to be especially valuable in Texas, Louisiana and other southern states where the Hollander is a failure, and I have made a great success with it here in Iowa. I have also had some very enthusiastic reports on it from Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

The *Volga* matures quicker than most late cabbage, so should be planted later, unless wanted for early fall market. We very often set out plants of this variety here in Iowa as late as the middle of July and make a good crop for winter cabbage. I advise market gardeners everywhere to plant especially heavy of this variety. It makes a deep, very heavy head, remarkably solid and white. I have noticed that in selling cabbage from the field the buyers always were anxious to get over on the side of the field where the *Volga* was growing. If planted very early in the spring, it would make a good summer cabbage, but we have found it fitted in best planted late for winter use.

If you want a red cabbage, the best one I have ever found is the *Mammoth Red Rock*. It is a late or fall cabbage and while not really very mammoth in size is the biggest you can get in red cabbage. It is dark red in color, very solid and sure to head.

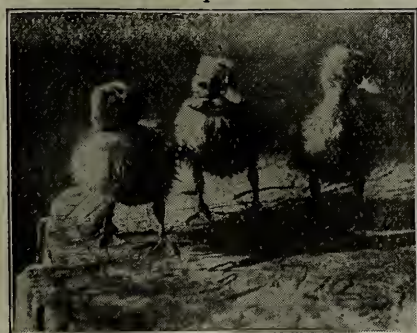


Surehead — One of the best all-round cabbages grown

What About Cabbage Worms?

I have tried everything from Moral Suasion to Paris Green and from Ice Water to Red Pepper. Sometimes it seemed to do some good and sometimes it didn't. Sometimes when the worms got real bad I would begin doctoring and in a few days they would disappear and I would think I had hit on a sure cure, and then I would discover that on the part of the patch I had not doctored the worms had disappeared just the same. Evidently it was about time for them to quit and they had to quit anyway.

Tobacco dust is good. It is not dangerous like Paris Green and really seems to drive the worms away. Dry road dust is good; so is strong brine. One customer writes that he makes a weak lye water, two teaspoonfuls to a bucket of water, and sprays that on and it does the business. Poultry, especially young ducks, will often eat the worms.



A pretty good cure for cabbage worms

But the best plan I have ever found is to plant lots of cabbage, so much that the worms can't eat it all, and plant it on good, rich ground. Tend it well and keep it humping right along, and it will grow faster than the worms can eat it. Plant it rather late and the first light frost will kill the worms anyway, and the cabbage will come on and finish all right.

The *Volga* has proved to be the nearest "worm proof" of any, as it makes a solid head, which the worms don't enter. Norseman too, generally beats the worms by getting in ahead of them and getting so solid the worms can't get into it.



Hollander or Danish Ballhead — The great cabbage for shipping and for winter keeping. These heads were taken as they came out of storage in the spring.

If you are in the habit of growing *Danish Ballhead* or *Hollander* cabbage, I want you to try our strain of it. The principal fault in the past with this variety was that it was too "long-legged." That is, the stem was too long and it stands too high up from the ground. Our grower in Denmark has developed a strain very much shorter in stem and slightly larger in size of head. It is the finest strain of Hollander I ever saw and absolutely straight. The photograph at the top of the page shows a pile of them the way they come out of winter storage. I am prepared to make special prices on this strain to large growers and associations, and I believe it would pay you to plant at least a part of your field with our seed. We are perfectly willing to have you plant it alongside any other Hollander seed you can get and compare the results from the two.

Prices of Late Cabbage.		Pkt,	Oz.	1-lb.
Autumn King	.05	20	.60	
Cornbelt	.10	40	1.25	
Giant Drumhead	.05	25	.75	
Hollander or Danish Ballhead	.05	30	.85	
Large American Drumhead	.05	20	.60	
Mammoth Red Rock	.05	25	.75	
Premium Flat Dutch	.05	30	.85	
Savoy	.05	25	.75	
Surehead.	.05	30	.85	
Volga	.10	40	1.25	

These prices are all postpaid.

SPECIAL OFFER: Any six varieties of cabbage, your choice, one regular-sized package of each, for 25c, postpaid.



The Volga — A Splendid Winter Cabbage



Cauliflower — Early Snowball

Cauliflower

Someone has said that "Cauliflower is cabbage with a college education." Anyway, it is very similar to cabbage in manner of growth and requires the same culture. It cannot stand hot, dry weather, so should be started as early as possible and handled like early cabbage. The best seed is all imported, coming from Denmark. I do not handle any but the very finest grade of seed, and I know I can suit you.

The earliest of all the standard varieties everywhere is the *Early Snowball*. It is small, very early, pure white, and always sure to head. Can be set very close together. This is the kind that is always used for growing under glass. *Danish Perfection* is a new strain much like *Snowball*, but better in some ways.

Among professional gardeners or truckers, probably the most popular is *Early Dwarf Erfurt*. It is not quite so early as *Snow Ball*, but larger and heavier. It is very short-stemmed and not inclined to become leggy, as some varieties do.

If you have had trouble growing cauliflower, it might be well for you to try the *Dry Weather*, or *Copenhagen*, for it seems to be able to stand all kinds of grief and will come nearer carrying through the hot weather than any other I have ever seen. It is not quite so early as the other two, but is still fairly early, good size and very sure to head. Price, see page 45.

SPECIAL OFFER: One pkt. each of any three varieties, 25c.

Okra, or Gumbo

This vegetable is but little known in the north, but more northern people ought to have it in their gardens. The pods are full of little seeds like small peas. Pick the pods when young and tender and cook pods, seeds and all, like string beans. Fine. Try it. There are several sorts, slightly different, and I have picked out the four best ones and mixed them. $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 5c, oz. 10c.



Okra, or Gumbo

Kohl Rabi

This vegetable looks like a cross between a cabbage and a turnip



Kohl Rabi

and is better eating than either one. The leaves look like cabbage, only smaller. It makes a sort of turnip, but above ground. Grow it just like cabbage. It is fine eating, more delicious and tender than any turnip and is very easily grown. The variety we use is the *White Vienna*. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.



Cauliflower—Dry Weather or Copenhagen

Eggplant

This is a vegetable that should be more largely grown. People who have eaten it are always calling for it, as it has a rich flavor all its own that is fine. Plant and tend the same as peppers, and it is just as easy to get a crop, except that flea beetles and other insects are hard on it, but you can generally get ahead of them with tobacco dust.

The most popular and best known variety is the *New York Purple*, which is very large, smooth and thornless, and dark purple. The *Black Beauty* is very similar to it, but darker in color and not so large.

For an early variety and one easily grown, the *Early Long Purple* is popular. It is the earliest variety grown and bears abundantly, but is not very large. Price, either variety, pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Celery

If you once had a taste of home-grown celery, just from the garden, crisp, rich and fresh, you would never be without it. It is comparatively easy to grow, and really more people ought to grow it. I put directions on every packet of seeds, and besides I have written a little leaflet on the subject that gives a more detailed account of the work. It is free for the asking. You can grow celery as easy as cabbage, and lots more plants for the same amount of ground.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Golden Self-Bleaching	10c	60c
Giant Pascal . . . . .	.05	20
White Plume . . . . .	.05	25

The biggest, heaviest celery is *Giant Pascal*, which is much used by professional celery growers. It is slow and hard to bleach, but is fine when rightly handled, and is the best keeper of any.

One of the best varieties in quality, and one of the easiest to bleach is *Golden Self-Bleaching*. It is medium to large size, creamy white, healthy and vigorous. Will bleach itself if shaded on the sides, but, of course, does better if completely shaded or banked up with dirt.

Another variety much like this one, but earlier and slightly smaller is the *White Plume*. It is pure white in color, is very tender, and has a very delicate flavor. It is the earliest of all the varieties of celery and the tenderest, but it is not very large, and does not keep well.

We have a free leaflet on the growing of celery which we will be very glad to send free to those who care to have it.

The best celery seed in the past has come from France, but the war has entirely upset it the last two seasons. We are offering this year strictly American grown seed from selected plants which we believe you will find to be exceptionally fine.

Celery — White Plume
Earliest and tenderest of all celery.



Carrot, Danvers Half Long. Most Popular Market Variety

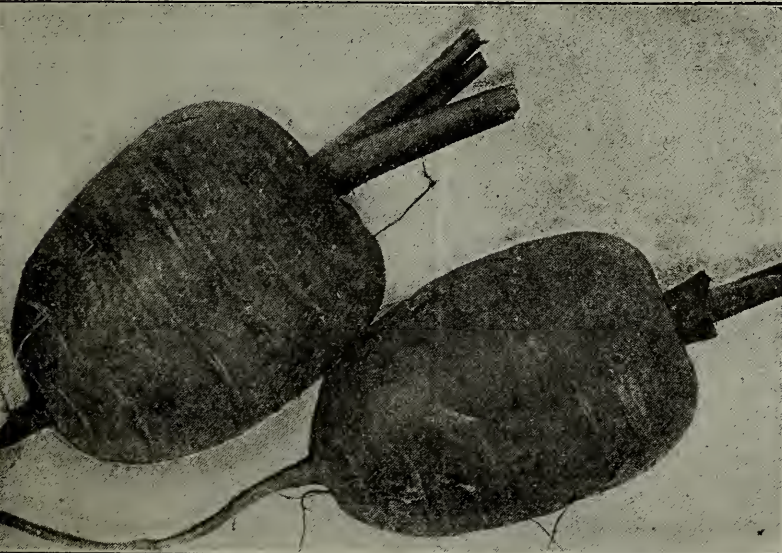
Table Carrots

The most popular variety for garden use is the *Oxheart*, which is an early short, thick carrot of fine quality. Very popular for bunching when small. Deep orange color, thick side meat and very little core.

A smaller similar variety is the *Chantenay*, but it is a little earlier and more slender in shape. Very tender and sweet.

If you want a larger variety, either the *Half Long Orange*, or the *Long Orange* would be the one for you. The *Half Long Orange* is also called *Danvers Half Long*. It is medium size and good quality. This is the celebrated carrot of eastern markets and is grown in great quantities in Connecticut for the New York trade.

The *Long Orange* is the latest and largest of all the table carrots. A deep reddish orange in color, and with a very small core. It is also grown extensively for stock food, and it is richer and a better color than any of the stock carrots.



Carrot Oxheart

Carrots For Stock Feeding

Carrots take a front rank among the field products. Horses, particularly colts, eat them with the greatest relish and grow fat. Cattle winter in fine shape and cows increase in milk when fed carrots. Sow seed early in spring in drills far enough apart to use a one-horse cultivator. Five pounds of seed will sow an acre.

The varieties of carrots used for stock feeding are larger, later and coarser than the table varieties and make a much larger yield. Probably the most popular are the *White Belgian* and the *Yellow Belgian*. They are very much alike except in the color, one being white and the other lemon-yellow. They grow from a foot to 16 inches long. Very large and heavy. The white one is also sold under the name of "White Victoria." The *Vosges*, or *Improved Short White*, is shorter and heavier than the White Belgian, but otherwise very similar.

The crop of carrot seed was almost a failure this year, and prices are a little higher than usual.

Prices of Table Carrots, any variety, pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 1/4-lb. 40c.
Prices of Stock Carrots, any variety, pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 1/4-lb. 40c.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

(One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill, 8 lbs. to the acre.)

Why don't you grow salsify? It is one of the most delicious and nutritious of vegetables and should be more generally cultivated for use in winter, when the supply of really good vegetables is so limited. It has the true oyster flavor, and makes a delicious and in-expensive substitute for them in soup, etc. Cultivate like parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Average fully double size of old Long White. Roots are white, smooth, and, notwithstanding their enormous size, of superior quality. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 1/4-lb. 50c.



Salsify

Chicory

Used as a substitute for coffee. Cultivate the same as carrots. Take up roots in the fall; cut in small pieces and let dry. When wanted for use it is roasted and ground like coffee. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.



Long Orange Carrot. Good for either table use or stock feed

Cucumbers

Cucumbers should have very rich soil, the richer the better, but will do fairly well almost anywhere. Plant about as early as you would corn, and put in plenty of seed. After the bugs get through with them, thin out so as to leave each vine plenty of room. Don't crowd them. That is what makes them grow knobby, and crooked sometimes. When they begin to bear, keep them picked, as the vines will stop bearing if the cucumbers are left on. Use tobacco dust for the bugs.

The variety of cucumbers to choose depends on what you want it for. The same cucumber that would be fine for pickles might be comparatively worthless for slicers, and many of the varieties making fine slicers are too shy bearers to be valuable for pickling. so in order to get exactly what you want, you should grow two or three, or possibly four varieties.

For slicers, the best variety I have ever grown is the *Emerald*, a new sort introduced by the Livingstons. It is the handsomest cucumber I ever saw — long, straight, and dark green, and as smooth as an egg. It has absolutely no prickles or spines on it, and from start to finish it is perfectly smooth and dark rich green in color. It does not turn yellow in ripening, but remains the same color. It does not set thick enough to be valuable for pickles, but for slicers it is just the thing, as it will outsell in the market all others two to one, besides it will keep a week after picking and look just as fresh as ever.

Another good slicer is the *White Spine*, which is well known everywhere. It is a large, very smooth cucumber, dark bluish green color. Holds its color remarkably well and does not turn yellow. There is a fine, special strain of *White Spine*, known as *Henderson's Perfected White Spine*. It is early, perfect shape, perfect dark green color, and a splendid market sort in every way. I have also the *Arlington* and *Livingston* strains if you prefer them. There is also a strain of *White Spine* sold as *Cool and Crisp*, which is extra long and slender, and one called *Klondike*, which is popular in the west.

If you want a long, slender, pickling cucumber, the best one is the old-fashioned *Long Green*. This is the old-fashioned, long, almost seedless, and dark green cucumber, which, under favorable conditions, will grow a foot long or more, and makes a delightfully brittle, slender pickle. There is also a beautiful big cucumber known as the *Fordhook Famous*. Very large, almost seedless, and requires favorable conditions to make a success. The *Davis Perfect* is a beautiful, very large cucumber, and under favorable conditions is very profitable.

The biggest cucumber of all is the *Goliath*, or *Giant Prolific*, which is of the English type, very large and long and seedless, very often 18 inches long. If you want something extra early to make the very earliest small-sized slicers and good pickles later on, you should use *Early Cluster*. The fruit sets very freely, often in clusters of two or three to a joint, all along the dwarfish vines. If kept picked they will continue in bearing for a long time.

Early Russian is very similar, although possibly a trifle shorter in shape. These extra earlies all turn yellow quickly, and should be used while comparatively small. For main crop pickles I like the *Evergreen* best of all. It is smooth, dark green, straight, and medium size. It comes the nearest to a general purpose variety of any of them, and I prefer to use it entirely for pickling. *Chicago Pickle*, and *Everbearing* are very similar, being special strains developed by the pickle factories for commercial pickles.

If you want a curiosity in cucumbers, you should plant the *White Wonder*, or, as it is sometimes called, the *White Pearl*, which never turns green at all, but is ivory white in color right from the start. It is as good as any ordinary variety, and a great curiosity.

For forcing purposes, the best one is the *Grand Forcing*, which was developed with the greenhouse men at Grand Rapids.



Evergreen Cucumber

Tobacco Dust For the Striped Bugs

The best remedy I have ever found for the striped bugs on cucumber, watermelon and muskmelon vines is tobacco dust. This is simply a very strong grade of refuse tobacco, ground up into a very fine powder like snuff. It is finer than flower and very strong. I don't know whether it kills the bugs or simply drives them away, but it surely does the business somehow. Also a spoonful of it piled around the stem of each plant will prevent borers, which kill the plants later in the season. Price, prepaid, 20c per lb.; by freight or express, 10c per lb., \$1.00 for 12 lbs. Special price on large lots.



round and striped. Price, $\frac{1}{3}$ -oz. 5c, oz. 15c.

Citrons

These are a hard-meated sort of a melon grown for preserves. The meat never gets soft as in a watermelon, but is hard and can be cut in pieces and stewed for preserves. Grows just like a melon and yields enormously. There seems to be two varieties, one very large, long and solid, green in color, called *Green Seeded Citron* or *Pie Melon*, while the other, known as *Red Seeded Citron*, is small,

Cucumbers

We are mighty well fixed on not only cucumbers, but all vine seeds and can make you some interesting prices on some varieties if you are needing large amounts. If you have never grown *Henderson's Perfected White Spine*, get a packet of it and try it this summer.

Prices of Cucumbers.

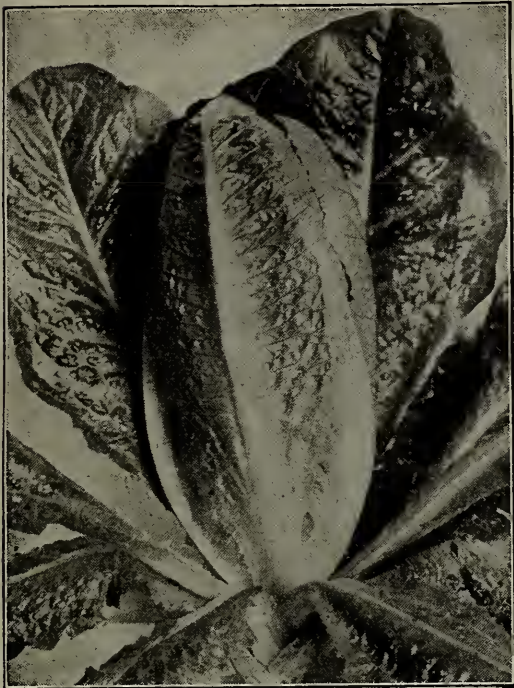
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.
Chicago Pickle . . . . .	.05	15	40
Cool and Crisp . . . . .	.05	10	35
Davis Perfect . . . . .	.05	15	40
Early Cluster . . . . .	.05	15	40
Early Cyclone . . . . .	.05	10	35
Early Russian . . . . .	.05	15	40
Emerald . . . . .	.05	15	40
Evergreen . . . . .	.05	15	40
Everbearing . . . . .	.05	10	35
Fordhook Famous . . . . .	.05	15	40
Goliath . . . . .	.05	15	40
Grand Forcing . . . . .	.05	15	40
Henderson's Perfected White Spine . . . . .	.05	15	40
Klondike . . . . .	.05	10	35
Long Green . . . . .	.05	15	40
White Pearl . . . . .	.05	15	40
White Spine . . . . .	.05	15	40

These prices are all postpaid. For wholesale prices on large lots see blue list.

SPECIAL OFFER: 6 packets for 25c. For 25c you may select one packet each of six varieties of cucumbers.



Davis Perfect Cucumber. Fine for large slicers.



White-Heart Cos

Lettuce

Lettuce is something that is found in every garden, and that every one is fond of, at least in the early spring. It can be grown in any old corner, but does best in rich, warm soil. Plant very early, the earlier the better, and don't get it too thick. If you want good-sized heads, it ought to be thinned to several inches apart each way.

Probably the most popular variety of all for early use is the *Simpson*, or, as it is generally called, *Black-seeded Simpson*. It does not make a true head, but a loose, fluffy bunch of tender, light green or creamy leaves. Delicate flavor and grows very thickly.

If you prefer a smooth-leaved, or as some people call them, cabbage-leaved variety of lettuce that is extra early, you should use *May King*. It is the earliest and enderest of the cabbage-head varieties; and if well tended on rich ground will make a true head almost as solid as a cabbage head. The outer leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown and the inner leaves are creamy yellow. Fine rich, buttery flavor.

Another good head lettuce is the *Hanson*, although it does not make a true head like the cabbage variety. It is the largest of all the curled varieties; dark green leaves outside and creamy white inside. The leaves are curly and tender and form a loose head as large as an early cabbage. Slow to run to seed.

Some people prefer a red or brown lettuce. The best one of that color is the *Prize Head*, which is about the same as *Simpson*, except for color, which is a mixture of red and green. The leaves are very thin and tender. This is the one that is sometimes called "Beefsteak," or "All Cream."

In the true cabbage head or smooth-leaved lettuce there is the *May King*, which I have already mentioned, *California Cream Butter*, and the *Big Boston*. The *California Cream Butter* is probably the best of all the cabbage-head varieties. It makes a flat, smooth head about the shape of Flat Dutch cabbage. The leaves are very thick and rich in flavor. It stands the heat well and is good all summer.

The southern growers who plant lettuce in the fall or winter for very early shipment north use entirely the *Big Boston*. It seems to be the only variety that will stand winter-growing. At least, it is practically the only variety that the southern growers will use.

For greenhouse use, the variety always used is the *Grand Rapids*. This looks somewhat like *Simpson*, but is slightly different in appearance, and for some reason succeeds better under glass. The strain I



A glimpse of the lettuce in our trial grounds. Top row is Prize-head; next Hanson, then two rows of Simpson, and last a row of Grand Rapids. Plants are left a foot apart each way to head up. Don't they look nice?

have is especially selected for forcing and is fine. One peculiarity of this variety is that it is always weak in germination and must be planted thick and very carefully to get a stand.

There is an entirely distinct type of lettuce known as *Cos Lettuce*, which is extensively grown in Europe, but not much known here. We have an excellent strain known as *White-Heart Cos*. The appearance and manner of growth are well shown in the illustration.

When Cos lettuce is grown right it has a rich buttery flavor that is hardly equaled by any other variety. When the plant gets good size and begins to head, tie the tops of the leaves together so it will bleach out. This will make it tender and crisp.

You have no idea how much difference it will make in the quality and tenderness of lettuce to shade it some way to keep the hot sun off. Cheesecloth is cheap and makes a good covering. Plant the seed or transplant the plants in a bed six feet wide and as long as you want it. Make a frame as wide as the bed and tack the cheesecloth on and set the frame on stakes a foot or so from the ground. It is better to cover the sides, but not absolutely necessary.

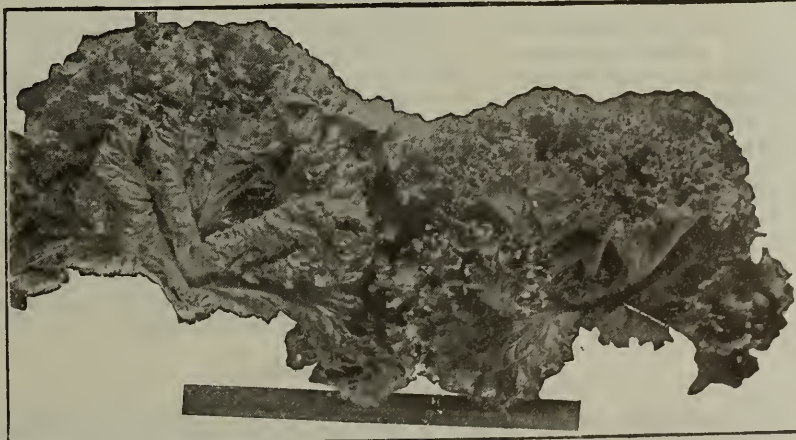
Prices of Lettuce,

	Pkt.	Oz.	1-lb.
Big Boston . . . . .	.05	15	40
Black Seeded Simpson . . . . .	.05	15	40
California Cream Butter . . . . .	.05	15	40
Grand Rapids . . . . .	.05	15	40
Hanson . . . . .	.05	15	40
Iceberg . . . . .	.05	15	40
May King . . . . .	.05	15	40
Prize Head . . . . .	.05	15	40
White Heart Cos . . . . .	.05	15	40

LETTUCE PLANTS—I expect to have one of the southern cabbage plant men grow me some lettuce plants for transplanting in Feb., March and April. Don't know the price yet, but it will be right, probably cheaper than you can grow them yourself. Write for prices.



California Cream Butter — Best of the cabbage head varieties



Typical Heads of Simpson and Grand Rapids, the two great forcing varieties. We have especially fine strains of these.



Turnips

Early turnips should be sown, or better yet, drilled, very early, you can't get them in too early. They will come on quickly and be ready to eat a couple of weeks before the early potatoes are. They should be thinned out, however, to at least 6 inches apart in the row. Most people let turnips stand too thick. That makes them small and tough and bitter. Every early turnip should have a space of ground at least 12 by 6 inches, and late turnips a square foot of ground to each plant. Late turnips can be sown in July and August and will keep growing until the ground freezes. Use from one to three pounds of seed per acre.

For early use the best variety of turnips is the *Early Milan*. It is tender, sweet and very early. Looks like the old Purple Top Strap Leaf, but smaller and earlier. There is also a pure white strain of the same turnip called *Early White Milan*. No difference except color. *Snowball* is fine for either early or late.

For main crop, and especially for fall sowing, the main standby is the old-fashioned *Purple Top Strap Leaf*. Large, sweet and fine grain. The *Purple Top Globe* is practically the same turnip, but slightly deeper in shape and a little heavier. On account of its shape it yields better than the old flat type. *White Globe* is much like Purple Top Globe, except that it is white, but it is somewhat later. There is also a yellow-fleshed turnip called *Amber Globe*, but I do not like it so well as the ordinary varieties.

The *Rutabaga*, or *German Sweet Turnip*, is a different growing turnip entirely. It has smooth leaves like a cabbage, grows slower than an ordinary turnip and much larger. The best variety has a purple top with yellow flesh. This is the variety we use. They are not much of a success here in Iowa or south of here, but in the northern states they are quite valuable.

There is a long, slender turnip, called *Cawhorn Turnip*, which is much used for stock feeding and for a fertilizer crop to plow under. It is too big and coarse for table use, but is valuable in other ways.

Price of Turnips.		Pkt.	Oz.	½-lb.
Amber Globe . . . . .		.05	10	20
Cowhorn . . . . .		.05	10	20
Extra Farly Milan . . . . .		.05	10	35
Early White Milan . . . . .		.05	10	35
Early Snowball . . . . .		.05	10	20
Purple Top Strap Leaf . . . . .		.05	10	20
Purple Top Globe . . . . .		.05	10	20
Rutabaga or German Sweet . . . . .		.05	10	20
Seven Top Turnip . . . . .		.05	10	20
White Globe . . . . .		.05	10	20

Tobacco

We don't grow tobacco commercially here in Iowa, and I really don't know much about it myself, but lots of my customers have written in, asking that we get them some first-class, pure, improved varieties of tobacco seed, I wrote to friends and customers in the tobacco growing districts and among others I found a man in Tennessee growing remarkably fine *White Burley Tobacco*. He has made a specialty of this variety, selecting the best plants for seed every year, and I contracted with him to grow for me enough of this select seed so that I could offer it to my customers. I have every reason to believe that he has a remarkably pure, fine strain of this tobacco, and I feel confident that if you want the best there is in tobacco, this seed would be the stuff for you to use. This is the variety sold as Sweet Burley Tobacco. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼-lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.00.

Odds and Ends

Here are a lot of things that have no special place in the catalog, so I have piled them all in together here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. I probably have it. If not, I can get it for you.

Gourds. I can supply any of the following varieties: Dipper, Nest Egg, Sugar Trough, and fancy mixed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Collards. Grown in the south for greens. Like cabbage, only it does not head. I have the true Georgia seed. Pkt. 5c.

Endive. Or German lettuce. Somewhat like lettuce, but more bitter. Can be bleached like celery. Pkt. 5c.

Garden Lemon, or Vine Peach. Valuable for preserves. Pkt. 5c.

Ground Cherry. The old-fashioned yellow variety common in old gardens. Grows easily from seed. Pkt. 5c, oz. 30c.

Kale, or Green Kale. Grown for greens. Looks like loose, green curly cabbage leaves. Either tall or dwarf. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

Kohlrabi, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Mustard. Chinese curled, white. Black Giant Southern and the new Ostrich Plume. Any variety, Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Parsley. Moss curled, for seasoning. Pkt. 5c.

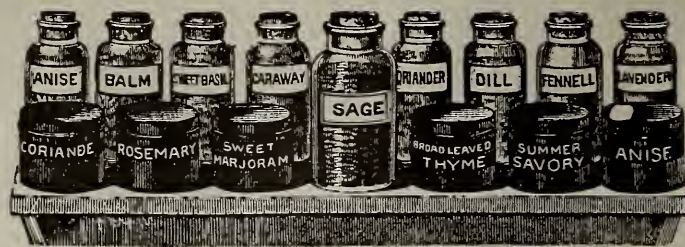
Rhubarb, or Pieplant. The stalks are red, large and very tender. It is much like the Victoria, but larger and slightly redder. Packet 5c, oz. 15c, ¼-lb. 50c, plants \$1 per dozen, all postpaid.

Sage, Mammoth or Broadleaf. The best sort. Pkt. 5c.

Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy. The best variety, pkt. 5c.

Sunflower, Mammoth Russian. Grown for chicken feed. ½-pt. 10c, pt. 20c. Ask for special prices on large lots,

California Casaba. A large, late, high-flavored muskmelon, grown almost universally in California. Pkt. 10c.



Herbs

	Pkt.	Oz.		Pkt.	Oz.
Anise . . . . .	.05c	10c	Hoarhound . . . . .	.10c	20c
Balm . . . . .	.10	25	Lavender . . . . .	.05	25
Basil . . . . .	.05	15	Majoram Sweet . . . . .	.05	15
Borage . . . . .	.05	15	Summer Savoy . . . . .	.05	
Caraway . . . . .	.05	10	Sage . . . . .	.05	25
Castor Oil Plant . . . . .	.05	10	Thyme . . . . .	.05	20
Coriander . . . . .	.05	10	Wormwood . . . . .	.05	20
Dill . . . . .	.05	10	Sweet Fennel . . . . .	.05	10

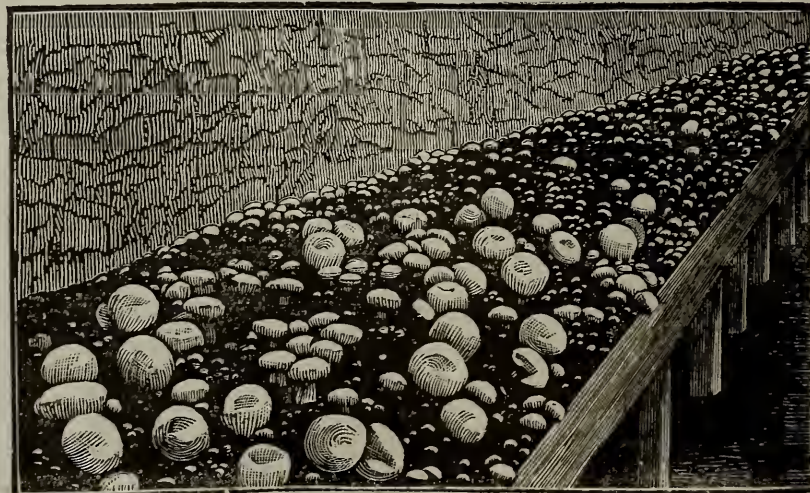
Rosemary, pkt. 5c, oz. 30.

Mushrooms

Mushrooms can be grown with fair to good success by those who will take the pains to do the work right and have patience to overcome a possible failure or two at first. I do not advise the growing of mushrooms commercially with the expectation of making a lot of money off of them until you have had some experience.

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn (produced under the new selective method which makes possible the segregation of varieties) is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals from the manufacturer. This spawn will produce mushrooms of a specific variety, selected with special reference to size, color and prolificness. It absolutely eliminates all danger of raising poisonous mushrooms. We keep on hand the cream-white variety, which is hardy and very prolific: but can supply the brown or pure-white varieties, if desired. Each brick weighs from 1½ to 1½ lbs. and will spawn 10 square feet of beds. Sold by the brick. Per standard brick, 35c; 5 bricks, \$1.60 postpaid; by express or freight, 10 bricks, \$2.00; 25 bricks, \$4.50; 100 bricks, \$15.00.

Illustrated book (Publication No. 3) on "Mushroom Culture and Pure Culture Spawn," containing the latest methods of raising, preserving and cooking mushrooms, 15c per copy, postpaid; or free with each order of 25 bricks or more.



Mushrooms Grown in Cellar. They Are Easily Grown



Field's Daisy Muskmelon--The Best Melon of All

This new variety originated with Mr. Alfred Apel, a market-gardener in the northern part of Iowa, and it combines more good points than any other melon I have ever grown, and I have had an extended experience with melons, both as market-gardener and seedsman.

It looks somewhat like Emerald Gem, but it is larger, more uniform in size and shape, not so deeply creased, thicker meated, especially at the blossom end, and a much more saleable melon in every way.

But above all other good points is its quality. I never tasted as good a melon in my life. It has the same rich orange-colored flesh as Osage, Emerald Gem, Perfection and Burrell's Gem, but it is far superior to either of them. It fairly melts in your mouth and is good clear to the rind.

You can see by the picture below how thick-meated it is, and the above picture shows the handsome outside appearance and uniform shape. In size they will average about 6 or 7 inches in diameter and weigh about three pounds each. And they run absolutely uniform in size and appearance, too. A pile of fifty of them won't vary an inch in size.

It is extremely early, which is exceptional for so large a melon. It is apparently blight proof, and stayed green and vigorous and bearing after all others were done. In market it outsold everything else, and, in fact, after people got a taste of it you couldn't sell any other melon at any price. Price, pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c, lb. \$2.10.

The above is what I said about the Daisy last year, and the only correction I would make now would be to make it stronger in every particular. In fact, it would be hard to make it too strong.

I don't believe I ever introduced a new thing that was so absolutely satisfactory in every way, nor that came so near pleasing everyone.

In my own garden the points I noticed most were these:

Drought Resistant

We had it terribly dry here, almost everything in the garden was killed or badly crippled, but the Daisy was fresh and vigorous right through dry weather and all.

Blight Proof

The Daisy showed no trace of blight all summer. We began to pick them the first week of August, and the vines were still green and vigorous the first week of October, eight weeks later, and still loaded with melons.

High Quality

Absolutely I never ate so good a melon. There is no chance for argument on that. In our trial grounds we had practically every known variety of melons, and the Daisy was the only one we would eat. The others found a poor market unless we failed to find any of the Daisy ripe. I had to get up early to beat the boys to the patch.

Heavy Yield

They set very full, and every melon made good. No runts or culls. All good market melons. They would have sold for a fancy price, but we saved them all for our own use and for seed.

Uniformity

They are as uniform as high class Rockyfords, (but much larger) and would pack beautifully for shipping. They would ship well or haul well, for they are very thick-meated.



Field's Daisy. Cross section showing thick flesh

It Succeeds Everywhere

One striking thing about the *Daisy* is that it has made a universal success everywhere. I have had reports on it from every state in the Union, and they are all good.

To Market Gardeners

I want to urge you specially to grow at least a small acreage of *Daisy*. It will pay you big. If you have a trade that will appreciate high quality, you can get your own price for these. One pound will plant an acre, so the cost of seed will amount to very little in comparison with the profit you can make from them, for they will easily outyield common varieties away yonder, to say nothing of the high price you can get for them.

Daisy Muskmelons Were the Best Ever

"Last year we had quite a melon patch. We had twelve double box wagon loads of watermelons. And your Daisy muskmelons were the best ever. Some of our neighbors bought them to send to their friends 100 miles from here. Our watermelons were mostly Kleckley Sweets.

—C. B. Creamer, Academy, S. Dak."

Daisy Only One Out of 10 Varieties Any Account

"Dear Sir: Your Field's Daisy muskmelon is good enough for me. I don't think they can be beat. The Daisy muskmelon is the best I have ever had. Year before last I had 10 kinds and it was the only one that was any account. Had I not of had it, the other might have been pretty good. Last year I had 400 hills of Daisy and sold \$70.00 worth of melons. Every person I sold to said they were the best melons they ever had. I couldn't near supply the demand after they got a taste of them. I have changed the name, when they ask what they are I tell them, the "People's Favorite", for everybody that gets them wants them again.

—Geo. F. Howard, Logansport, Ind."

SPECIAL OFFER: I really believe that every person who reads this catalog and who has a garden patch as big as a bed quilt, ought to plant the two melons, the *Princess Watermelon* and the *Daisy Muskmelon*, so I am going to make these special offers. 1 pkt. each, 10¢, 2 pkts. each, 27¢, 1 oz. each, 40¢, all postpaid.



Netted Osage. The New Type of Osage Melon. Earlier, More Handsome, and More Prolific Than the Regular Strain

Muskmelons and Cantaloupes

I take a special pride in my muskmelon seed. I do not believe there is a man in the United States who can furnish better seed or who does furnish any better seed than I do. Some of it I grow myself, and some of it is grown by specialists in other parts of the country. Some of it, like Hackensack, I have grown in the east, as that is the native home of that melon. With others, like Osage and Emerald Gem, better seed can be grown right here in Iowa. The various types of the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe are grown to perfection at Rocky Ford, Colorado. I have my seed of them grown there by specialists. Wherever it comes from, it is the very best that can be had. It is saved from selected melons, such as bring fancy prices on the market. No culls, frostbitten stock, or slick melons are allowed to be used. No seed is ever saved from blighted fields. Whether you

want a 5c packet or 500 lbs. for a shipping association, I can fix you out to perfection. Ask for special prices on large lots.

The Best Varieties

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of muskmelons. They are all good, and it depends largely on your individual taste which one you think is the best. Some people like a yellow-meated melon, while others will have nothing but a green-meated melon. Some people want a great big muskmelon that they can cut in slices, while others want a little nutmeg which simply needs to be cut in halves. For that reason we have to list a big lot of varieties and let you take your choice.

Yellow - Meated Sorts

Personally, I prefer the yellow-meated varieties. Of these, the best ones, all things considered, is *Field's Daisy*, which you will find fully described on page 25. Next to that my choice would be *Perfection*. It is the biggest of all the very large, often selling in our markets for 15c, or even 20c each, and you know it takes a pretty good muskmelon to do this. It is round, or slightly oblong in shape. Flesh deep yellow or salmon-color, and of the richest, sweetest flavor imaginable. It is very thick-meated, and, in fact, is the best variety I know of, and will surely suit you.

Another popular yellow-meated sort is the *Osage*, which is the standard variety in the Chicago markets, being grown largely in Michigan. It is not so large as the *Perfection*, but looks very similar inside. Distinctly oblong in shape, dark green skin and salmon flesh. Fine quality.

We have two types of the *Osage*. The regular Michigan type is nearly smooth, dark green, and large. The Iowa type is heavily netted, (as shown



Perfection — Best of All Large Muskmelons

Perfection. The *Burrell's Gem*, on the other hand, has the shape and much the appearance of the regular Rocky Ford, but has deep, salmon-colored flesh like *Emerald Gem* or *Perfection*. It is not quite so early as the *Emerald Gem* or *Rocky Ford*, but it is great to yield, and in most markets outsells all other small melons. You might say that it has the *Osage* or *Emerald Gem* quality, with the *Rocky Ford* size, shape and shipping qualities. There is also another medium-size, yellow-meated muskmelon lately introduced, called the *Fordhook*, which is about as large as the *Emerald Gem*, but looks more like a *Hackensack*. I do not think very much of it and do not consider it as good as the ones I have already named. If you want the old-fashioned, big, yellow, fragrant muskmelon, the kind we used to have when we were boys, you should plant the *California Cream Cantaloupe*. It is big and yellow and showy, but only fair in quality. The *Banana* is distinct and peculiar in appearance, having the shape and somewhat the taste of a banana.



Burrell's Gem



A Typical Standard Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

in picture above), very solid, and slightly earlier. If you prefer this type, ask for "*Netted Osage*."

In the smaller or nutmeg-sized muskmelons with yellow flesh, I prefer the *Emerald Gem* and *Burrell's Gem*, or, as it is sometimes called, *Pink Meated Rocky Ford*. They are about the same size, but different in shape and appearance, the *Emerald Gem* being practically globe-shape, smooth-skinned, brownish-green in color outside, and very early. It is practically a smaller, earlier type of

Muskmelons and Cantaloupes

Green-Fleshed Sorts

The best known and the most popular of all the green-fleshed muskmelons and cantaloupes is the Rocky Ford Cantaloupe, named after a district in Colorado, where it was first extensively grown. There are a number of distinct strains of this popular type of small melon, but all are more or less similar. Small, egg-shaped, very solid, very sweet, a good shipper, great to yield, and always uniform in size. For the shipping market there is probably more of this variety grown than of all the varieties put together. I have all my seed of these grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado, by men who have made a specialty of cantaloupes for years. I pay them practically double the usual price, and I know absolutely that it is extra good. You couldn't get better seed anywhere at any price, so what's the use in going "bargain hunting."

I visited Rocky Ford in Cantaloupe time last fall and studied into this cantaloupe business and the selection of the seed very thoroughly and I believe my grower has the best strain of Standard Rocky Ford there is grown there.

The shipping associations and the big growers there all grow what is known as *Standard Rocky Ford*. This means that it is a strain that has been selected and bred up until it is absolutely true to type and meets the high standard called for by all of the shipping associations. To meet their specifications it must run absolutely uniform in size and shape; must be very heavy netted even clear across the ends; must be very thick meated, high flavor, early in ripening and free from blight. When a cantaloupe meets all of these requirements, it is known there as standard. That is why everyone wants to get seed of the *Standard Rocky Ford*. It is just like buying thoroughbred live stock. You know what you are getting.

This is the type that is advised by the Colorado Experiment Station. My grower has made an extra choice selection of this seed and has won first prize in the cantaloupe shows year after year. The cantaloupes I show here will give you a good idea of the shape and general appearance. These are some cantaloupes from which we were cutting seed at Rocky Ford.

Next to the strain my grower is using, probably the best would be *Pollock's* strain. This or practically the same is also sold as *Eden Gem* and *Blinn's Rust Proof and Netted Rock*. In fact, there are probably a dozen different named strains of Rocky Ford cantaloupe there, but to tell you the truth, I can see practically no difference amongst them and there is no need of listing more than one or two of them.

The southern growers, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, have a slightly different idea on the cantaloupes, and while they grow the same variety as the Colorado shippers, they have selected it slightly different and more according to their ideas. This is also the same strain that is most popular in Delaware and the Carolinas. It is called by them the *Improved Rocky Ford—Southern Type*. It is slightly larger than the regular Rocky Ford type, rounder in shape and showing more distinct ribs. My seed of this is grown by a noted melon shipper in Oklahoma and is highly selected. If you want a strain of seed less expensive than these two highly selected types, I can give you ordinary *Rocky Ford*, or *Netted Gem*. This is the regular commercial strain of seed and is the original type from which all the other strains have been developed. A good variety, but does not have the fine shipping qualities and uniformity of the more modern, fashionable strains.

There is a growing call for a yellow-meated cantaloupe of the same shape, size and general character of the regular Rocky Ford, and that can be packed in the standard crates. This has been met at last by the *Salmon-Fleshed Rocky Ford*, which is a regular Standard Rocky Ford with salmon-colored flesh and the peculiar rich flavor of all that color. It has the typical Rocky Ford appearance in every way, but I think the flavor better and I find it is selling better in the markets than the regular sort. It has the same high flavor as Burrell Gem, and the same beautiful color inside, but is better because it has the earliness, rounded shape, solid nett, and standard size, of the best type of Rocky Fords.

We have a very fine strain of them grown for us by the best grower at Rocky Ford, Colo., and I am sure they will please you. There is a great demand from professional growers for the seed of this new strain, and I would advise you to place your order early.

The *Green-Meated Nutmeg* is the old-fashioned, little, sweet nutmeg melon that has been the standard for a generation or more. Small, early, sweet and prolific. Of the large green-meated melons, the best type known is the *Hackensack*. We have three strains of this. The regular *Hackensack* is about like the *Perfection* in size, but is green-fleshed. It is large in size, fine quality and fairly early. The *Extra Early Hackensack* is a week to ten days earlier ripening. Very nearly as early as *Rocky Ford*, but of course larger.



Standard Rocky Fords. This is the kind of melons my seed is cut from. Did you ever see better Rocky Ford's? I've got nearly a thousand pounds of this seed and it will grow just such Rocky Fords. It will cost you \$1.25 per lb. net, much or little.

The *Long Island Beauty* is a special strain of the *Hackensack*, and is the largest of the three, but still fairly early. All are very fine-looking melons, deeply ribbed, heavily netted, and of very fine flavor. The flesh is fine quality and clear green in color.

The *Bayview* is one of the old timers that is still popular. Very large, long-shaped and generally good quality.

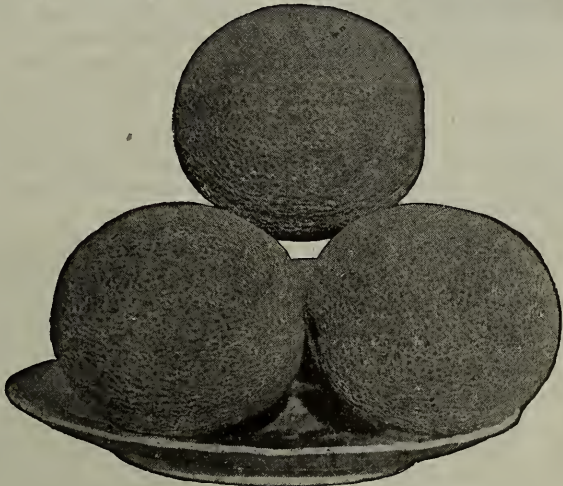
This practically covers the cream of the list in muskmelons and cantaloupes, but there are numerous other good varieties, of which I keep seed on hand and can supply on special orders.

The Girls' Muskmelon Contest

You know last spring I offered a special 10c collection of muskmelon seed for the girls and offered prizes for them like I did for the boys in the watermelons. The girls got busy and made a great success. I will publish some of the letters and pictures in Seed Sense later.

The offer is repeated again for next year. Terms and prizes same as on the boys' watermelon contest, which you will find on another page, only it will be muskmelons for the girls.

SPECIAL OFFER: A splendid collection of muskmelon seed for girls, containing all the different kinds we sell, and enough seed for 50 hills. Large package 10c, postpaid.



Pollock strain of Standard Rocky Ford. A highly developed type. Eden Gem and Netted Rock are very similar. Notice rounded shape and heavy netting. These show the true Rocky Ford type.

Prices of Muskmelons (Postpaid.)			Pkt.	Oz.	1/2-lb.	Lb.
Banana . . . . .	.10	20	50	\$1.75		
Bay View . . . . .	.05	10	30	1.00		
Burrell's Gem (Extra fine) . . . . .	.05	15	40	1.25		
California Cream Cantaloupe . . . . .	.05	15	40	1.25		
Emerald Gem . . . . .	.05	15	40	1.25		
Extra Early Hackensack . . . . .	.05	15	40	1.25		
Field's Daisy . . . . .	.10	25	60	2.10		
Fordhook . . . . .	.05	10	30	1.00		
Genoa Casaba . . . . .	.10	20	50	1.75		
Green Meated Nutmeg . . . . .	.05	10	30	1.00		
Hackensack . . . . .	.05	15	40	1.25		
Improved Rocky Ford . . . . .	.05	15	40	1.25		
Long Island Beauty . . . . .	.05	15	40	1.25		
Netted Osage . . . . .	.10	20	50	1.75		
Osage . . . . .	.05	15	40	1.25		
Perfection . . . . .	.10	20	50	1.75		
Rocky Ford or Netted Gem . . . . .	.05	10	30	1.00		
Rocky Ford-Pollock Strain . . . . .	.05	15	40	1.25		
Rocky Ford—Standard . . . . .	.05	15	40	1.25		
Salmon-Fleshed Rocky Ford . . . . .	.10	20	50	1.75		
Net prices (not postpaid) 10c per pound less.						

Cantaloupe Seed For Big Growers

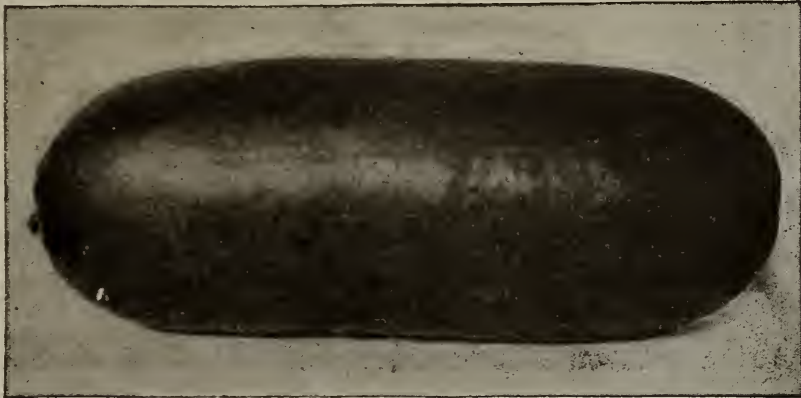
I want to emphasize the fact that I have the finest strains of cantaloupe seed and the very best quality you can get anywhere. When I was at Rocky Ford I made a thorough study of this cantaloupe question and I have no hesitation in saying that my seed was cut from the finest cantaloupes ever grown at Rocky Ford.

Watermelons--The Best Varieties

It is mighty hard to make a choice of watermelons. They are all good, and I could be happy with any of them. I suppose there are something like three hundred varieties of watermelons listed in all the catalogs put together, but I have managed to boil it down to about twenty, and of these I would hate to throw away any of them, for they all have many good points.

Of course, a man always has his personal preference, and for myself I believe that the *Kleckley Sweet* class are the best of the lot. This includes *Kleckley Sweet*, *Improved Kleckley Sweet*, *Halbert Honey*, *Tom Watson*, and *Monte Cristo*. These varieties are all more or less similar, and each variety has its friends who claim it the best one of the lot. Taken as a class they are the sweetest, biggest, best melons in the whole list. They are all long, dark green and extra fine quality.

The *Kleckley Sweet* is the original strain and is probably the best known. It is too brittle to ship and haul very far for market, but if you have a near-by market and customers that will appreciate good melons, you can do well with it. Bright red flesh and white seeds.



Halbert Honey. The standard for quality.

The *Halbert Honey* is slightly longer, more slender in shape, and slightly darker green in color. The *Improved Kleckley Sweet* is the Rocky Ford strain, and it is, in my opinion, the best strain of Kleckley I have ever seen. It is absolutely uniform in size and shape. A little bigger-waisted than the standard Kleckley and a little larger. Quality absolutely perfect. It does not break quite so easily in handling as the original strain, and for this reason is sometimes called the "Hard Shell Kleckley." It is an improvement in every way over the Kleckley and you can't lose on it. But it is still too tender to ship well long distances. The *Monte Cristo* I find to be practically the same as the original strain. I can see no difference in the two.

Mclvor's Wonderful Sugar is another main crop melon. It looks like the old Rattlesnake, but is of much better quality. Large and long; medium early, and fine quality. Better quality than Sweetheart and nearly as good as Kleckley, handles well and is good either for market or home use.

The *Iceberg* is an improved Kolb's Gem. Better quality, and larger and better color. It is sometimes known as the "Blue Gem" owing to its rich bluish green color. Has very red flesh and very black seed. Outside dark striped. Almost round.



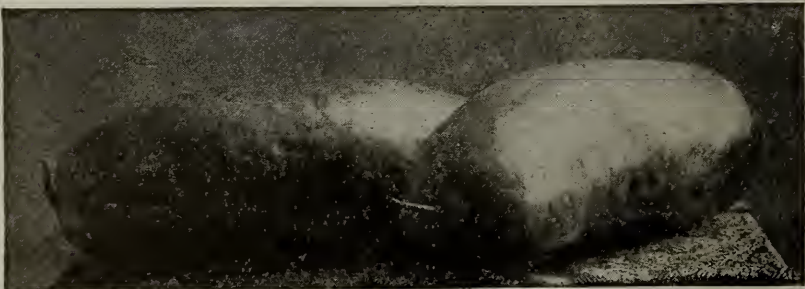
Improved Kleckley and the Princess. The best pair of watermelons in the list for quality. Not a very good match in size, but they go along mighty fine together just the same.

The *Tom Watson* is the latest development of the Kleckley type, and is evidently a cross between the Kleckley and some other variety. It is very large, I think the largest melon I have ever grown. Looks like a Kleckley on the outside, but slightly lighter in color, although the same shape and general appearance, and has the same red flesh and white seeds, but the seeds are darker than others of the Kleckley class. It has the same wonderful quality as the Kleckley, but has a hard, tough rind that will ship with perfect safety. This makes it an ideal shipping melon, especially for the south.

Other good shipping melons are the *Alabama Sweet*, *Sweet Heart* and *Kolb's Gem*. The *Kolb's* was years ago universally favored in the South for a shipping melon. Round in shape, large and fine in appearance; bright striped, red meat and black seeds. It is tough enough to stand any amount of handling. It still has many friends, but *Sweet Heart* has rather taken its place on account of slightly better quality. *Sweet Heart* is a large, light-colored red melon, heavy, black-seeded, round in shape, and always very large.



There's nothing fits a boy quite so well as a watermelon. These two "Tom Watson's" and my boy are "three of a kind". All about 40 pounders.



Angel Kiss. A Good New Melon

A shipping melon not very much known as yet is the *Angel Kiss*. It is very long, grey-colored, very sweet melon, highly spoken of in the South. It originated in Texas.

Prices of Watermelons.		Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Alabama Sweets		.05	10	25	75
Angel Kiss		.10	15	30	1.00
Cole's Early		.05	10	25	75
Florida Favorite		.05	10	20	65
Fordhook Early		.05	10	20	65
Golden Honey		.10	20	50	1.75
Halbert Honey		.05	10	30	90
Hard Shell Kleckley		.05	10	30	90
Harris' Early		.05	10	20	65
Iceberg		.05	10	20	65
Ice Cream or Peerless		.05	10	25	75
Improved Kleckley		.10	15	30	1.00
Kolb's Gem (Blue Gem)		.05	10	20	50
Kleckley Sweets		.05	10	30	90
Mclvor's Wonderful Sugar		.05	10	25	75
Monte Cristo		.05	10	30	90
Phinney's Early		.05	10	25	75
Princess		.10	20	50	1.75
Halbert's Rubber Rind		.10	20	50	1.75
Sweetheart		.05	10	20	65
Tom Watson		.05	10	30	1.00

Above prices include prepaid postage. See Blue list for low prices on large lots.

SPECIAL OFFER: I am going to make you a special offer on any four watermelons in this list, excepting Princess — I can't put that in — but you may have any four of the other varieties at these prices: 1/2-oz. each, 15c; oz. each, 25c; 1/4-lb. each, 35c. Remember, your choice of four, excepting Princess.



Kleckley Sweets Grown by J. W. Hopson, Bedford, Iowa

Wouldn't you like to be turned loose in there along the middle of hot afternoon in August? And wouldn't it be nicer yet to have a field of melons like that of your own? It's dead easy.

A neighbor of mine used to claim he couldn't grow melons. Good farmer. Raised the finest corn you ever saw. Couldn't grow melons though. I told him the trouble was he didn't take care of them. Told him if he would take care of them just exactly the same as his corn he would have plenty. Told him I'd guarantee him a crop if he'd follow my directions.

So I told him to take a pound of seed and when he was planting corn leave the corn out of one planter box for one round and put in the melon seed instead, and run the planter just a trifle shallow, say cover the seed about an inch. This would throw two rows of melons together clear across the 80. Tend just like the corn, and right with it. No more, no less. He kept the whole neighborhood in melons all fall.

There's no patent on this method. If it don't grow melons for you, come over and you can eat out of my patch.

Early Melons

The early varieties of melons are usually smaller than the standard varieties I have described, but are very valuable, especially in the extreme northern states, and for first market everywhere. Probably the best known early melon is the *Ice Cream*, or *Peerless*. This is an old favorite and is still a standby in many places for an early market melon. It is very early and very prolific. I have the true stock. The *Early Fordhook* looks much like it, but is much darker green in color and somewhat larger.

Cole's Early or *Harris' Early* are both nice little early melons, and similar in appearance. In fact, I believe they are the same variety. They are bright striped in two shades of green like the *Kolb's Gem* and *Dixie*, but rounder and earlier. Bright red flesh, black seeds, good quality, and very early. Always sell well and are good money-makers.

Florida Favorite is another good early melon. Long and slender; light striped outside; red flesh and white seeds. Very sweet and fair size, but rather thick rind. *Phinney's Early* has the same fault, too thick a rind for its size, but valuable on account of extra earliness.

The *Princess* is the dandiest little melon you ever saw. I had a full page about it last year, but haven't room for so much space here. It is very early, small, very prolific, uncommonly sweet and sugary, skin not much thicker than an orange, and small seeds.



"Henry Field's Princess Watermelon just suits us.
We can have a whole half a melon apiece."

Boys' Watermelon Collection

A Whole Melon Patch For 10 Cents

I want every boy in the country to have a watermelon patch of his own. There is nothing that fits a boy so well as a watermelon, and he might just as well grow them himself. It won't take a very big patch of ground, but it must be good ground, the best there is.

I have taken about 25 kinds of watermelons and made a thorough mix of them, the boys can have a sample of all kinds in the one patch. That will suit a boy exactly. They are all good kinds, too.

A single small packet of seed is not enough for a hungry boy to start with, so I am putting this up in big packages of over an ounce. I guess there must be enough in one of them for 100 hills of melons—50 hills anyway. I will send these for 10c, postpaid. Now send along your 10c, and get this collection, and you will have a start towards the finest melon patch you ever saw.

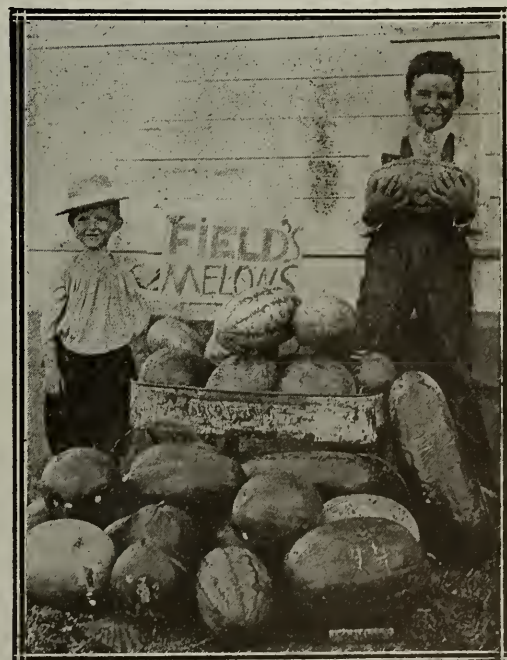
You can see what the boys who got this collection last year did. Turn back and read their stories. They make interesting reading.

SPECIAL OFFER:

I want every boy who plants watermelons to send me a letter about it in the fall. And by all means send a picture of yourself and the melons, too. I want them to put in the catalog next year. I will pay 50c each for 10 or more of the best letters and best pictures, and I will pay \$5.00 to the boy who sends the best letter and picture. If you can't get a picture taken, write me a letter about the melons anyway and if the letter is a good one you can likely get pay for it. Write the letter yourself, and tell how you raised the melons and all about it. I am going to have a lot of 50 cent pieces to send to the boys who write me about their melons.

H. F.

P.S. Girls can enter the contest too.



George and Mary Bailey, Muscotah, Kans., and their melons they grew from one of the 10c collections. Mary was afraid girls were not allowed in the watermelon contest, so she dressed up in boys' clothes, so she would look like a boy. She didn't need to though, for girls can enter the contest, too.

Two Dainty New Melons

I am always slow to offer new varieties, and I never offer them till I have tried them out myself in my own garden, and in the hands of market gardener neighbors. Then I know what I am talking about.

These two melons I have seen growing and have eaten in the patch (the true test of a melon) and I believe they are both worthy of a permanent place in the list.

Halbert's Rubber Rind

Equal to Halbert Honey in quality, and will stand handling without bruising or breaking. This variety was originated by Halbert, the originator of the famous Halbert Honey, and introduced by a Texas seedsman. Here is their description of it:

"This variety has all the characteristics of the Halbert Honey, being of about the same shape, weighing from 30 to 40 lbs., very thick heart, seed setting close to the rind, flesh rich, bright red and free from strings, very sweet and crisp. Rind from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, but very tough, hard to break and we can truthfully say that it is destined to be the greatest melon, both for shipping and home use the world has ever known. The hard, tough rind will enable growers to ship this melon to all parts of the United States, and when its high quality becomes known they will bring a premium in any market. The tough rind also makes it a good keeper and where melons are raised for home use it will stay in an eatable condition longer than other varieties."

I grew a crop from seed direct from the introducer, and can give you some fine pure stock. I find it to be all they claim for it. It is fully equal to either Halbert Honey or Kleckley in quality, slightly larger, and although the rind is very thin it is so tough as to stand any amount of handling without breakage. Price, pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75. All postpaid.



New Watermelon "Golden Honey." The best yellow-fleshed melon yet.

Golden Honey

I have been hunting for years for a right first class yellow-meated watermelon. We used to have them when we were boys, and they were good too, but of late years they seemed to have disappeared from the market.

This new melon however is exactly what I was hunting for. A Texas seedsman found it before I did and offered it last year, but I got him to divide the seed with me, and I can offer it to my customers now.

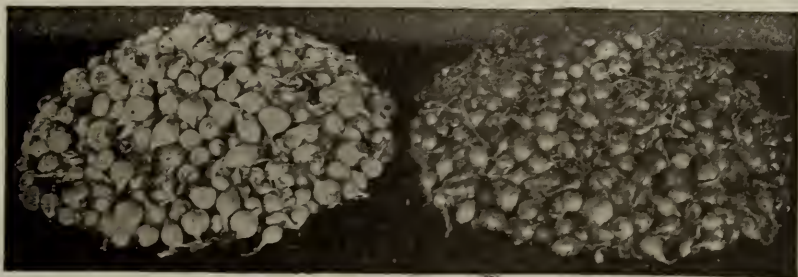
Here is his description, and I find it exactly correct:

"A beautiful, golden-fleshed melon, one of the finest we have ever tasted. The flesh is a beautiful, glistening amber shade of yellow, very tender, and has a most delicious flavor, very similar to that of the Halbert Honey watermelon. It is medium early, of uniform large size and oblong shape, and has a very handsome appearance. The color of the rind is light green, with mottled stripes."

The biggest one we had weighed 40 pounds and was as sweet as the best Kleckley you ever ate. It is sure to attract attention everywhere, and will sell like wildfire in the market. Price, pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 50c, lb. \$1.75. All postpaid.



Halberts Rubber Rind. A high quality melon that will stand handling



Bottom Onion Sets. Fine for green onions or big onions either.

Onion Sets

I do not use or sell the top sets, as I consider bottom sets better. These are simply little wee onions grown from the black seed planted late and thick. They are about as big as the end of your finger, and when set out in the spring they come quick and make nice green onions for bunching, or if left stand will bottom down and make big onions like ones from seed, but lots earlier. I can furnish them in red, yellow or white. Yellow are generally best, as they are not so liable to run to seed. Multiplier sets are also pretty good.

About Sizes on Onion Sets

It is very important that you get onion sets of the right size. If just a little too large they will run to seed right away instead of making a good onion. The usual rule is to use every below one and one-half inches in diameter, but in that case there is sure to be some too large that will go to seed for you. We use none above 1 inch.

Bunch Onions

There is probably more money in early bunch onions than in any crop the gardener grows. All you have to do is to set the sets very early in good, rich ground and they are sure to make a crop. Always sell well, too. They take very little room, and I have often taken off a dollars' worth to every rod of row. Buy some sets and try it. Figure on about a gallon of sets to a square rod of ground. Bottom sets are the kind to use.

We have decided to screen out of ours all above an inch in diameter, and it makes the nicest grade of sets you ever saw. They cost us more this way, for there is a heavy loss on the oversize ones thrown out, but we still sell at the usual price and give you the benefit of the extra screening. Onion sets are 32 lbs. per bu. so 1 lb. is the same as 1 quart.

Prices on Onion Sets

Either red, yellow, or white

	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.	1-lb.	3 lbs.
By mail, postpaid	15c	25c	65c
By Express, not prepaid	10	15	40

Multiplier sets the same price.

See blue list for net prices on large lots.

Winter Onion Sets. These are hardy and will live and increase from year to year in any climate. They do not make a bulb, but only straight green onions for spring use. Can be planted in the fall or early in the spring. The sets grow in bunches on the top of the stalk. Price same as other sets.



Bunch onions grown from bottom sets



The Prizetaker Onion. The most profitable onion of all for the middle west. An enormous yielder, big, sweet, and easy to grow from seed. Price, postpaid, pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c. See blue list for larger lots.

Onions

Onion seed is one thing the gardener, and especially the market-gardener, is very particular about, and rightly so. I have had before now a field of onions, part of which would make three or four hundred bushels to the acre, and right alongside a strip that would not make over a hundred, wholly due to difference in seed. It might be some kind that was boomed as a novelty at a high price, or it might be some seed sold at a very low price by some of the so-called cheap seedsmen. You have all had the same experience. Of course, the seed is not the whole thing, but it is a good start, at least. Besides the tests I make in my test-garden every summer, I have grown thousands of bushels for market, and it is hard to fool me on onions. The seed I offer is all American-grown and is genuine "Market-Gardener Stock," pure and true to name and sure to grow. In my test garden last summer I had samples from every stock, and there was not a break or a fault in the whole thirty or forty samples.

I have a good lot of seed, and if you want a large quantity I can save you money. Don't fool with "store seeds." There is no need of it at the prices I can make you.

Varieties of Onions

The variety of onions to grow depends to a large extent on what variety your market demands. There is a great difference in markets. For instance, in some of the eastern states they want a yellow globe onion, while the western markets prefer a red onion to a yellow one. But still other markets are paying much higher prices for white onions than for any other color. Some markets want flat onions and some want globe-shaped ones. Some markets want all big onions, while others prefer those of medium size. If you expect to grow onions for market, you should first study your market; find out what kind of onion is wanted, and then, if possible, grow that particular kind. This is true of any truck crop, but is especially true of onions.

In most western markets the best selling onion is the *Red Globe*, and the variety to grow is what is called the *Large Red Globe*, or, as it is called in the east, *Southport Red Globe*. It is of a perfect globe-shape, true rich red in color, large, solid and heavy yielder. It is also a splendid keeper and will keep until spring if given ordinary care. There is also a cross or halfway type between this and the *Red Wethersfield*, which is called the *Globe Red Wethersfield*. It is slightly earlier than the *Southport Red Globe*, and many people pre-

fer it on that account. There is the same onion or one at least very similar, also sold as *Minnesota Red Globe*.

The best known of all the red onions, and probably the most widely grown of any, is the *Red Wethersfield*. It originated in Connecticut, but has been adopted by the west as its own particular variety. It is the standard big, red, flat onion, of good quality, a good keeper and favorably known in all markets.

There is also another big red onion which is especially popular on the Pacific coast. It is the biggest onion I have ever seen. As large as a saucer, red, rather flat, and very mild. Compared with *Red Wethersfield* it is larger and sweeter, but does not keep so well. Plant rather thin on very rich land and you will have the biggest onions you ever saw and the sweetest. We call it the *New Big Red*.



Red Wethersfield, the old standby. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 40c, all postpaid. See blue list for large lots.



Southport or Large Red Globe. The great market onion

Varieties of Onions (Continued)

Among the yellow onions, the best known and most popular variety is the *Prizetaker*. It is also called *Spanish King*, and is the same big onion seen in the round-cornered crates in the fruit stores in the winter time. It is very large, mild and tender, and will outsell any other onion where once known. Take it one year with another, it is probably the best yielder of any of the varieties. Its only fault is that it does not keep well for spring sale. It should be disposed of in the fall or early winter, being too mild and tender to keep well through until spring. A good combination would be to plant *Prizetaker*, *Red Wethersfield* and *Large Red Globe*. You would be sure of a good crop then, and could suit any kind of a buyer.

If you want a yellow onion that will keep solid all winter and sell at any time, I would advise the *Ohio Yellow Globe* and the *Yellow Globe Danvers*. These are very similar varieties. Both globe-shaped, hard, uniform size, good quality and good keepers. The *Ohio Yellow Globe* is a special strain used by the onion growers in Ohio and Indiana, while the *Yellow Globe Danvers* is the strain more used in the west. There is also a flatter type, called the *Yellow Danvers Flat*, which is exactly the same as the globe-shaped variety, except that it is flatter and wider. This is the variety most used for yellow onion sets. There is also a small yellow onion known as *Australian Yellow Globe*, which is a pure yellow selection from the well-known *Australian Brown*. Is very early and at the same time a wonderful keeper, and is especially popular in the short seasons of the extreme northwest. Its fault is that it is too small for most markets.

The *Australian Brown* is the best keeper of the whole list. I have seen them keep until onions came again. It is about the size of a *Yellow Danvers*, but of reddish brown color. It will not, however, run absolutely true to color, there will be some white, some pink, and some yellow ones in all of them, and all of this class are rather small. It is impossible to get them to come true.

In white onions the most popular variety is *Southport Whitt Globe*. This is the largest successful pure white onion. Perfect globe-shape, very solid, keeps well, and in many city markets brings a much larger price than other colors. It is a poor seeder and the seed is always high-priced. It is rather late and takes a long growing season to mature properly. If you want an earlier white onion, you should use the *White Portugal*, or *Silverskin*. This is about the same size as *Yellow Danvers*, but is pure white in color, early and a good keeper.



Ohio Yellow Globe. The standard shipping sort in Ohio and Indiana

A still earlier white onion is the *Silver King*. A large, flat onion of Italian origin; sweet and nice, but can't stand dry weather and doesn't keep well. The variety known as *New Queen* is more popular. It is smaller, but is still earlier and more sure to make a crop.

It is a flat, white, small onion, very early, tender and sweet. It is used for early bunching and for pickles. The *White Barletta* is very similar to *New Queen*, but probably slightly smaller.

For the mountain states and other regions with a short season, especially where irrigation is used, you should be careful to use a rather early variety, one that will be certain to ripen down well. For such places I advise *Yellow Globe Danvers*, *White Silver King*, *Red Wethersfield*, *New Queen* and *Australian Brown*.



White Portugal or Silverskin

An acre of onions will take from four to six pounds of seed and should make anywhere from 300 to 900 bushels of onions. See our blue list for special prices on onion seed in quantities. Write for free leaflet on onion culture.

Prices on Onions.		Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb.
Australian Brown		.05	10	30
Australian Yellow Globe		.05	10	30
Barletta		.05	20	60
Early Red Globe		.05	15	40
Giant Prizetaker		.05	15	40
Globe Red Wethersfield		.05	15	40
Large Red Globe		.05	20	60
Mountain Danvers		.10	30	80
New Big Red		.05	25	75
New Queen		.05	20	60
Ohio Yellow Globe		.05	15	40
Red Wethersfield		.05	15	40
Silver King		.05	20	60
Silver Skin or White Portugal		.05	15	40
Southport White Globe		.05	25	75
Yellow Danvers Flat		.05	15	40
Yellow Globe Danvers		.05	15	40
Yellow Strasburg		.05	15	40
Gibraltar		.05	15	40

Southern Frostproof Onion Plants

I experimented last year with onion plants from the south and it was a great success. The onion plants were very cheap and very good and when planted out according to the new onion culture method they made me an enormous yield of fine big onions very early in the season. They were three inches in diameter by July 1st.

The great trouble about growing onions according to the so-called New Onion Culture or Transplanting Method has been the growing of the little plants. They are hard to grow satisfactorily; at least, I have always made rather a fizzle of it. They have to be grown in hot beds like tomato plants and are inclined to damp off or run up tall and slender and spindly.

What you want is a good hardy, stocky, well developed plant, about as big as a slate pencil. Have them ready to put in the ground sometime in March; the earlier the better. These southern people can furnish us exactly such plants, and when grown out of doors in big fields, as they are, they can grow them very cheaply.

I believe that if I were growing onions on a large scale for market, I would put out a considerable part of them in transplanted onions, using these southern plants. They will come in at least a month earlier than onions grown from seed by the ordinary method, and will make bigger and better onions, bigger yields and with no more work. Of course, the transplanting is some work, but they save more than enough weeding to make up for it.

Write us for special prices on these southern onion plants.

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

We also expect to have a lot of the so-called Frost-Proof cabbage plants grown especially for us and our customers. These can be planted a month earlier than hot bed plants and make heads about 2 weeks earlier. Write for prices if interested.

A New Type of Onion

Mountain Danvers

The great trouble in growing onions in the high altitudes of the mountain regions of the northwest is to get an onion that will mature properly. One that will ripen up hard and solid without any thick-necks or sprouty stuff.

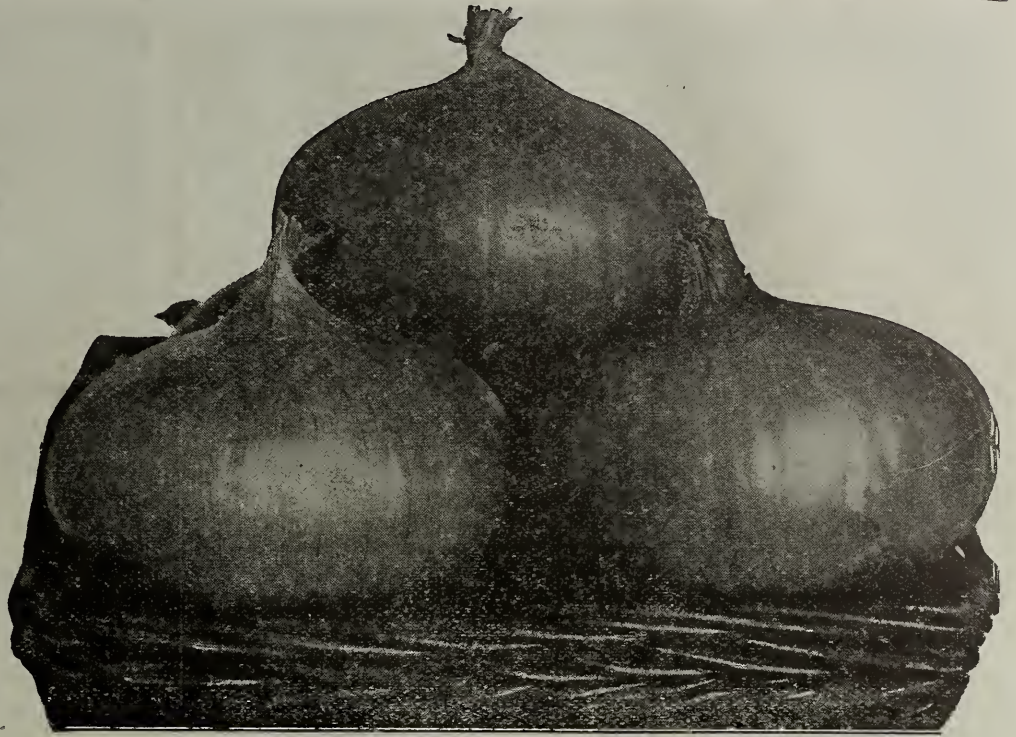
That irrigation country in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana, and the rest of that country, can grow the finest crops of onions on earth if they can get the right varieties. What they want is an onion of good size, good bright color, a good keeper, and above all, very early.

I have a customer in Colorado, up in a high valley at 7,600 ft. altitude, who has been growing onions for market for 19 years now, and by careful selection has worked up a type of onion that is a wonderful success for the mountain country.

The start of it was a good strain of Danvers, but it has been selected and changed until it would not be correct to call it a regular Danvers. It is about half way between a globe and a flat in shape, a very deep yellow color, larger than ordinary Danvers, very early and absolutely sure to ripen, a perfect keeper, and a great yielder.

He has been getting 300 to 400 bags per acre (100 lbs. to a bag) right along, and sometimes as high as 600 bags, and gets top price for his onions on account of high quality and fine appearance.

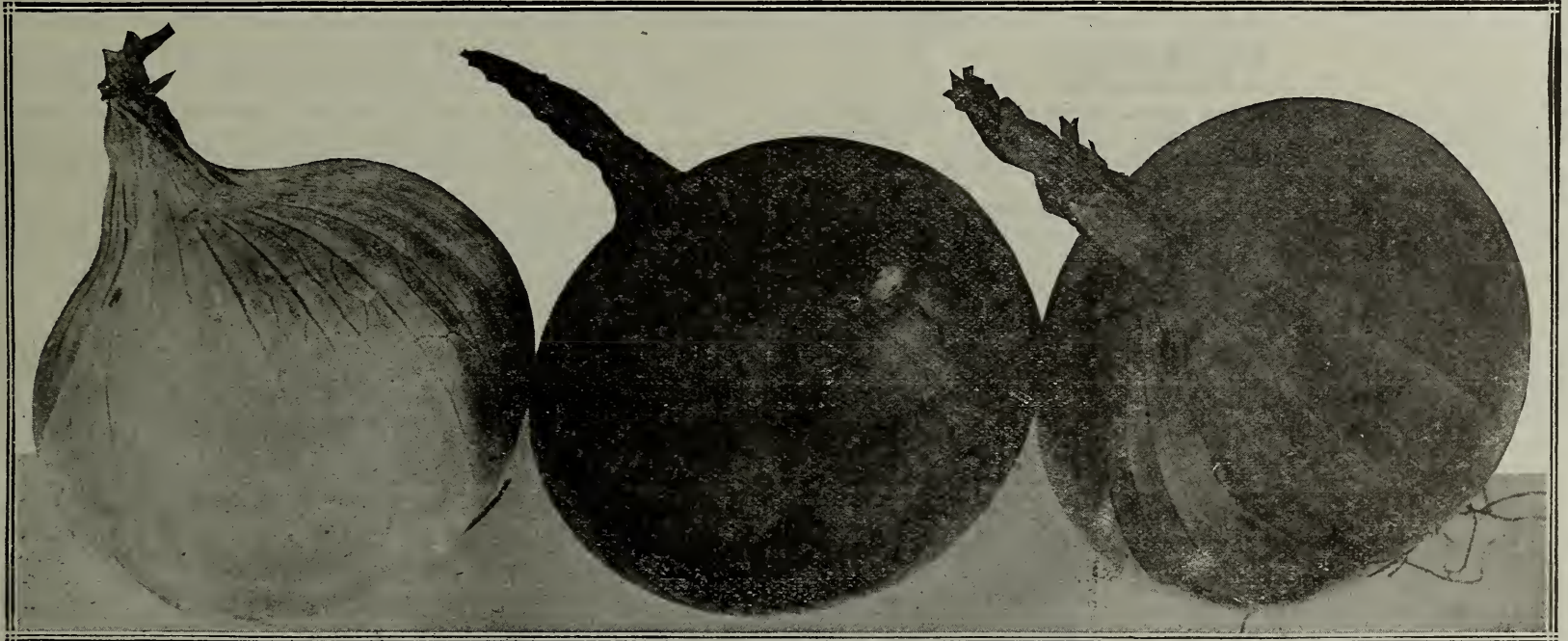
Last summer I had him plant an acre of selected bulbs for seed, and I will have a limited amount of the seed for sale. For the mountain country it is the only sort I would grow, and for onion growers anywhere who want a handsome extra early yellow onion it will be



Mountain Danvers. The onion for high altitudes and short seasons

of great value. I would advise that you send in your order early, as I have only a small amount of this seed, and when it is gone I cannot get any more. I firmly believe that any onion grower in the mountain country could afford to pay almost any price for the seed, for it is sure to be a great money maker.

Price, pkt. 10c, Oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 80c, lb. \$3.00.



Prizetaker

Globe Red Wethersfield

Mountain Danvers

The Three Best Varieties of Onions For Market



Mountain Danvers Onions Making 1226 Bu. Per Acre

This picture was taken in the onion field of the man who grows our Mountain Danvers onion seed up in the mountains in western Colorado. This field made 1,226 bu. per acre. That's sure going some. This onion is the only variety so far as I know that will make a reliable crop in high altitudes, and at the same time be big, fine onions. It is a local variety, the result of careful selection and growing there in that valley for a long time.

Few Pointers About Growing Onions

I suppose I am asked more questions about growing onions than about any other one crop, and I am always glad to help out with what advice I can. They are a crop that usually pays well. The yield may be anything from nothing up to 600 bu. per acre or in the irrigation country twice that. Here in the central part of the country a fair yield would be 300 bu. per acre. They are more sure than potatoes or corn. They generally sell well locally and can also be shipped to the big markets. The usual price is about \$1.00 per bu., but of course may be less in case of over supply and sometimes sell as high as \$2.00 per bu. You should have rich, well-worked land and make it fine and mellow. Sow the seed very early in drills 12 or 14 inches apart, using 5 or 6 pounds of seed per acre. You will need a garden drill and cultivator, either combined or separate. One person should not undertake to tend more than two or three acres without extra help. They will need to be weeded two or three times by hand and the rest can be done with a wheelhoe.

Any one can grow onions. There is no great secret about it. If you have good soil and are willing to hump your back you ought to be able to make some good money out of them. They are easily grown, easily sold, fairly sure, and very profitable. Try it a whirl.



Fillbasket, the best second early smooth pea Hardy like Alaska and almost as early, but much larger and heavier yielding.



Little Marvel, the new extra early wrinkled pea. Dwarf and sweet like Nott's Excelsior, but earlier, harder, and heavier yielding.

Peas

Peas, as a rule, should be planted early in the spring while the ground is cool and moist, as they never do well in the hot part of the summer and very often will not come up at all when the ground is hot and dry. Smooth peas especially should be planted just as soon

as the frost is out of the ground, the earlier the better. Wrinkled peas, while larger and more tender and of higher quality, never come as well, as they are more or less liable to rot in the ground. They should be planted before hot summer weather. Peas do best in ground that is fairly rich. If the ground is too rich the peas will run to vines. This is also true if the garden is at all shaded. Pea seed does not do well kept from year to year, and it is best to buy fresh seed every year.

Varieties

The earliest variety of peas grown and the surest to make a crop is the *Alaska*. They grow about knee-high and set very full of rather small, dark-green pods, which are almost all ready to pick at one picking. Seeds smooth and blue when ripe. Compared with the Improved Extra Early, it is slightly earlier and not so large-podded, quality about the same. It is always sure to grow well and will come up and bear in spite of any kind of weather. Market-gardeners especially are advised to plant heavily of this variety, as it is a great money-maker. The *Improved Extra Early* is very similar, but is three or four days later and generally usually under some high-sounding name of his own. The pods are slightly larger than the pods of *Alaska* and the vines remain in bearing a little longer. Otherwise the two varieties are very similar, and both having smooth seed, they can be planted at the same time; very early, and the one will follow the other in the market.

For a larger, slightly later, smooth pea to be planted at the same time as these two and to follow them in the market, I would advise *Fillbasket*. It comes in immediately after the Extra Early, or say a week later than *Alaska*, but is considerably larger than either one, both pod and vine; and with me it yields far more than any other early pea, or, in fact any pea, early or late, that I have ever seen. Like all smooth peas, it is sure to come up and will not rot in the ground like the wrinkled ones. With *Alaska* and *Extra Early* for first pickling, and *Fillbasket* for second crop, and *Dwarf Champion* for main crop, you are sure of plenty of peas all summer. All are half-dwarf, growing from 14 to 30 inches high.

There are several other early peas, though none in my opinion quite so profitable as the three I have named. *Nott's Excelsior* is probably the sweetest early pea there is. It is very dwarf, very early and a wrinkled pea with big fat pods. It is more easily harmed by

bad weather than smooth peas like *Alaska* and *Fillbasket*. The *American Wonder* is practically the same thing as Nott's Excelsior.

Probably the most popular of the early wrinkled sorts is *Premium Gem*, or, as it is more often called, *Little Gem*. It is a second-early, coming in about with *Fillbasket*, grows about 15 to 18 inches high and

bears heavily of large, plump peas. The pea is wrinkled and very sweet. Like all wrinkled peas; it is harder to get a stand than with the smooth ones, and does not stand unfavorable weather so well. A very similar variety, but slightly taller, larger and later, is the *Advancer*.

Gradus, *Thomas Laxton*, and *Surprise*, are other varieties of wrinkled, sweet early peas. They are all of very high quality, and the *Gradus* and *Thomas Laxton* especially have very large pods, the largest of all extra-early peas, but are very sensitive to dry weather and heat and it is a hard matter to get a good yield from them. If you want high quality big pods very early, and you are not particular about yield, it would pay you to try these three. All make rather tall, slender vines.

Little Marvel is a new dwarf early wrinkled pea that is going to entirely take the place of *American Wonder* and Nott's Excelsior. It is of the same type, but earlier, harder and heavier yielding. *Laxtonian* is like *Gradus*, but a much dwarfer vine and heavier yielder. It should take the place of *Gradus*, as it has all its good points and none of its weaknesses.

In the big heavy main crop peas, the best one, to my notion, is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is a dwarf or bush form of the old-fashioned Champion of England. It grows about 18 inches high, stiff-stalked, and close-jointed, literally loaded down with big, fat pods, which always come in pairs. Peas large, thin-skinned and of the most delicious flavor. The canning factories use for their grade mostly *Horsford's Market Garden*, which is a very similar variety; large, sweet, and heavy yielder. *Everbearing* is also quite similar, and is supposed to stay in bearing all summer. *Alderman* is a new pea that is best described as an improvement on Telephone. Very similar, but better every way.

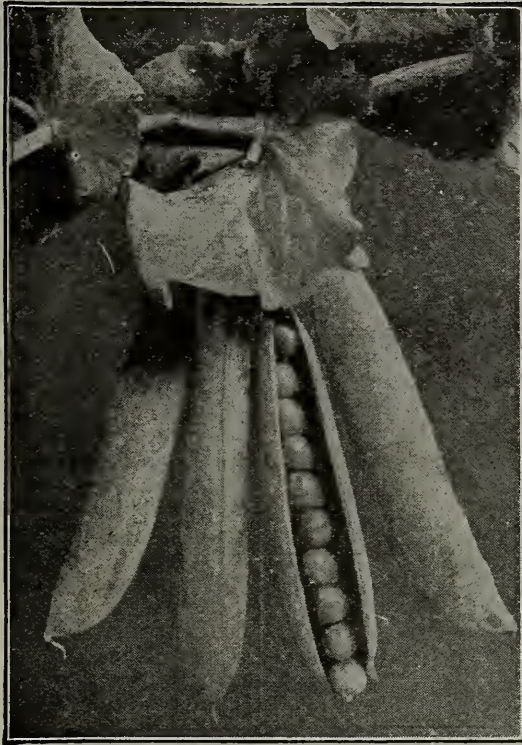
(See next page for prices.)



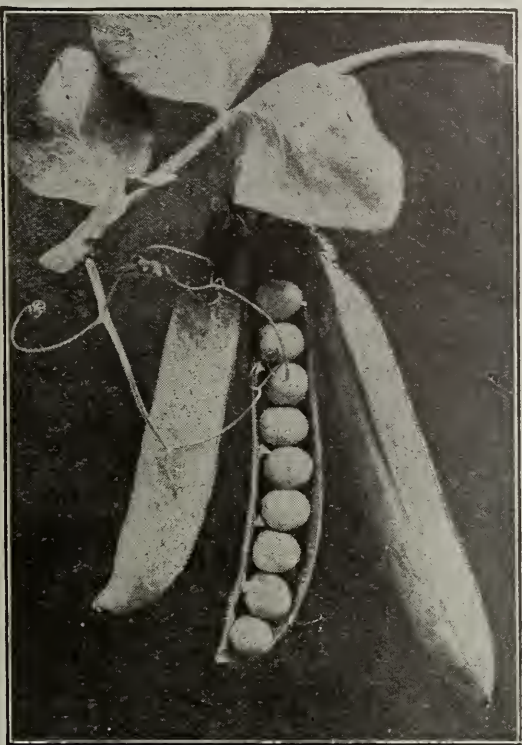
Dwarf Champion. Best main crop variety



English Early



English Second Early



English Late

Peas (Continued)

Stratagem, Telephone, Marrowfat, and Champion of England, are all big, tall, late-growing peas and are great yielders. All have big, heavy pods, but need staking, as they grow all the way from 3 to 5 feet high. All are high quality except *Marrowfat*, which is smooth and only fair quality. The so-called sugar pea is the *Dwarf Gray Sugar*. This has pods about the same size as other peas, but they have no tough lining and can be broken up and cooked, pods, peas and all, like string beans. They are hardy and bear enormously.

The English are great people for peas, and have originated some very fine varieties. For several years I have been importing some of their varieties and trying them, and I have found some mighty fine varieties. Three of them I am offering to my customers. I call them simply *English Early*, *English Second Early*, and *English Late*. They are all big, fat, heavy-podded peas, very fine in quality, under favorable conditions are great yielders. They have the short jointed, heavy stalk, and the broad leaved typical of most English varieties.



Fillbasket Peas. Best second early. Sure to grow and bear and a great yielder. Plant this to follow Alaska and Extra Early.

Prices of Peas.		Pkt.	1/4-lb.	Lb.	3-lb.
Alderman		.05	10	35	90
Alaska		.05	10	30	75
American Wonder		.05	10	30	75
Champion of England		.05	10	30	75
Dwarf Champion		.05	10	35	90
Dwarf Gray Sugar		.05	10	30	75
English Early		.05	10	35	90
English Second-Early		.05	10	35	90
English Main Crop		.05	10	30	75
Everbearing		.05	10	30	75
Fillbasket		.05	10	35	90
Gradu		.05	10	30	75
Horsford's Market Garden		.05	10	30	75
Improved Extra Early		.05	10	30	75
Laxtonian		.05	10	35	90
Little Marvel		.05	10	35	90
Marrowfat		.05	10	25	65
Nott's Excelsior		.05	10	30	75
Premium Gem		.05	10	25	65
Stratagem		.05	10	30	75
Telephone		.05	10	30	75
Velocity		.05	10	35	90

SPECIAL OFFER: Any 3 varieties in the above list, 1/4-lb. each, 25c, 1 lb. each, 75c.

Northern Grown Peas

We have all our seed peas grown in the north, partly because peas do better in the cool climate of the north and partly to escape the pea weevils which bother seed peas grown in this climate.

We used to have them grown in Michigan and Wisconsin, but unfavorable weather and insect pests and poor farming were causing such poor yields and lowering the quality so, that we are now growing all our peas in the northwest, and the quality we are getting from there is fine. Best seed peas I ever saw.

We have our own growers there, furnish the stock seed ourselves, have it grown on alfalfa land, and planted in rows and cultivated instead of being sown broadcast, as is the custom in Michigan.

When the peas were in pod we had Walt Pizer, the head of our garden seed department, stay out there a month and check up carefully, pull out stray vines if any showed up, study the different varieties, and line things up in good shape in general.

After the peas are threshed they are sent to us here and we clean and grade them and handpick them all carefully.

The result is, we have the best seed peas we ever had. They are sound, plump, vigorous, and high germination. They are as pure as pea could possibly be. We know every lot of them from start to finish. Know the seed it was grown from and saw them growing. Our tests in the trial grounds show this northwestern grown seed to be far better yielding, earlier, and stronger than eastern seed. There is no question whatever about it.

Peas For Market Gardeners

We are well fixed on peas this year, both as to quantity and quality. We have held up the quality of our stocks in spite of the two or three poor crop years, and we can offer market gardeners some strains of peas that can't be beat. And our prices are right in line. Turn to the blue list opposite page 48 for prices on large lots to come by express or freight.

Pumpkins

You might just as well raise some pumpkins as not. Plant a few hills where the corn is missed, and its done. Squashes do not do so well that way, but pumpkins seem to like it as well as having the whole field to themselves.

The biggest, showiest field pumpkin is the *Big Tom*, which is a selection from the old Golden Marrow or Michigan Marrow, and grows uniformly to very large size. Not so large, of course, as the coarse "Mammoth Pumpkins," but the biggest of all true pumpkins. Both skin and flesh are of a deep orange yellow; cooks up nice and tender, and is good for either cooking or stock feed, although not quite so high in quality as *Small Sugar* and *Large Cheese* and pumpkins of that class.

I have a specially selected strain of the *Large Cheese* pumpkin which is called the *Buff Pie* pumpkin. We have always grown large amounts of Cheese pumpkins for table use, but have had trouble to get and keep a uniform strain of them. They are inclined to vary considerably in size and shape,



Buff Pie Pumpkin

and some were thin-meated. For some time now we have been selecting them to get a strain of the true flattened type, clear buff color, uniform size, and with thick, close-grained flesh. The photo shows exactly the type, and I am happy to say we have got it very nearly to what we want. Notice how thick and fine-grained the flesh is and how small the seed cavity. If you like a large cheese pumpkin for table use, I am sure you will be highly pleased with this *Buff Pie* pumpkin.



Big Tom Pumpkins

This *Small Sugar* or *Red Sugar* pumpkin is the best of all pie pumpkins. It looks like a regular Yankee or Cow pumpkin, but is smaller and entirely different in quality. Very early and prolific, cooks very quickly and is the best quality of any pumpkin in the list. Next to it in quality I would put the *Large Cheese*. This is the flat, cream-colored, well-known "Sweet Pumpkin." Large and good for either table use or stock. If you want to plant pumpkin seed by putting it in the planter with the seed corn, this is the kind to use, as the seeds are small enough so that they will run through the planter boxes right with the corn. I have a big stock of these and sell hundreds of pounds every year for planting with corn.

The *Yankee Field*, or *Cow* pumpkin, is also very popular for planting in corn, but the seeds are so large that they must be planted with a hoe instead of being run through a planter. It is the big Yankee field pumpkin.

Prices of Pumpkins.		Pkt.	Oz.	1-lb.	Lb.
Big Tom		\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
Buff Pie		10	15	40	1 25
Large Cheese		05	10	20	60
Small Sugar		05	10	20	60
Yankee Field or Cow			05	10	40

Prices include prepaid postage. See Blue list for wholesale prices.

Peppers

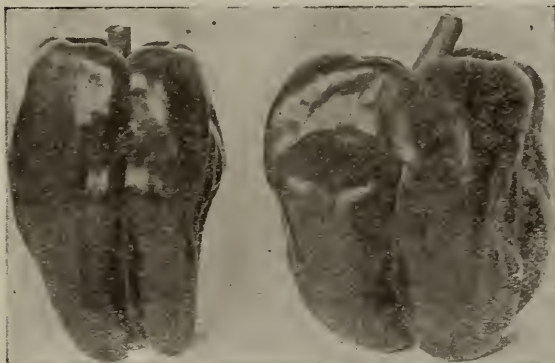
Peppers should be started in the house or hotbed and handled about like tomatoes. They seem to do well in almost any soil except that which is too low and wet. Give the plants plenty of room in the row for best results. The seed seldom comes well planted out-of-doors. They need lots of heat and should be started in a hotbed or greenhouse.

The largest, sweetest and best of all the mango or sweet peppers is the *Chinese Giant*. I have had them as large as a quart cup, but, of course, they don't all grow that big. The Rural New Yorker, which is a mighty good authority, says editorially: "Chinese Giant pepper has given us great satisfaction the past summer. It is mild and well flavored, and appears to be one of the few sweet peppers that do not shock the unwary customer by suddenly developing a taste like a torch-light procession." It makes a few seeds that the true stock will always be scarce and high. A great big pepper, as big as your two fists, will often have only a dozen or so of seeds.

The *Yellow Chinese Giant* is the same thing, but yellow in color and even better than the original variety. It is not much known yet, but will eventually take the place of the other.

The most widely known and widely grown of all the mango peppers is the *Ruby King*. It is well-known everywhere and always sells well. It is not so large as the Chinese Giant, and is slightly more pointed in shape, but is somewhat earlier and sets more peppers to the bush. There is also a cross between this and Crimson Giant, which is known as *Ruby Giant*, and has; to a large extent, the good qualities of both parents. It is generally sold in the market as *Ruby King*, but is larger and thicker meated.

If you want a mango pepper that turns yellow when it is ripe, you should use the *Golden Queen*. This is about the same shape as



Ruby King Chinese Giant
Two Fine Mango Peppers

Ruby King, but is smaller, holds the green color for a long time, and then turns yellow instead of red. A small mangopepper about the same size as Golden Queen is the *Bull Nose*. It is sometimes used for mangos, but is pretty hot for that and not quite large enough. Another good small sweet pepper is the *Neapolitan*.

If you want a genuine hot pepper, the kind to use is the long, red *Cayenne*. This is the real red-hot kind, grows 3 to 4 inches long and is very prolific, often one hundred or more to a single bush. Still smaller and still hotter varieties are *Red Chili* and *Red Cluster*, which grow about an inch long, very thick on the bush and very hot. These are the ones that are used for chili sauce. There is a still smaller and still hotter variety; known as the *Bouquet Pepper*. It is about a half-inch long, hotter than double-distilled fire, and grows in thick clusters on little dwarf bushes, often hundreds of them to a single bush until it looks like a big red bouquet of peppers. Price, any of the varieties named, pkt. 5c, oz. 20c; except Chinese Giant, Yellow Chinese Giant and Ruby Giant, which are pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

Parsnips

Many people have trouble to get parsnip seed to grow well. The trouble is either old seed or it is planted too late. It should be planted very early, the earlier the better, while the ground is cool and moist. It must, of course, be fresh seed, as parsnips will not grow after the first year.

Hollow Crown or *Long Smooth*. The standard sort. Long, smooth, tender and sweet.

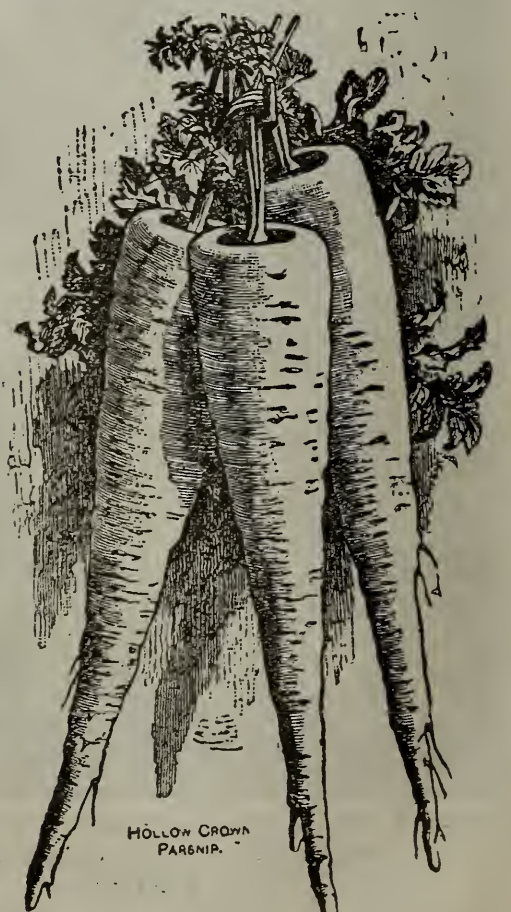
Improved Half Long. Much like the above, but shorter and heavier. Fine quality.

Price, either variety, pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 1/4-lb. 25c.

Parsley

Used for seasoning and garnishing. It is easily grown and should be in every garden. Sow the seed early in the spring in rows like parsnips or carrots.

Moss Curled. The best variety, Packet 5c, oz. 15c.



HOLLOW CROWN
PARSNIP.

Squashes

Squashes should have very rich, loose, soil and plenty of room. Make the hills far apart, and don't crowd them. Put in plenty of seed, and, after the bugs get done with them, thin them out to about three plants in each hill.

Without a doubt, the king of all varieties is the *Genuine Hubbard*. This is the big warty, hard-shelled, dark green winter squash. It is big, prolific, and fine quality. Will keep all winter and gets better all the time. For nearly a half century it has been the standard of quality with which all others have been compared. The new extra warty strain is claimed to be a slight improvement over the old type, but I doubt if there is any real difference except a little in looks. Good pure seed of this variety is always scarce and is especially short this year, but I have provided for a big lot of seed and am well fixed. If you want to plant a big field of them, write for special prices.

A somewhat similar squash is the *Marblehead*, which is sometimes called the *Blue Hubbard*. It is somewhat like the Hubbard, but lighter colored, otherwise I can see very little difference, except that it is not quite so good a keeper. There is also a smaller, yellow-colored squash, called *Golden Hubbard*, which somewhat resembles the Hubbard in shape and quality. Hard-shelled the same way, but is much smaller and orange-yellow in color.

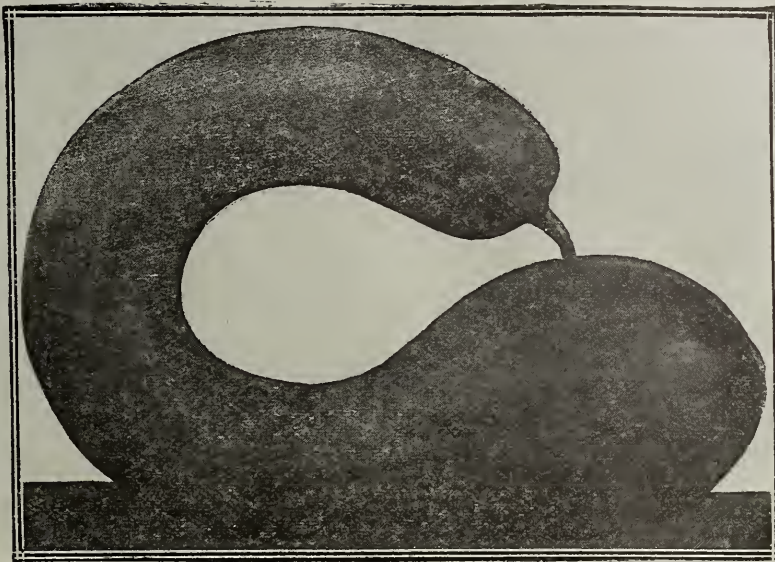
If you prefer a soft-shelled squash, you should plant the *Orange Marrow*, or, as it is sometimes called, the *Boston Marrow*. It is the same shape and size as the Hubbard, but is soft-shelled and not so good a keeper. It is not so good a quality as Hubbard, but is much earlier, and more prolific. It is valuable for early fall sales, besides, many people prefer it because it can be cut with a knife. There is a small winter squash called the *Delicious*, which I believe is fully as good quality as the Hubbard. Some claim it is even better. It is about the same color as the Hubbard, but different shape, being broad at one end and pointed at the other. It is good for early fall or winter, and while not very large, it makes up for this in high quality. The *Sibley*, or *Pike's Peak*, is a good deal the same type of a squash as the *Delicious*. It is a small, light gray squash of most excellent quality, and while not hard-shelled, it keeps well for winter use.

The old-fashioned *Turk's Turban*, or *Essex Hybrid* squash, is also of good quality, but with us it is not a very heavy yielder. There is also a little odd-looking winter squash, called the *Fordhook*, which many people esteem very highly. It is about the size and shape of a big cucumber, bears enormously, comes on the market early in the fall and will keep all winter. It is just a nice size to cut in halves and bake that way.

If you want the biggest squash you can get, regardless of quality, you should use the *Mammoth*, or *Hundredweight Squash*. These are very large and coarse, and sometimes grow to weigh as much as 200 lbs. There are a number of strains of this Mammoth Squash, and it is hard to tell whether they are squashes or pumpkins, as they seem to be part way between.



Mammoth Squashes at State Fair. Three weighed 500 lbs.



Cushaw or Crookneck Squash

The old-fashioned *Cushaw*, or *Crookneck*. I really don't know whether to call it a squash or a pumpkin, but on account of its good quality I am inclined to give it the benefit of a doubt and class it with the squashes. This is the old-fashioned *Crookneck* squash that has been popular as long as I can remember. All meat and few seeds, green and white color, and very large.

Of the summer squashes I prefer the "Pattypan" or "Cymelon" type. There are two different varieties of this known as *Early Golden Bush Scallop* and *White Bush Scallop*, one being yellow and the other white. These are bush squashes, early, and intended to be used during the summer while green. There is also a yellow, warty, crooked-neck bush squash known as *Summer Bush Crookneck*, which is intended to be eaten the same way, — stewed or fried while green and half-grown.

If you want to grow some enormous squashes or pumpkins, something big for exhibition purposes, you should get some seed of what we call our *Exhibition Collection of Squashes and Pumpkins*. In the trial grounds I always grow lots of varieties of these mammoth vegetables, having pretty nearly all the known varieties, both American and foreign. They are all imaginable shapes and colors, and of enormous size, many of them

weighing over 100 pounds. As there is not enough of each kind to pay to save the seed separately, I save the seed out of all the largest ones; mix it well, and put it up in ounce packages. As the seeds are very large, it would not be worth while to start with less than an ounce of seed, but this amount will give you a pretty good assortment of the different kinds than you ever saw before. The finest squash of all is the *Banana Squash* shown on the next page.

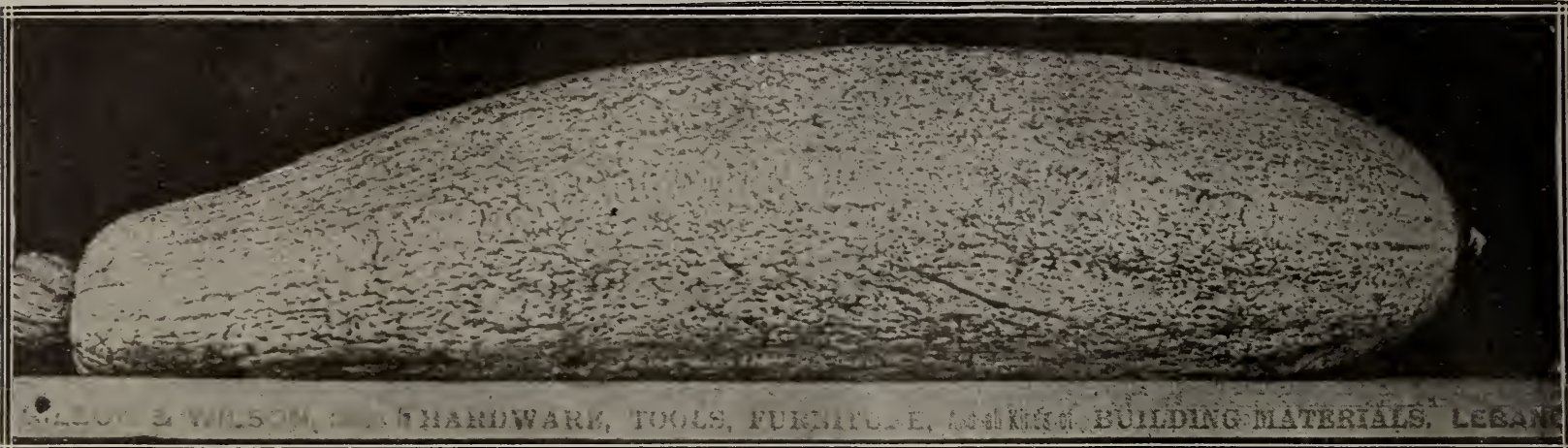
Prices of Squashes.		Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.
Genuine Hubbard (warted)		\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 40
Old-Fashioned Hubbard (smooth)		05	15	40
Banana Squash. See next page.				
Marblehead		05	10	25
Orange Marrow		05	10	25
Sibley or Pike's Peak		05	15	40
Cushaw		05	10	25
Mammoth or Hundred Weight		05	10	25
Pattypan or Cymelon		05	10	25
Fordhook		05	10	25
Summer Bush Scallop (yellow)		05	10	25
" " (white)		05	10	25
Summer Bush Crookneck		05	10	25
Delicious		10	15	40
Exhibition Collection of Mammoth Squashes			15	50

Special Offer: Any four varieties, 1 pkt. each, 15c; any four varieties, 1 oz. each, 25c; any four varieties, 1/4-lb. each, 75c.

For Squash and Melon Bugs

Use tobacco dust. It is sure death to the little striped bugs, and it is some help on the big bugs. There is no real cure for the big squash bugs except to catch them and kill them by hand. When they first come, they are few, and it is not a very hard matter to dispose of them. When the eggs begin to hatch and the new crop of bugs come on, they are too thick to fight with any success. Strong tobacco dust will help some. The squash borers, which work later in the stems of the plants, can generally be driven away by tobacco dust.

Price, postpaid, 20c per lb.; by freight or express, 10c per lb.; 12 lbs. for \$2; 100 lbs. or over, at 5c per lb.



The Banana Squash--An Old Variety Come Back

This is not a new variety, but is very scarce, although it used to be quite generally grown a generation ago. It is probably the finest in quality of all squashes, large in size, a great yielder, a good keeper, and in fact is just about right in every way, but unfortunately it makes but very little seed and for that reason the seedsmen seem to have dropped it and it is practically unknown to the present generation. I finally got a little start of the seed and by planting a large acreage got enough to offer it for sale last year and I think I will have enough to supply all of you this year. The seed is bound to be high-priced however, as it don't make one-tenth the seed that other kinds do.

It grows to large size, generally over 2 feet long and sometimes over 3 feet. It keeps equal to a Hubbard, is better quality, more prolific and earlier. It has a tough shell, but not hard like the Hubbard. The pictures show its appearance better than I can describe it. Price, pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. 60c.



A Fine Load of Banana Squashes

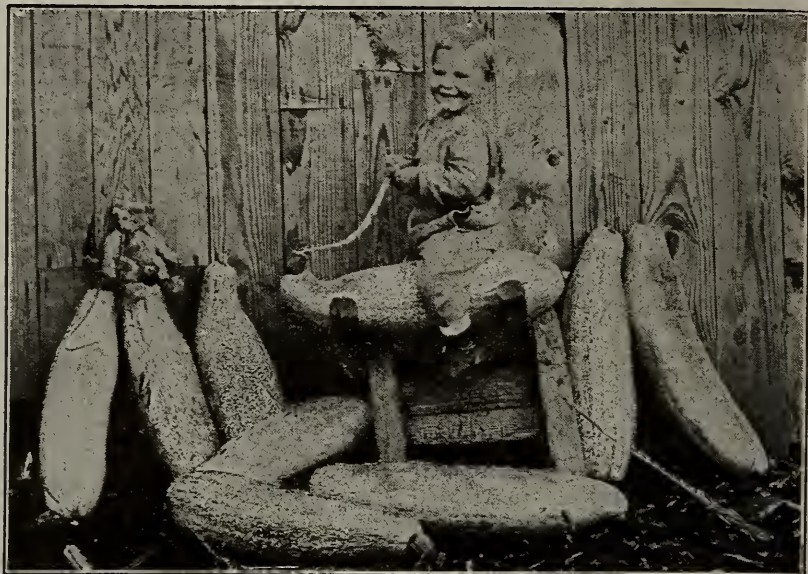
Those 6 grew on 2 vines, and were all over 2 ft. long. Picture sent by Mrs. W. N. Johnson, Dent's Run, Pa. Here is what she says about them.

"Mr. Henry Field. Dear Sir: Last spring I bought some seeds from you, among them was a packet of Banana squash. I planted them, and on June 10th a hard frost killed all of the plants except two very small ones. These grew very fast, though until September 10th, when another hard frost killed the vines.

There were then six large squashes on these two vines, (the largest squash more than two feet long) besides very small ones. The six squashes are nearly one size. I like your seeds very much and think I will order from you again next spring.

—Mrs. W. N. Johnson, Dents Run, Pa."

Out around Greeley, Colorado, in that great trucking section, this is by far the most popular squash grown. I found them growing there in abundance and I thought it would be a good chance to get some seed, but I had to pay \$1.50 per 100 lbs. for the squashes and I only got a little handful from each squash, so it did not pan out very well. That was when I was first getting a start. I have them grown on a big scale now here, and in Michigan, and in Colorado, and in Nebraska so I manage to get enough seed to go round, but it makes so few seeds that it will always cost more for seed than other varieties. But its worth it. The only trouble is the squash bugs, same as with other squashes. And these you can generally drive away with tobacco dust.



Here is what a man in Idaho says, who was growing some seed for me:

"The Banana squash did very well. They yield a large crop of squash, but a very small amount of seed. I believe I will have from 2 to 3 lbs. of seed out of several hundred squashes. A number of the very best baking squashes never had a seed in them, and I never got more than 24 to 36 seed out of any of them. The Banana squash is one of the best varieties I have ever seen. They are thickmeated and of good flavor. They are, I believe, one of the very best for home use or canning.

—J. F. Carnefix, Payette, Idaho."

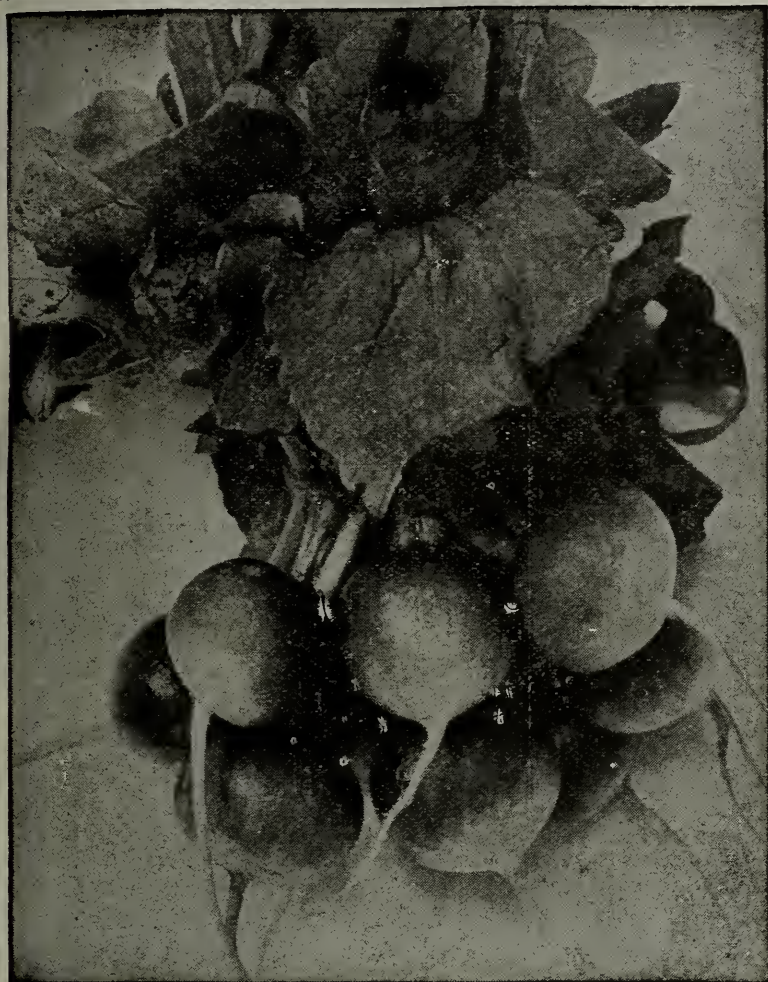
And here is what another man says about them;

"It is the most delicious of all the pumpkin and squash family for pies. My wife will put a few pieces in a kettle with a little water to start to cooking, and in 15 minutes it is ready to mix for the pies, and she will have a pie baked within 35 minutes after putting it on to cook. It is a splendid keeper and we have kept them till April. It simply is the best squash I have ever seen in my 50 years' experience in gardening."



"Bubbles" and the Banana Squashes

These splendid pictures were sent me by "Sherman, the green goods man," Lebanon, Ore. They are good likenesses of the Banana squash. It certainly is a wonder, and you must have some of them in your garden this year by all means. Better order early as the supply of seed is limited.



The new "Sparkler" Radish, a wonderfully fine strain of White Tipped Scarlet Turnip

Radishes

It is really hard to say which is the best variety of radishes. Different markets have different ideas about this, and if you expect to plant heavily of radishes for market, you should first find out what sort of a radish sells best in your particular market. In some places they want a long, slender, scarlet radish; other markets want a long, white radish; while still others will accept nothing but the short, round radish. In either case, if you grew the wrong kind you would have trouble selling them. So find out first of all what your market wants, and then try to grow that particular type of radish. Of course, for a home market or for a home garden it does not make so much difference, and any radish of good quality would grow all right. For the big market find out what kind is wanted and grow that kind exclusively. For home market or garden you should grow a half dozen varieties.

Varieties

Probably the earliest class of radishes are the little round, red ones. This includes the *Early Bird*, *Non Plus Ultra*, *Early Round Dark Red*, *Scarlet Turnip White Tipped* and *Early Scarlet Globe*. These are all very early, very tender and sweet, almost round and bright red with generally more or less of a white tip. *Early Bird* and *Early Scarlet Globe* are practically the same radish, solid, bright scarlet in color and more of a perfect globe in shape. In most markets it is the best seller. *Non Plus Ultra* is an extra early or forcing strain of this same radish. *Scarlet Turnip* and *Scarlet Turnip White Tipped* are more flattened or turnip-shaped, one being scarlet and the other red with white tip. The *Sparkler* is a very fine special strain of the same variety, having a remarkably clear, bright color, and perfect shape and appearance. *Crimson Marble* is a perfect ball in shape and a deep red color. It is very early and always sells well. In early radishes of slightly longer oval or half-long shape, we have the *French Breakfast* and *French Forcing*, or *Paris Beauty*. The *French Breakfast* is the well-known, white-tipped, half-long, early radish, very tender, but gets pithy quickly. The *French Forcing* is the one I set out free for two or three years. It is the best forcing radish I ever saw, bright red, oblong, very early and very sweet. Does not last long, but is such good eating you won't give it a chance to last. *Boston Market* is an improved French Breakfast from England, shorter, slightly earlier, and better color. *Crimson Giant* is an early red radish, looking much like the old *Early Scarlet Globe*, but more perfect in shape and color, and much larger. It comes in nearly as early as the first early, but keeps on growing and remains tender, solid and sweet until it gets as large as a teacup or larger. I have sold from them sometimes nearly a month on one sowing. There is also a radish which seems to be an improved strain of this, called *Giant*

Butter. I have grown it only three years, but I am very much pleased with it. It has all the good qualities of *Crimson Giant* and in addition is a little brighter red in color and a little earlier.

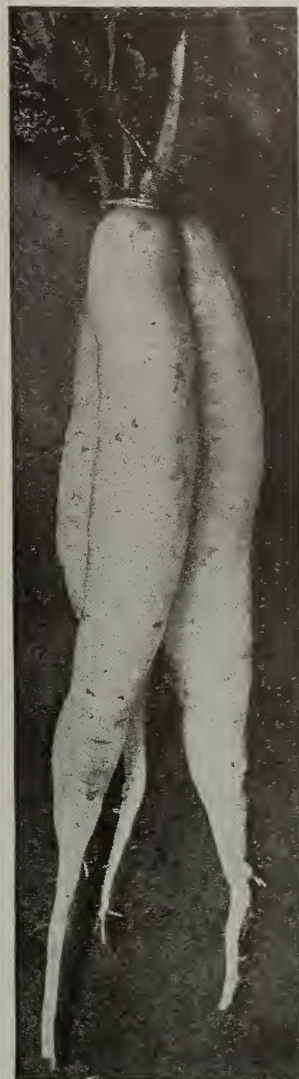
In the long radishes, probably the most popular is the *Long Scarlet*. This is the long, slender, brittle, dark red early radish, which is so popular everywhere. The *Cincinnati Market* is a strain of this same radish, which has been highly developed for the southern shippers. It is very similar, but is lighter and brighter in color, slightly earlier and smaller tops. It is very much like *Icicle*, except in color. The *Icicle* is probably the tenderest and sweetest of all the long radishes and the earliest. The only thing against it is the white color. Most people seem to prefer, for some reason, the red radishes. But if you do not object to the white color, the *Icicle* is the one you should grow. It is very early. Another long white radish is the *Lady Finger*. Compared with the *Icicle* it is larger, later and will stand longer without getting pithy is the *Strasburg*. This is a very large, white radish, very late and egg-shaped, and never gets pithy. Often grows to weigh seven or eight pounds and can be cooked like a turnip. It is the kind to grow if you want something that will stand all summer. The *Churtier* is much like *Lady Finger*, except that it is pink and white in color, stands well through the summer.

For winter radishes, the ones you can sow in the fall at turnip-sowing time and have for fall and winter use, the best kinds are the *Chinese Rose Winter*. They grow to a large size without getting pithy, can be kept through the winter.

For the home garden many people prefer a mixture of radishes, so I have for years made what we call the *All Season's Mixture*, which is a mixture of all the different kinds of radishes, mostly early ones. I have sold this mixture ever since I first started in the seed business and it has always given great satisfaction.

Prices: Any of the varieties of radishes mentioned I can furnish at a uniform price of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 5c, oz. 10c, all postpaid. For larger quantities see blue list of wholesale prices.

SPECIAL OFFER: Any four varieties, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. each, 15c; any four varieties, oz. 25c; any two varieties, oz. each, 15c. All postpaid.

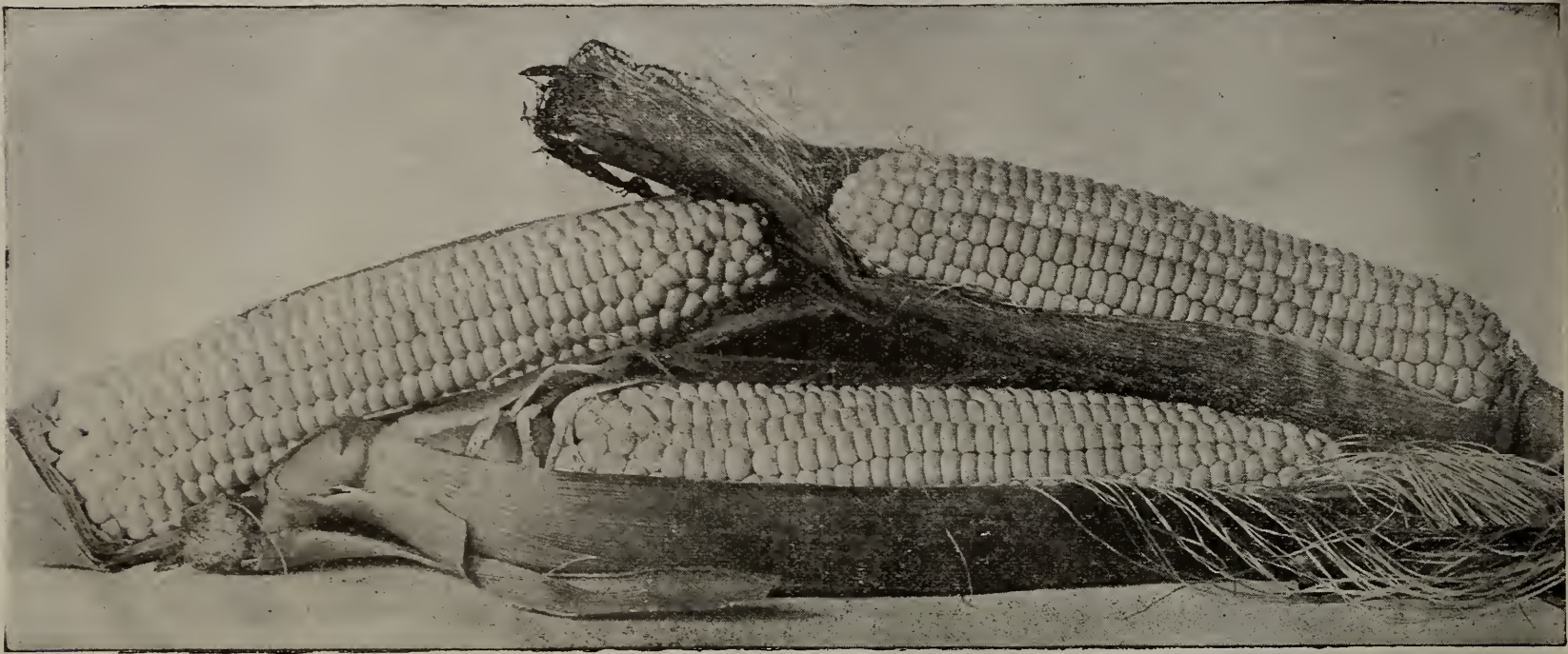


The Icicle Radish
Tenderest and sweetest
of all radishes



Home Grown Celery In Missouri

This shows a fine bed of Golden Self Bleaching Celery grown by Mr. W. N. Wray, Sheridan, Mo. She set the plants six by nine inches and grew 1500 plants, worth about \$75.00, on a plot 15 by 65 feet, or about one fortieth of an acre. Of course there was plenty of water and fertility, but you could easily do the same thing.



White Evergreen. The finest of all the Evergreen class. Deep grained, sweet, tender, and a great yielder

Sweet Corn

I grow large amounts of sweet corn for seed, and I am in a position to make you very favorable prices on large lots. Our crop was good this year and of the finest quality I have ever seen. If you want very much seed it will pay you to write for special prices.

There are many good varieties of sweet corn and I do not try to list them all. There is no use growing them all. The ones I offer here cover the whole season and each is the best of its season. I take particular pains in selecting my seed, and for sweetness, depth of grain and freedom from mixture, I will back it against anybody's corn.

Varieties

For a first-early sweet corn my choice would be *White Mexican*, I have sold this for several years now as the best early sweet corn, and I am a stronger believer in it than ever. From the results of my own garden and the reports I get from customers, I don't see how it can be beaten for first-early. Not only early, but of extra-good quality. Compared with Cory, the standard early variety, it is larger, longer ear, pure white, and does not show the objectionable deep furrow between the rows. It was, when first introduced, earlier than Cory, but I have been working to still farther increase the size and quality and have sacrificed a little on earliness, so that now it is the same season as Cory, and is far ahead of anything of that season for size and quality. I still continue the original strain, which is about four or five days earlier than Cory, and have it grown for me in the northern part of Iowa by the originator, so as to retain the extreme earliness. The larger strain is all of my own growing here. Please specify whether you want *White Mexican Extra Early* or *White Mexican Home-Grown*.

Next to the *White Mexican* I prefer the Cory class of sweet corn as varieties for early market. This includes *First of All*, *White Cory* and *Peep O'Day*. Probably the earliest of the three is the last named, *Peep O'Day*, but it is so very, very small that it is not generally satisfactory. The most popular one of this class is *First of All*, which is practically the same as Red Cob Cory, a small early corn, probably the earliest fair-sized corn grown. It grows about waist-high, and is ready for use often by July 4th. *White Cory* is a standard early sort, beautiful white cob, and of fair quality and very early.



Cory Champion Evergreen
Three varieties for succession

Golden Bantam is another good early corn. As indicated by its name, the grain, when ready for use, is a rich, creamy yellow color, deepening to an orange color when it ripens. I do not advise it as a market-sort, for its color gives it the appearance of being old, but when once used it will be popular on account of its rich flavor. We also have a pink early corn of high quality called the *Early Rose*, coming in slightly later than Cory and *White Mexican* and having the high quality of the later varieties. We have had a great deal of trouble, however, to get this variety to come true to type. It is evidently a hybrid, and broke so badly, reverting to a half-dozen original types, that we have had to leave it out of the list for the last three years.

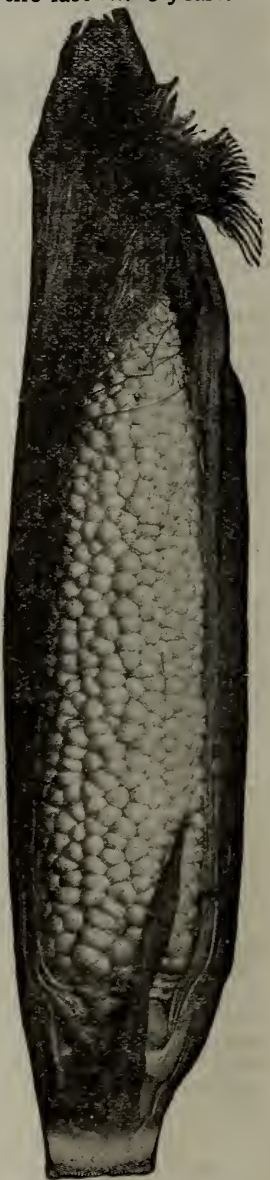
In the second early varieties, the best known is the *Early Minnesota*, which comes in just after Cory and *White Mexican*. A slightly larger and better second-early is *Early Champion*, which is probably the best of all the second-earlies. Long, sweet ears like the later sorts and is in and gone before *Evergreen* is ready. Next following it would be *Early Evergreen*, which is an early selection from the *Stowell's Evergreen*. Slightly smaller and about a week earlier. Ears are of good shape and fine quality. *Black Mexican* also comes in about the same season. It is a very sweet variety; medium early and fair size, but its color is against it, the grains being blue-black.

I especially want you to try *White Mexican*. I consider it by far the best early sweet corn grown. I know you will agree with me.

For the main crop of big, juicy, roasting ears, either for home use or for the canning factory, there is nothing equal to *Stowell's Evergreen* and its improved strain, the *White Evergreen*. Both are very similar, juicy, sweet, solid ears; heavy yielders, staying green and tender for a long time. The *Stowell's Evergreen* is the standard variety for the canning factories everywhere, while *White Evergreen* is more prized for home use and market-garden trade, having extra deep grain and very high quality.

But the finest corn of all for high quality is the *Country Gentleman* class. This includes *Country Gentleman*, *Shoepeg* and *Zig Zag Evergreen*. All are quite late, coming in after *Stowell's Evergreen*. The *Shoepeg* is too small to be of much use. *Country Gentleman* is medium size, very long, slender grains zig-zag on the cob; very high quality and the standard everywhere with people who want the very finest quality in sweet corn, regardless of size. The *Zig Zag Evergreen* is supposed to be a straight cross between *Country Gentleman* and *Stowell's Evergreen* in an endeavor to get the size of the *Stowell's* with the quality and appearance of the *Country Gentleman*. I doubt if this result was attained, but it is a good variety anyway, and comes fairly near half way between the two parents.

We have been growing for the past two years a new early sweet corn called *Mayflower* and like it very much. It is pure white, very early, and a heavier, thicker ear than either Cory or *White Mexican*. We are very much pleased with it, and I am sure you will like it, and should try it.



Country Gentleman
Noted for specially fine quality.

Sweet Corn -- Continued

In the south, where it is hard to grow the true sweet corn on account of worms in the ears, the standard variety is *Adams' Extra Early*. This is not a true sweet corn, but it is good for early roasting ears. Very early and hardy and free from worms. There is also a smooth corn used for roasting ears in the extreme west and northwest and by the Indians on the plains called the *Squaw Corn*. It is spotted in color, very early and very hardy. It is curious and interesting, and is useful for growing where other corn is a failure, but is small and of poor quality.

There is also a variety grown in the mountain states called *White Australian*. It is very hardy and will grow and mature in high altitudes and on dry land where all other corn would fail. Like the other two just mentioned, it is not a true sweet corn and is not of high

quality, but it will make roasting ears where roasting ears are scarce.

Prices of Sweet Corn.

	Pkt.	1/2-lb.	Lb.	3-lb.
Peep O'Day	.05	10	25	65
White Mexican (Extra Early)	.05	10	30	80
Adams Extra Early	.05	10	25	65
First of All	.05	10	25	65
White Cory	.05	10	25	65
White Mexican	.05	10	30	80
Early Mayflower	.05	10	30	80
Early Minnesota	.05	10	25	65
Golden Bantam	.05	10	30	80
Early Champion	.05	10	25	65
Early Evergreen	.05	10	25	65
Black Mexican	.05	10	25	65
Zig Zag Evergreen	.05	10	25	65
White Evergreen	.05	10	30	80
Stowell's Evergreen	.05	10	25	65
Country Gentleman	.05	10	30	80

SPECIAL OFFER: You may select any three varieties, 1/4-lb. each, for 25c, or any 3 varieties, 1 lb. each, for 65c, all postpaid.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn

This is fine to grow for early hog feed. It makes finer, sweeter fodder than field corn and makes lots of good ears, too. We can supply a very fine grade of seed specially selected for large ears and deep grains, or we can supply a cheaper fodder grade. For prices on fodder sweet corn see price list on page opposite page 65.

Sweet Corn in Large Lots

If you have any notion of planting quite a field of sweet corn, be sure to write me about it, for I can do you some good. We are right in the heart of the best sweet corn country here and can grow sweet corn better and cheaper than any place in the United States. Anything from a peck to fifty bushels I can give you the right kind of seed and at a right price. Write for special prices.

Peanuts and Popcorn for the Boys and Girls



Popcorn makes so many stalks and so many ears to the stalk that it yields about as much as field corn.

Popcorn

The best way I know of for boys to make money is to plant popcorn. It is easily grown, yields well, and always is ready sale. It is a sure crop, too.

I remember once when I was about ten years old I made \$17 off a little patch about as big as a town lot, and popcorn did not sell as high then as it does now.

A couple of boys I know had a vacant lot planted to Baby Golden Popcorn and they raised 500 lbs., which they sold at 5c a pound, clearing them just \$25. Now, wouldn't you like to do that?

Popcorn should be planted and tended just like field corn, only may be planted a little thicker.

Varieties

There are several varieties, but the ones that have done the best for me are the *Little Giant*, *Monarch White Rice*, and *Queen's Golden*.

The *Little Giant* is a small ear, but a great yielder and of finest quality. You can get an extra price for it anywhere after people get a taste of it.

The biggest of all is *Queen's Golden*. Large, yellow grains, smooth, and pops out very large. The standard market variety, grown everywhere for shipping, is *Monarch White Rice*, which has large, white, sharp topped grains and a medium-sized ear. In the south they call this variety "Squirrel-Tooth Corn."

Prices of Pop Corn.

	Pkt.	1/2-lb.	Lb.	3-lbs.
Little Giant	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$0 75
Monarch White Rice	.05	10	30	75
Queen's Golden	.05	10	30	75
Baby Golden	10	15	40	1.00

Baby Golden Popcorn. This is a new kind and a mighty good one. It is the smallest of any, but makes so many ears to the stalk (sometimes as many as 6 or 7) that it yields as well as any kind. And the most delicious popcorn you ever saw. It pops out big, and so tender and crisp and fluffy that it melts in your mouth like a crumb of cake. There is no tough skin to get in your teeth. We have had so little to spare that we have wanted it all for seed, but several people have paid us as high as 20c a pound (four times the price of ordinary popcorn) for the second grade ears for popping.

If you want the daintiest, most delicious popcorn you ever saw, try the *Baby Golden*. For seed we sell selected ears only, and sell the second grade ears for popping.

Price: Selected ears, 10c each, postpaid, or 3 for 25c. (An ear has about 400 grains and would plant about 100 hills. Shelled seed, Pkt. 10c, 1/2-lb. 15c, lb. 40c, 3-lbs. \$1.00.

SPECIAL OFFER: Enough popcorn seed for a good, big town lot for 30c. For 40c I will send postpaid 1 pkt. of Baby Golden, and 1/2-lb. each of the other three kinds (total regular price 40c). This will give you a chance to try all kinds and ought to make enough popcorn to bring you \$25.

Girls Can Grow Popcorn too. I spoke about boys growing popcorn, but girls can grow it just as well, too. Its a splendid way for girls to make money. It is easy to plant and tend, and the girls can sell the popcorn readily or pop it and sell it that way. Try it.



Peanuts

Few people know that peanuts can be grown in this climate. They may not make as big a yield as they do in the south, I don't know about that, but they certainly do turn out well. This you see by the photo given here of some that I grew last summer in my test garden. Of course, I use northern seed. The southern seed would be everlastingly too late. Plant just like beans, in loose soil, after it gets thoroughly warm in the spring. Thin to a foot apart in the row and keep well hoed.

The earliest and best ones for the north are the *Early Northern Peanuts*. They make small pods, but they are well filled, and are so prolific that they yield practically as well as the big southern variety. The bush stands nearly upright like an early potato bush, with the peanuts clustered around the roots. This strain can be depended upon for a crop in any ordinary season, in any country where corn will ripen.

If you want something really big, and live far enough south for a long season, you should raise the *Jumbo* or *Southern Peanuts*. These are the big southern variety, finer looking than the early kind, but more likely to get frost-bitten. Price, either variety, 1/2-pint, 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c.

Write for free leaflet giving full directions for growing peanuts.

Peanuts as a Field Crop. Peanuts are very valuable as a field crop. They stand dry weather well, will grow on thin or sandy land, yield well, and make very rich and fattening feed for hogs. By using the *Early Spanish* variety they can be grown almost as far north as field corn, and have made a great success in the high altitudes of the west. They should be planted in rows like corn or potatoes, a little later than corn and about as thick. Use 1/2 bu. seed per acre. Ask for special price per bu. or see price list opposite page 84.



Field's Early June Tomato—Life Size. Can You Beat It?

Field's Early June Tomato

The Best Extra Early Tomato in Cultivation. Packet 10c, 3 for 25c, oz. 75c, ¼-lb. \$2.25, 1 lb. \$8.00

History. This tomato originated with Rev. W. H. Rust, who lives about thirty miles from here, just across the line in Missouri. He is a country parson, of the old circuit rider type. He has two country charges. A little five-acre farm and a passion for gardening. His special hobby is tomatoes. For several years he has been trying to get a tomato that would be earlier and better than anything in the list. The *Early June Tomato* is the result of his twenty years of patient experimenting. When he first brought me some of the tomatoes I thought it was a Stone he had till I cut them open, when it was easy to see I was wrong. When I found he had been selling them since June 14, and was getting practically double price on account of high quality, I began to get interested.

After four years' trial with my customers all over the United States, I find that he was absolutely correct in all he said, and to tell you the truth, neither he nor I dare to tell it as strong as it really is, you wouldn't believe it. I would rather let the tomatoes talk for themselves. You'll have to believe it then.

It is earlier than Earliana, as smooth and handsome as Stone, as solid and seedless as Ponderosa, and more prolific than either one.

I know that statement sounds pretty strong, but it's gospel truth and I've got the papers to back it up. I made the same statement last year and I wish to make it more positive than ever this year. I got literally hundreds of letters from customers about it, but I haven't room to print them here. It would take a big book.

I am not going to give any long description of the tomato, as that one line tells the whole story. It looks like Earliana, and has much the same kind of vine, but is a little earlier, is smoother, redder and much solidier. Very mild, sweet flavor instead of the somewhat sour taste so common in early tomatoes. It bears much heavier than any other early tomato.

It looks just like Stone for shape, size and color, possibly not quite so large. The flesh is as meaty, solid and seedless as a Ponderosa, and you know that's the limit.

Seed Grown by the Originator. I had Rev. Rust grow and select seed for me, and the seed I offer, unless otherwise specified, is grown, selected and saved by him. It is all from sound, smooth tomatoes, of even size and color, and ripened early in the season.

Seed My Own Growing. I have a limited amount of my own

growing, which I will sell at the same price. Also, I have some grown by Stephen Green, the celebrated tomato-grower of Ohio, and some in northern Iowa. These and my own were grown from specially selected stock seed, saved by Rev. Rust from tomatoes ripening in June. Price same as above.

Your Money Back. If you do not find this new tomato to be all I claim for it, and more too, I will refund every cent of it.

A Money Maker. Just think what it would mean to have tomatoes ahead of any one else, and much finer ones, too. Rev. Rust sold over \$100 worth from 1 or 2 vines in the parsonage garden. These were sold not only on a city market, but in a little country town. You ought to be able to do as well.

Complete Directions. I will include with every package of Early June tomato seed, full and complete directions written by Rev. Rust. He is very anxious that this tomato should be a great success and wants to help all he can with directions for growing.

Rev. Rust's Own Description. Here is what Rev. Rust himself has to say of the Early June tomato. I asked him to make a brief statement regarding it for the catalog.

"I believe it to be the earliest of all. And not only is it early, but large. In color it is crimson-red and very attractive. It is almost seedless, the flesh thick and firm, and the flavor delicious. I have marketed it here for four years past and have never had a complaint on quality; and have received an average price of 5½ cents per pound for the whole season. —W. H. Rust."

\$40.00 From One Packet of Early June

"Enclosed please find P. O. money order for 50¢, for which please send me the book, 'Fortune in Two Acres.' Had a fine garden this year. I sold lots of Early June tomatoes and Norseman Cabbage. I took a head of the Norseman to the Kimberly fair and got second prize and I had already sold



A fine sample of Early June, showing the fine appearance and extreme solidity.

the best heads at the store.

Henry, I had Cabbage so early people wouldn't believe it was new cabbage. I planted one packet of Early June tomato seed and sold \$40.00 worth of tomatoes besides what we ate, canned and gave away.

Yours truly,

—F. R. Burnhill, Kimberleg, Idaho."



A pair of typical "Mississippi Girl" tomatoes. The best tomato of all for canning and for main crop through the hot summer weather

The "Mississippi Girl" Tomato

There is a great demand for a perfect canning tomato and we have been working along that line for several years, starting of course with the *Stone* type of tomato, for the *Stone* tomato has always been acknowledged as the finest of all canning tomatoes. What we have is not exactly improved *Stone*, although it is along the same line. It has the same deep red color as the *Stone*, but is slightly larger, more uniform in size and of remarkable ability to withstand hot, dry summer weather.

Perhaps you have all had some experience with tomatoes blooming all right, but failing to have fruit. This is especially common in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi and other southern states. The "Mississippi Girl" is remarkably free from this failing.

Here is the summing up of what we claim for the new tomato:

A wonderful deep red color	A long season of bearing,
Uniform even size,	Thrifty, vigorous vines,
An enormous yielder,	Ability to stand hot weather,
Solid, deep red flesh,	Apparently blight proof,
Freedom from cracking,	Smooth as an egg.

Now, if these specifications are what you are looking for in a tomato, you need go no further, for I am sure the "Mississippi Girl" will suit you.

The name was given it in honor of the girls of Mississippi who have done such wonderful things with their "Tomato Clubs". You know all over the south, and especially in Mississippi, the girls have been organizing clubs, not to do fancy work, or to study high brow literature, or to promote social aspirations, but for the humble and useful purpose of canning tomatoes, and they have done a wonderful lot of good, and incidentally, made a lot of money for themselves. We had some of the clubs experiment with this new tomato before we placed it on the market. Among others we sent a lot of trial packages to the "Mississippi Girl Tomato Club" of Oktibeha County and they were so enthusiastic about its quality that we named it in their honor.

While it does exceptionally well in the south, it will do well anywhere in the country where tomatoes grow at all. We sent trial packages all over the country and here is a report from Nebraska of its behavior:

"Mrs. A. B. Davison brought to the Press office Monday a tomato that weighed 46 ounces and was six inches in diameter. The tomato was of exceptionally good flavor."

Now, I don't claim that it is common for this tomato to weigh 48 ounces (almost three pounds), but it shows what can be done under extremely favorable conditions.

While not a first early, this tomato ripens quite early (the clipping above was dated July 29, which is early for Nebraska, and they stay good and hold their size clear through the summer.

This tomato would be a beauty to sell on the market for slicing purposes, but everyone who had it was so enthusiastic about it as a canning tomato that I have emphasized that particular advantage more in the description.

Price, pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, ½-oz. 40c, 1 ounce 75c.

The Pink Early June

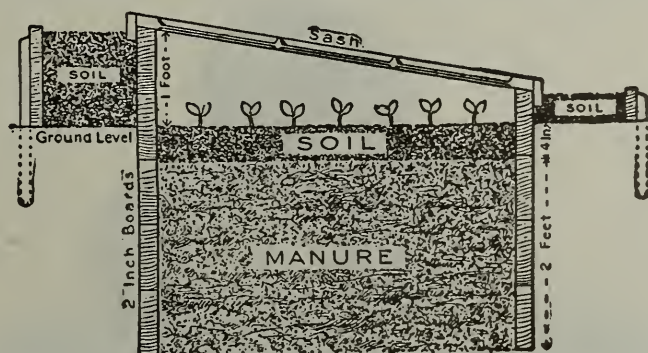
The only possible drawback to Field's Early June is that some markets object to a bright red tomato and demand a pink or flesh-colored tomato instead. The *Early June* is a fire red without a trace of pink or purple.

Two or three years ago, however, we found a single plant, evidently a sport or hybrid, bearing typical *Early June* tomatoes except that they were of a pink or purple color like *Acme* or *Beauty*.

It proved to be fixed in character and comes absolutely true to type. It is very early, smooth, and solid, like the parent, and with the *Acme* color. It is remarkably heavy yielding and is a great money maker. Some of the boys insisted that on our grounds it outyielded the regular *Early June*, but that may have been imagination. Our stock of *Pink Early June* is limited, but while it lasts we will supply it at pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. for 25c, Oz. 75c.

Directions For Growing Tomatoes

Tomatoes do best on soil that is only moderately rich, as they run to vine too much on rich ground. Give the plants plenty of room each way and do not set them out till all danger of frost is past. The plants should be started in hot-beds about seven weeks before they are to be set outside, or if you have plenty of room in the hot-bed, eight weeks would be all right. In this latitude we generally set the plants about the first of March. Of course, the plants can be started in a cold frame or a hot-bed covered with canvas, but the best way is to make an ordinary hot-bed covered with glass sash. This glass sash used to be quite expensive, but can now be bought from Gordon-Van Tine & Company of Davenport for about \$2.00 each already glazed. This is for the 3 ft. by 6 ft. size generally used. Here is a cut showing how the hot-bed should be built.



Mississippi Girl Tomato Wins Prizes

"Dear Sir: My Daughter Julia, 12 years old, took the second prize at our state fair on a can of your Mississippi Girl tomatoes. Also had the largest yield per one-tenth acre in the state and the largest tomato, which weighed 2½ pounds. Besides she took prizes on her tomatoes at the state fair and 8 prizes at the county fair, all on her 1-10 acre of Mississippi Girl."

—L. J. Raymond, R. No. 3, Jackson, Miss."



New Stone. Best of all the big, smooth, red, main crop tomatoes

Main Crop Varieties of Tomatoes

For main crop tomatoes there is nothing to equal the *New Stone*. This is the best representative of the Livingston type of big, solid, "beefy", smooth red tomatoes. It is the earliest of any of the large tomatoes, always smooth and remarkably free from rot. It is solid meated, of good flavor and very prolific. In most localities this is the only one the canning factories will allow grown for them. It holds up its size clear to the end of the season, and after it once gets started bearing will bear heavily and continuously until frost.

Perfection and *Matchless* are very similar varieties, large, solid, blood-red tomatoes suitable for main crop or canning.

If you want an extra-large, showy tomato of very high quality, however, there is nothing equal to the Ponderosa class of tomatoes. This includes *Ponderosa*, *Crimson Cushion*, *Beefsteak*, *Majestic*, *Tenderloin* and several others. Most of these, however, are simply *Ponderosa* under another name, and for that reason we don't use anything but the regular straight *Ponderosa*. It is a very large tomato, almost seedless, sometimes a little rough, but is certainly the largest of all and the finest of all. We have been working for several years on a special strain of Ponderosa, which we call the *Shenandoah*, but have never succeeded in working up enough true stock of it to offer for sale. We will send a small trial packet of this free to any one ordering seed to the amount of \$1.00 or over.

What we are trying for is a smoother, rounder Ponderosa, more uniform in shape and color than any other type. There is also a dwarf or bush form of Ponderosa, which is sold under several different names, but is best named simply *Dwarf Ponderosa*. It is supposed to be the Ponderosa on a Dwarf Champion bush, but with us has been late and a very shy yielder, and I would not recommend it.

Buckeye State is a fine, big tomato, almost as large as Ponderosa and smoother. *Bonny Best* is also a very good variety. Large, smooth, a good color, and fairly early.

A great tomato for the south is the *Mississippi Girl* tomato shown on the preceding page.

Another tomato that is grown largely in the south especially for shipping is the *Livingston Globe*. It is a very fine purple tomato, globe-shaped, and good every way. We have the true strain.



Chalk's Jewel. A fine second early, bright red tomato

Early Varieties of Tomatoes

Of course, I don't believe there is any tomato made so good as my *Field's Early June*, which I have described fully on another page. But there are lots of other good varieties of tomatoes, each one of which has some particular point of excellence.

Generally speaking, the best first-early tomato outside of Early June is the *Earliana*. It is of good size, fairly smooth, good quality and ripens an enormous amount of fruit very early. Later in the season the big main-crop tomatoes go ahead of it, but for the first three weeks of the season, when tomatoes are high-priced and taste good, they will turn out lots of tomatoes. My seed of this variety is specially selected for me by a trucker who grows Earliana extensively to ship.

The *Earliana* is a scarlet or fire red color. In some markets this is an advantage, while others prefer a purple or pink tomato, or, as it is sometimes called, flesh-colored. You should watch out about this.

While the *Earliana* is a fine tomato and a great money-maker in most markets, it would lose you money in a market that demanded a purple tomato. In such cases you should plant *June Pink*, *Acme* and *Beauty*. *June Pink* is best described as a pink Earliana, as it has the same light, slender vine, is early and bears fairly well. It is not so large and smooth, however, as *Acme*, which for that reason is generally chosen by the southern truckers as the variety to grow to ship north. *Acme* is a purple variety, very smooth, nice medium size, and very early, *Beauty* is very similar, but even larger. It is a smooth, solid, fine-flavored tomato, almost as large as New Stone, but purple in color. Where the market calls for a purple or flesh-colored tomato this is a fine one to grow. Is good size, and of fine appearance; medium early.

Another purple early tomato is the *Dwarf Champion*. This is especially desirable in some places on account of its very dwarf, stocky bush and holds the tomatoes up off the ground well and does not run to vine in extra rich ground, as is the case with so many tomatoes. It is early, smooth, purple-colored, is solid and of fair quality, but rather small. The young plants are beautiful in appearance on account of their stiff, free growth, and make splendid plants to sell in grocery stores by the dozen.

Chalk's Early Jewel is a smooth, bright red early tomato. A little deeper in color than Earliana, not quite so early, but larger, smoother and of a little better appearance. *Chalk's Early Jewel* is very popular with truckers in some sections.

Miscellaneous Varieties of Tomatoes

Of the small tomatoes for preserving or for sweet pickles, probably the best one is the *Yellow Pear*. A small, pear-shaped yellow tomato, which seems very hardy and yields enormously. The *Yellow Plum* is very similar, but slightly different in shape. There is also a larger yellow tomato known as *Golden Beauty*. This is a big round, smooth, yellow tomato of very much the same size and shape as Beauty, but golden yellow in color.

Prices of Tomatoes.

	Pkt.	Oz.
<i>Acme</i>	\$0 05	\$0 25
<i>Beauty</i>	05	25
<i>Buckeye State</i>	10	40
<i>Bonny Best</i>	10	35
<i>Chalk's Early Jewel</i>	10	35
<i>Dwarf Champion</i>	05	20
<i>Earliana</i>	05	25
<i>Field's Early June</i>	10	75
<i>Golden Beauty</i>	05	30
<i>June Pink</i>	05	25
<i>Livingston's Globe</i>	10	35
<i>Matchless</i>	05	25
<i>Mississippi Girl</i>	10	75
<i>New Stone</i>	05	25
<i>Pink Early June</i>	10	75
<i>Ponderosa</i>	10	40
<i>Shenandoah</i>	10	75
<i>Yellow Pear</i>	05	35
<i>Yellow Plum</i>	05	35

These prices are all postpaid. See Blue list for wholesale prices on larger lots.

A packet of tomato seed should make anywhere from 100 to 500 plants according to what luck you have. An ounce of tomato seed should make 2,000 to 4,000 plants.

For an acre of tomatoes you will need from 1,000 to 8,000 plants, according to the distance they are set. The usual distance is 4 ft. by 3 ft. This would take 3,630 plants for an acre. Other distances would take as follows:

6x6	1,200	3x3	4,840
5x5	1,742	3x2	7,260
4x2	5,445	2x2	10,390

New Early June---Strain No. 47

Every since we first introduced the Field's Early June Tomato we have experimenting trying to find something better, along the same line. We have grown endless seedlings and hybrids and crosses and so on, but most of them not so good as the parent.

We have one strain this year however for which we have great hopes. With two years trials it looks better than the parent, although similar. We have only a small amount of it to offer as yet. We will be glad to have you try it. Price: 25c per packet (and your money back if you don't get more than your money's worth).

Condensed Postpaid Price List of Garden Seeds For 1916

This is a condensed list of all the garden seeds that are described and priced in the 1916 catalog. I have written short descriptions here of each item and put down the correct postpaid price.

Everything is listed here, and the prices are the same as in the body of the catalog. You can make up your order from this even better than from the complete catalog, as it is handier to get at.

Wholesale Prices. For prices on large amounts of garden seeds to come by freight or express at your expense see blue list.

I Guarantee Safe Arrival of all money sent to me by check, draft, money order, or registered letter, and I guarantee safe arrival of the goods to you. If for any reason goods fail to arrive I will refill.

These Prices Are Prepaid. Unless otherwise specified, these prices include prepayment of all postage, delivered anywhere in the United States.

How to Send Money. You can send the money any way you please, only it is not safe to send loose silver, and loose stamps are a nuisance. Silver is almost sure to break out of the envelope unless extra-well wrapped.

Send Money Order, Draft or Check, if you can. Next best is paper money in a registered letter. Failing there, send silver in a card wrapper, and use as a last resort, stamps. Canadian stamps we can't use.

Asparagus			(See Page 11)			Pole Beans			(See Page 13)			All Seasons			Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.		
	Pkt.	Oz. 1-lb.					Pkt.	Oz. 1-lb.									
Bonvalett's Giant	10	20	50			Wax Podded.	05	10	35			Mid-season or late, flat head.	05	20	60		
Very early, large and tender.						Golden Cluster Wax	05	10	35			Charleston or Large Wakefield	05	25	75		
Columbian Mammoth White	05	10	25			Medium early, flat pods.						Follows Jersey Wakefield, pointed heads.	10	40	1.25		
Has large white or very light green stalks.						Golden Wonder	10	25				Copenhagen Market	05	30	85		
Conover's Colossal	05	10	25			Broad, flat pods, good yielder, medium early.						Early, medium large, round heads.	05	30	85		
Standard sorts; large, green stalks.						Kentucky Wonder Wax	05	15	40			Very hard, round head.	05	25	75		
Palmetto	05	10	25			Pods long and broad. Quality fine, early.						Early Flat Dutch	05	30	65		
Very desirable; has bright green stalks.												Mid-season, very flat.	05	20	60		
Beans			(See Page 12)			Pole Limas			(See Page 13)			Early Jersey Wakefield			Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.		
	Pkt.	Oz. 1-lb.					Pkt.	Oz. 1-lb.									
Dwarf or Bush, Green Podded						Extra Early Lima	05	10	35			Extreme early, pointed heads.	05	20	60		
Snap.	05	10	35			Small; yields enormously; earliest pole lima.						Early Spring	05	20	60		
Black Valentine	05	10	35			King Lima	05	10	35			Very early, round, flat heads.	05	30	85		
Very early; resembles Round Pod Valentine.						Large, of high quality, rather late.						Glory of Enkhuizen	05	20	60		
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	05	10	35			Seibert's Early Lima	05	10	35			Medium early, globe-shaped head.	05	20	60		
Very prolific and tender; round pods.						Some earlier than King Lima; of high quality.						Early Winningstat	05	25	75		
Early Six Weeks	05	10	35			Beets			(See Page 14)			Fotler's Brunswick			Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.		
An early; flat pod bean.																	
Field's First Early	10	15	40			For Table Use.	Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.					Low growing, second early, flat heads.	05	25	75		
A very early, large, flat pod, heavy yielder.						Blood Turnip	05	10	25			Henderson's Early Summer	05	25	75		
Giant Stringless Green Pod	05	10	35			Main crop; roots slightly flattened.						Flat head, medium size.					
Round pod; resembles Burpee's, but later and larger.						Crimson Globe	05	10	25								
Refuge, or 1 000 to 1	05	10	35			Smooth, globe-shaped, medium early.											
Late, heavy yielding, round pod variety.						Crosby's Egyptian	05	15	40								
Round Pod Valentine	05	10	35			Early, smooth, flattened, globe shaped, bright red.											
A splendid, well-known, early variety.						Detroit Dark Red	05	10	25								
Beans			(See Page 12)			Eclipse (Special strain)			(See Page 15)			Late or Main Crop.			Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.		
	Pkt.	Oz. 1-lb.					Pkt.	Oz. 1-lb.									
Dwarf or Bush, Wax or Yellow Podded.						Early, bright red, globe-shaped, good size.						Autumn King	05	20	60		
Challenge Black Wax	05	10	35			Extra Early Flat Egyptian	05	10	25			Very large, late, flat heads.	10	40	1.25		
Small round pod, prolific, very early.						Very early, small tops.						Cornbelt	05	25	75		
Davis' White Kidney Wax	05	10	35			Long Blood	05	10	25			Large, solid, flat heads; good keeper.	05	25	75		
Large, flat pod; good for shelling or snip.						Late; flesh dark red.						Giant Drumhead	05	30	80		
Golden Wax	05	10	35			New Fireball	05	15	40			Very late, of immense size; heads rather loose.	05	20	60		
Medium size, flat pod of good quality.						Extra good, blood red, early variety.						Hollander or Danish Ballhead	05	25	75		
New Stringless Yellow Pod	10	15	40			Beets			(See Page 15)			Mammoth Red Rock			Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.		
Medium size, round, tender pods.																	
Perfection Wax	05	10	35			For Stock Use.	Oz. 1-lb. 1-lb.					Splendid for pickles and cold slaw.	05	30	85		
Large, long, straight pod, prolific, late.						Giant Feeding Sugar	05	15	55			Premium Flat Dutch	05	25	75		
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	05	10	35			Rich in protein and sugar; good size.						A large, solid, flat head, good keeper.	05	25	75		
Early. Large, flat pod. Does not rust.						Golden Tankard Mangel	05	15	55			Savoy	05	25	75		
Beans			(See Page 12)			Medium size; easily harvested.			(See Page 21)			Leaves very much crumpled and twisted.			Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.		
	Pkt.	Oz. 1-lb.					Pkt.	Oz. 1-lb.									
Bush Varieties for Shell Beans.	05	10	35			Klein Wanzleben	05	15	55			Succession	05	25	75		
Burpee's Bush Lima	05	10	35			Sugar beet, white flesh.						Midseason or late; rounding flat head.	05	30	85		
Good bean; but requires long season.						Mammoth Long Red Mangel	05	15	55			Surehead	05	40	1.20		
Dreer's Bush Lima	05	10	35			Yields enormously, large and long.						Large, flat head, good yielder and good quality.	10	40	1.20		
Quality and yield good. Bush low and spreading.						Red Eckendorfer	05	15	55			Volga	05	25	75		
Dwarf Horticultural	05	10	35			Short, thick beet that grows almost entirely above ground; very easily harvested.						Large, round head, sweet, and tender.					
Splendid shell bean.						Yellow Eckendorfer	05	15	55								
Fordhook Bush Lima	05	10	35			Same as above, except in color.											
Best large-podded bush lima.						Giant Sludstrup	05	20	60								
Henderson's Bush Lima	05	10	35			Very high feeding value; yields well.											
Very prolific, small bean.						Carrots			(See Page 21)			Danish Grown.			Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.		
Prolific Tree	05	10	35														
A good yielding field bean.						Chantenay	05	15	40	1.10		Dry Weather (Copenhagen)	15	25	75	2.50	
Red Kidney	05	10	35			Early and tender, medium size, stump root.						Heads good size and compact.	10	20	60	2.00	
Used extensively as shell bean.						Danver's Half Long	05	15	40	1.10		Long growing, medium-sized head.	10	20	65	2.25	
White Kidney	05	10	35			Follows Chantenay, yields well, good quality.						Snowball	05	15	40		
Similar to above, but has white seeds.						Long Orange	15	15	40	1.10		Early, good size, reliable.	15	25	75	2.50	
White Wonder	05	10	30			Late, flesh very tender, small co. e.						Danish Perfection	05	15	40		
An improvement on the old navy field bean.						Oxheart	05	15	40	1.10		Early, compact, good size and easily bleached.					
Pole Beans			(See Page 13)			Short, stump root, good quality, early.			(See Page 20)			Cucumbers			Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.		
	Pkt.	Oz. 1-lb.					Pkt.	Oz. 1-lb.									
Green Podded,						White Belgian	05	10	30	90		Chicago Pickle	05	15	40		
Cutshort or Cornhill	05	10	35			Long, pointed root; for stock.						Medium short, pickling variety.	05	10	35		
Short, straight pod, thrifty vine, late.						White Vosges	05	10	30	90		Cool and Crisp	05	15	40		
Dutch Case Knife	05	10	35			Large, late stock carrot. Half long.						Early strain of White Spine.	05	15	40		
Large podded, white-seeded, prolific.						Yellow Belgian	05	10	30	90		Davis Perfect	05	15	40		
Horticultural or Cranberry	05	10	35			Like White Belgian, except in color						A beautiful long, green slicer.	05	15	40		
Medium long pods, late.						Celery			(See Page 20)			Early Cluster			Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.		
Improved Missouri Wonder	05	15	40														
Early; heavy yielder, splendid quality.						American Grown.						Medium short, good early slicer	05	10	35		
Kentucky Wonder	05	10	35			Giant Pascal	5	25				Early Cyclone	05	15	40		
Long, fleshy pod, early.						Large, late variety, good keeper.						Earliest of all, rather small.	05	15	40		
Lazy Wife	05	10	35			Golden Self Bleaching	10	60				Very early and short, good pickler.	05	15	40		
Too late to be of much value, except in the south.						Creamy white, easy to bleach.						Emerald	05	15	40		
White Creaseback	05	10	35			White Plume	5	25				Large, late slicing, always green.	05	15	40		
Small pod, prolific, late.						Very tender and of delicate flavor.						Evergreen	05	10	35		
White Seeded Kentucky Wonder	05	10	35			Cabbage			(See Page 17)			Medium size, good all purpose variety.			Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.		
Medium large pod, fair yielder, early.																	
						Early and Second Early.	Pkt. Oz. 1-lb.					Everbearing	05	15	40		
						All Head Early	05	30	85			Rather short. Early Russian superior.	05	15	40		
						Large, flat heads, full in center, second early.						Fordhook Famous	05	15	40		
												Very large, late, slicing variety.					

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Goliath . . . . .	.05	15	40
A very large, late variety			
Grand Forcing . . . . .	.05	15	40
Recommended to be a good forcer.			
Henderson's Perfected white Spine..	.05	15	40
Medium early, prolific, fine slicer.			
Long Green . . . . .	.05	15	40
Large, long slicing. Mighty fine.			
White Pearl . . . . .	.05	15	40
Medium size, good for slicing.			
White Spine . . . . .	.05	15	40
Medium long slicer. Good cropper.			

Lettuce

(See Page 23)

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Big Boston . . . . .	.05	15	40
Large, butter head, good shipper.			
Black Seeded Simpson . . . . .	.05	15	40
Large, early, loose head.			
California Cream Butter . . . . .	.05	15	40
Smooth leaf and small head, fine quality.			
Grand Rapids . . . . .	.05	15	40
Good forcing, bunching variety. Very pretty.			
Hanson . . . . .	.05	15	40
Cabbage head type; good summer variety.			
Iceberg . . . . .	.05	15	40
Crisp head variety, very large.			
May King . . . . .	.05	15	40
Very early, butterhead type.			
Prizehead . . . . .	.05	15	40
Reddish brown leaves. Quality fine, bunching.			
White Heart Cos . . . . .	.05	15	40
Elongated head, medium size.			

Egg Plant

(See Page 20)

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Black Beauty . . . . .	.05	25	
Earliest large variety; rich glossy skin.			
Early Long Purple . . . . .	.05	25	
Small, but early.			
New York Purple . . . . .	.05	25	
Good size, pear shape; very popular.			

Peppers

(See Page 36)

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Hot			
Bouquet . . . . .	.05	25	
Very small, grows in clusters; red hot.			
Cayenne . . . . .	.05	25	
Long, hot pepper.			
Red Chili . . . . .	.05	30	
Used extensively in south for chili sauce.			
Red Cluster . . . . .	.05	30	
About an inch long; grows in clusters.			

Peppers

(See Page 36)

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Sweet or Mango			
Chinese Giant . . . . .	.10	40	
Largest of all mangos; late.			
Golden Queen . . . . .	.05	25	
Medium-sized yellow, early.			
Large Bulbous . . . . .	.05	25	
Medium-sized early, red mango.			
Spanish Pimiento . . . . .	.10	40	
The genuine variety.			
Ruby King . . . . .	.05	25	
Large, main crop, productive.			
Ruby Giant . . . . .	.10	40	
Larger and thicker meat than the above.			
Sweet Neapolitan . . . . .	.05	25	
Very early, medium-sized; prolific.			
Yellow Chinese Giant . . . . .	.10	40	
Similar to Chinese Giant, except color.			

Onions

(See Page 31 to 33)

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Australian Brown . . . . .	.05	10	30
Stands dry weather well. Flat.			
Barletta . . . . .	.05	20	60
Standard white pickler.			
Early Red Globe			
Medium size. For early market.			
Giant Prizetaker . . . . .	.05	15	40
A very large, mild onion, yellow.			
Globe Red Wethersfield . . . . .	.05	15	40
Globe strain of Red Wethersfield.			
Large Red Globe . . . . .	.05	20	60
Rich red in color and a heavy yielder.			
Mountain Danvers . . . . .	.10	30	80
Extremely early, slightly flattened, globe shape.			
New Big Red . . . . .	.05	25	75
Very large and mild; does not keep well.			
New Queen . . . . .	.05	20	60
Rather small, early, white onion.			
Ohio Yellow Globe . . . . .	.05	15	40
Very uniform; standard in the east.			
Red Wethersfield . . . . .	.05	15	40
Standard flat variety, heavy yielder.			
Silver King . . . . .	.05	20	60
Silver Skin or White Portugal . . . . .	.05	15	40
Early, medium size. Good for early use.			
Southport White Globe . . . . .	.05	25	75
Large and late, good keeper.			
Yellow Danvers Flat . . . . .	.05	15	40
A very good yielder and keeper.			

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Yellow Globe Danvers . . . . .	.05	15	40
Runs very uniform in size and shape.			
Yellow Strasburg . . . . .	.05	15	40
Good variety to grow sets from.			

Onion Sets

(See Page 30)

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Red, yellow and white bottom and English multipliers. Any variety by mail postpaid . . . . .	.15	25	

Parsnips

(See Page 36)

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Hollow Crown . . . . .	.05	10	25
Large, long, heavy yielder.			
Improved Half Long . . . . .	.05	10	25
Much like above, but some shorter.			

Peanuts

(See Page 41)

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Early Northern . . . . .	.10	20	35
Small, early variety, prolific.			
Jumbo . . . . .	.10	20	35
Larger and some later than above.			

Peas

(See Page 34)

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	3-lb.
Smooth Early . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Best extreme early.				
Filloasket . . . . .	.05	10	35	90
Long, fat pod, heavy yielder. Follows Alaska and Improved Extra Early.				
Improved Extra Early . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Good yielder; well filled pods.				
Velocity . . . . .	.05	10	35	90
Absolutely the earliest.				

Peas

(See Page 34)

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	3-lb.
Wrinkled Early . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
American Wonder				
Very dwarf, high quality, early.				
Gradus . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
High quality, medium tall, large pod.				
Laxtonian . . . . .	.05	10	35	90
Very large, well filled pods; highest quality.				
Vine very dwarf.				
Little Marvel . . . . .	.05	10	35	90
Very high quality, good cropper. Dwarf.				
Nott's Excelsior . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Similar to American Wonder.				
Premium Gem (Little Gem) . . . . .	.05	10	25	65
Dwarf, medium-sized pod; prolific.				
Surprise . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Very early, quality fine, but not very hardy.				
Thomas Laxton . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Very much like Gradus.				

Peas

(See Page 35)

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	3-lb.
Main Crop . . . . .	.05	10	25	65
Dwarf, medium-sized pod, main crop.				
Bliss Everbearing . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Dwarf, strong grower, main crop.				
Champion of England . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Very late, should be staked.				
Dwarf Champion . . . . .	.05	10	35	90
Good quality, prolific, dwarf.				
Dwarf Gray Sugar . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
To be used like snap beans.				
English Early . . . . .	.05	10	35	90
Dwarf, vigorous grower, large pods of high quality.				
English Second Early . . . . .	.05	10	35	90
Very dwarf, large pods, fine.				
English Main Crop . . . . .	.05	10	35	90
High quality; lots of large pods.				
Horsford's Market Garden . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Dwarf, medium-sized pod, hardy vines.				
Marrowfat . . . . .	.05	10	25	65
Very late, tall, smooth seed.				
Stratagem . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Large pods, high quality, late.				
Telephone . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Very large pods, should be staked.				
Alderman . . . . .	.05	10	35	90
Like Telephone, but better.				

Popcorn

(See Page 41)

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	3-lb.
Baby Golden . . . . .	.10	15	40	1.00
Very small, yellow.				
Little Giant . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Small, white.				
Queen's Golden . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Large yellow variety.				
Monarch White Rice . . . . .	.05	10	30	75
Sharp-pointed grain, very popular.				

Pumpkins

(See Page 36)

	Pkt.	1-oz	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	1-lb.
Big Tom . . . . .	.05	10	20	60
Large, heavy yielding field pumpkin.				
Buff Pie . . . . .	.10	15	40	1.25
Large, flat, good for pies or stock.				
Large Cheese . . . . .	.05	10	20	60
Standard canning, good for stock.				

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Small Sugar . . . . .	.05	10	20	60
High quality pie pumpkin.				
Yankee Field . . . . .	.05	15	40	
Large red cow pumpkin.				

Radishes

(See Page 39)

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Early Round Varieties				
Boston Market . . . . .	.05	10	25	
Shorter than French Breakfast, more white on tip, good forcing.				
Crimson Giant . . . . .	.05	10	30	
Grows large and remains tender and sweet.				
Crimson Giant . . . . .	.05	10	30	
Grows large and remains tender and sweet.				
Crimson Marble . . . . .	.05	10	30	
Slightly flattened, globe-shaped, uniform.				
Early Round Dark Red . . . . .	.05	10	25	
Very early, mild and sweet.				
Early Scarlet Globe . . . . .	.05	10	25	
Bright red, comes quick.				
Early Bird . . . . .	.05	10	25	
Similar to above.				
French Breakfast . . . . .	.05	10	25	
Very early; gets pithy quick.				
Giant Butter . . . . .	.05	10	30	
An improved Crimson Giant.				
Round White . . . . .	.05	10	25	
Best round white variety.				
Scarlet Turnip White Tip . . . . .	.05	10	25	
A very pretty, early round radish.				
Sparkler . . . . .	.05	10	30	
Special strain of the above.				

Radishes

(See Page 39)

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Half Long and Long Varieties.				
Chartier . . . . .	.05	10	25	
Long, light red; good quality.				
Cincinnati Market . . . . .	.05	10	25	
Long, red radish, white tip; medium early.				
French Forcing or Paris Beauty . . . . .	.05	10	25	
Half long, bright scarlet, very early.				
Iceicle . . . . .	.05	10	30	
Very early, crisp, sweet, medium long white.				
Lady Finger . . . . .	.05	10	25	
A long white. Main crop.				
Long Scarlet . . . . .	.05	10	25	
Large, medium late, good variety.				
Strasbourg . . . . .	.05	10	25	
Large, half long white, good summer radish.				
All Seasons . . . . .	.05	10	25	
All of the above and more in a mixture.				
Wood's Early Frame . . . . .	.05	10	30	
Early, long, bright red.				

Sweet Corn

(See Page 40)

Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening. Pat. 1/4-lb. Lb. 3-lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Peep O'Day	05	10	25	65
Extremely early, but small.				
White Mexican (Sioux City)	05	10	30	80
Best real early sweet corn.				
Adams' Extra Early	05	10	25	65
Not a sweet corn; early and hardy.				
First of All	05	10	25	65
Early, dry corn, pink, good quality.				
Early Minnesota	05	10	25	65
A large early, eight-rowed early.				
Golden Bantam	05	10	30	80
High quality; yellow at roasting ear stage.				
Early Champion	05	10	25	65
Midseason, large ear, good yielder.				
Early Evergreen	05	10	25	65
High quality, midseason to late.				
Black Mexican	05	10	25	65
Medium late, shallow-grained, fair quality.				
Early M yellow	05	10	30	80
Extremely early, good quality.				
White Cory	05	10	25	65
Standard early variety.				
White Mexican (Home-grown)	05	10	30	80
Later and larger than regular strain.				
Zig Zag Evergreen	05	10	25	65
Good quality, medium-sized ear.				
White Evergreen	06	10	30	80
Large, deep-grained; very juicy and sweet.				
Stowell's Evergreen	05	10	25	65
Rank growing, large-eared, late.				
Country Gentleman	05	10	30	80
Small ear, high quality, deep grain.				

Tomatoes

(See Page 44)

Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening. Pat. 1/4-lb. Lb. 3-lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Field's Early June	10	75		
Good size, smooth, solid, red, productive. Few seeds.				
Pink Early June	10	75		
Smooth, medium-sized, compact bush, good bearer.				
Earliana	05	25		
Standard early red.				
June Pink	05	25		
Very early; somewhat rough.				
Bonny Best	10	35		
Good size, fairly early, red fruit.				
Dwarf Champion	05	30		
Early pink tree tomato.				
Chalk's Early Jewel	10	35		
Strong grower, smooth red tomato.				
Acme	05	25		
Second early, pink tomato; good shipper.				
Golden Beauty	05	30		
Main crop, yellow variety.				
Bauty	05	25		
Main crop, pink, large, good canner.				
Mississippi Girl	10	75		
Large, smooth, bright red; splendid variety.				
New Stone	05	25		
Good size, solid, bright red; good canner.				
Matchless	05	25		
Large, smooth, dark red.				
Livingston's Globe	10	35		
Medium size, pink, high quality.				
Buckeye State	10	40		
Very large, dark purple, meaty.				
Ponderosa	10	40		
Solid and meaty, very large, pink.				
Shenandoah	10	75		
An improved strain of Ponderosa.				
Yellow Pear	05	35		
Standard preserving tomato.				

Turnips

(See Page 21)

Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening. Pat. 1/4-lb. Lb. 3-lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Amber Globe	05	10	20	
Yellow-fleshed; main crop.				
Cowhorn	05	10	20	
Long, white stock turnip.				
Extra Early Milan	05	10	30	
Extra early, purple top turnip.				
Early White Milan	05	10	30	
Very early, white, flat turnip.				
Early Snowball	05	10	20	
Name describes it.				
Purple Top Strap Leaf	05	10	20	
Large, flat; for late planting.				
Purple Top Globe	05	10	20	
Similar to above, but gl be-shaped.				
Rutabaga or German Sweet	05	10	20	
Yellow flesh, small tops.				
Seven Top Turnip	05	10	20	
For greens.				
White Globe	05	10	20	
Large late. Sweet turnip.				

Muskmelons

(See Page 26)

Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening. Pat. 1/4-lb. Lb. 3-lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Banana	10	20	50	1.75
Long, yellow melon; fair quality.				
Bay View	05	10	30	1.00
Large, oblong, green-fleshed melon.				

Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening. Pat. 1/4-lb. Lb. 3-lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Burrell's Gem (Extra fine)	05	15	40	1.25
Pink-meated Rocky Ford.				
California Cream Cantaloupe	05	15	40	1.25
Large, old-fashioned, yellow variety.				
Emerald Gem	05	15	40	1.25
Medium-sized, salmon-fleshed, fine quality.				
Extra Early Hackensack	05	10	40	1.25
Said to be 10 days earlier than Hackensack.				
Field's Daisy	10	25	60	2.10
Yellow fleshed; of highest quality.				
Fordhook	05	10	30	1.00
Small, red flesh, fair quality.				
Green Mated Natimig	05	10	30	1.00
Medium-sized melon. Good quality.				
Hackensack	05	15	40	1.25
Large, round melon, green-fleshed.				
Improved Rocky Ford	05	15	40	1.25
Southern type. Larger than standard.				
Long Island Beauty	05	15	40	1.25
An improved Hackensack.				
Netted Osage	10	20	50	1.75
Salmon-fleshed, very uniform, prolific.				
Osage	05	15	40	1.25
Thick, yellow flesh, fine quality.				
Perfection	10	20	50	1.75
Mighty fine, large, yellow-fleshed melon.				
Rocky Ford or Netted Gem	05	10	30	1.00
Small, well-netted, green-fleshed, shipper.				
Rocky Ford-Pollock Strain	05	15	40	1.25
Special selection of Rocky Ford. Rocky-Ford Standard.				
Salmon-Fleshed Rocky Ford	10	20	50	1.75
High quality, good shipper.				

Watermelons

(See Page 28)

Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening. Pat. 1/4-lb. Lb. 3-lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Alabama Sweets	05	10	25	75
Long, striped melon; good shipper.				
Angel Kiss	05	15	30	1.00
Long, gray-colored melon.				
Cole's Early	05	10	25	75
Small, early, round, striped melon.				
Florida Favorite	05	10	20	65
Medium-sized, long, striped melon.				
Fordhook Early	05	10	20	65
Rather short and blocky; solid red flesh.				
Golden Honey	05	20	50	1.75
Best yellow-fleshed melon.				
Halbert Honey	05	10	30	90
Long, dark green melon of finest quality.				
Hard Shell Kleckley	05	10	30	90
Rind thin and tough; thick red flesh.				
Harris' Early	05	10	20	65
Like Cole's Early, but earlier.				
Iceberg	05	10	20	65
An improved Kolb's Gem.				
Ice Cream or Peaches	05	10	25	75
Medium early, medium-sized, for home use.				
Improved Kleckley	10	15	30	1.00
Selected strain; originated at Rocky Ford.				
Kolb's Gem (Blue Gem)	05	10	20	50
Nearly round; thick rind; good shipper.				
Kleckley Sweets	05	10	30	90
Large, oblong, dark green skin, thin rind, bright red flesh; ideal for home use.				
Melvor's Wonderful Sugar	05	10	25	75
Long, striped melon, fine quality, good shipper.				
Monte Cristo	05	10	30	90
Similar to Kleckley.				
Phiney's Early	05	10	25	75
Very early, small, fruit oblong, and striped.				
Prince ss	10	20	50	1.75
Small, individual-sized melon.				
Halbert's Rubber Rind	10	20	50	1.75
High quality melon that will stand handling.				
Sweetheart	05	10	20	65
Large, round, light green, good shipper.				
Tom Watson	05	10	30	1.00
High quality, good shipper, large and long.				
Bo's Watermelon Collection. Large pkts.	10c			

Vegetables Used For Greens

(See Page 24)

Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening. Pat. 1/4-lb. Lb. 3-lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Collards	05	15		
Popular in the south.				
Kale Dwarf	05	15		
Low growing; belongs to the cabbage family.				
Kale Tall	05	15		
Stands two to three feet high; leaves very curly.				
Mustard, Black	05	10		
Very early, goes to seed soon.				
Mustard, Chinese Broadleaved	05	10		
Large, flat leaf, crumpled at edges.				
Mustard, Chinese Curled	05	10		
Close resembles Ostrich Plume.				
Mustard, Ostrich Plume	05	10		
Well named, very pretty.				
Mustard, White	05	10		
Grown for seed.				
Mustard, Fordhook Fancy	05	10		
Very finely curled.				
Spinach, Broomdale Savoy	05	10		
Very early, good sized plant.				
Spach, Giant Thick Leaf	05	10		
Later than above and stands longer without going to seed.				

Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening. Pat. 1/4-lb. Lb. 3-lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Swiss Chard Lucullus	05	10	25	
Belong to beet family. Large, fleshy leaf, good for summer use.				

Odds and Ends

Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening. Pat. 1/4-lb. Lb. 3-lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Chicory, large rooted	05	15		
A good substitute for coffee.				
Citron, Red Seeded	05	15		
Small, round, striped preserving melon.				
Citron, Green Seeded	05	15		
Long, light green; the pie melon of the south.				
Endive or German Lettuce	05	15		
Dark green leaves, very curly.				
Golden Lemon or Vine Peach	05	20		
Valuable for preserves.				
Garlic	Per bulb 5c, per lb. 40c			
Tastes like onion, only more so.				
Ground Cherry, Yellow	05	30		
Old-fashioned yellow variety.				
Kohl Rabi, White Vienna	05	20		
Turnip-rooted cabbage.				
Leek, Large Flag	05	20		
Used for soups.				
Mushrooms	Per brick 35c, 5 bricks \$1.60			
Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn.				
Okra, mixed	05	10		
Cook pods while young.				
Parsley Moss Curled	05	15		
Used for garnishing and seasoning.				
Rhubarb or Pieplant	05	15		
Sunflower, Mammoth Russian.				
Grown for chicken feed.	1/2-pt. 10c, pt. 20c, qt. 35c			
Tobacco Dust	Per lb. 20c, 3-lbs. 50c.			
Tobacco, White Burley	10	40		
Fine strain of this variety.				
Brussels, Sprouts	05	20		

Herbs

Pkt. Oz.

Varieties are arranged as near as possible in order of ripening. Pat. 1/4-lb. Lb. 3-lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Anise	05	10		
Seeds have a very agreeable, aromatic taste.				
Balm	10	25		
For making balm tea.				
Basil, Sweet	05	15		
For flavoring soups, stews, etc.				
Borage	05	15		
Leaves used for flavoring.				
Caraway	05	10		
Seeds used for flavoring bread.				
Castor Oil Plant	05	10		
Seeds are pressed to obtain oil.				
Coriander	05	10		
Seeds used in confectionery.				
Dill	05	10		
Sown for dill pickles.				
Hoarhound	05	20		
For seasoning and cough remedy.				
Lavender	05	25		
Used largely as a perfume.				
Majram Sweet	05	15		
Sweet Fennel	05	10		
Rosemary	05	30		
For seasoning.				
Summer Savory	05	25		
Used for seasoning.				
Sage, Mammoth Broadleaf	05	25		
For seasoning and medicinal purposes.				
Thyme	05	30		
Leaves and young shoots used for seasoning.				
Wormwood	05	20		
For seasoning and medicinal purposes.				



An enormous Banana squash grown in South Dakota. This one weighed 58 lbs., but they don't generally grow quite that big. They are a wonderful squash and you must try them. See page 38.



Some Bargain Collections

No. 1

Collection of New Varieties

16 Varieties of the Newest and Best For One Dollar Postpaid

These are my leaders, the best I have in the catalog. Naturally the new varieties are a little higher priced than the old standard sorts, and some people are inclined to pass them up on that account. I want all of you to try them, so I am going to make a special price on them, so that there will be no excuse for any of you not trying them. I will, at the first of the season have them collected and packed all ready for mailing. Then when your order comes in all we will have to do will be to paste an address label on and sent them out. Can't change the list on this account.

I will throw in some flowerseeds for you, for I believe you would appreciate them,

- 1 Pkt. Bush Bean, Field's First Early. Best early green pod.
- 1 " Bush Bean, Tepary. Specially adapted to dry weather conditions.
- 1 " Beet, New Fireball. Smooth, round, bright red and early.
- 1 " Cabbage, Glory of Enkhuizen. Best round, solid, second early.
- 1 " Cabbage, Norseman. Large, round, solid and very early.
- 1 " Muskmelon, Field's Daisy. Medium size. Very high quality.
- 1 " Onion, Mountain Danvers. Early. Good keeper. Heavy yielder.
- 1 " Peas, Fillbasket. A heavy yielding pea. Very hardy.
- 1 " Peas, Little Marvel. Best yielding high quality wrinkled pea.
- 1 " Mango Pepper, Yellow Chinese Giant. Yellow sweet pepper.
- 1 " Popcorn, Baby Golden. Pops out very tender.
- 1 " Radish, Crimson Marble. The prettiest round red radish.
- 1 " Squash, Banana. Good keeping. high quality.
- 1 " Sweet Corn, White Mexican. Best extreme early.
- 1 " Tomato, Field's Early June. Extra early red tomato.
- 1 " Tomato, Pink Early June. Like above, but pink.
- 1 " Watermelon, Golden Honey. Best large yellow meated.
- 1 " Watermelon, Halbert's Rubber Rind. High quality, good shipper.

No. 2

Tested Garden Seeds at 6 Cents Per Ounce

Special Bargain Collection

We have always had considerable call for mixture of standard varieties of garden seeds, such as our All Seasons Mixture of Radishes, as that way a good assortment of kinds can be had at a very low price. The radish mixture was the most popular thing we ever put out, and we followed it with a mixture of lettuce. This year we have decided to offer a mixture of all kinds of vegetables, and at prices that will induce every one to take hold.

These mixtures are made up from the standard varieties, and are mixed in the right proportions to give you a steady succession from early to late. It is all fresh, vigorous, tested seed, and for that reason we advise you not to plant it too thick. We are putting it up, not in little packages, but in straight ounces, big fat packages that will plant a big, long row. You will get a complete garden, containing nearly everything in the catalog, for 60c postpaid.

A Full ounce Each of the Following for 60 Cents postpaid:

- Radishes — All Seasons Mixture — A special mix of early and late radishes we list. It will furnish radishes for a month.
- Lettuce — Six of the best varieties, early and late.
- Table Beets — Mixture of all varieties.
- Onions — Big onions, little onions, red, white, yellow and brown. Enough seed to raise 10 bushels of onions.
- Watermelons — Over 20 varieties. If you can't find melons to please you in this lot you are hard to suit.
- Muskmelons — 12 different sorts — all good ones.
- Pumpkins — All kind, mostly pie pumpkins. This will plant a good sized patch and make more pies than you can eat.
- Squashes — Winter squashes of all known varieties. Contains Hubbard, Marrow, Cushaw and all the favorites.
- Carrots — A mixture of five varieties. Long and short, early and late.
- Turnips — Early and late, white, purple and yellow.

No. 3

A Complete Garden Collection for \$1.25

Many people, especially new beginners in gardening, want me to choose for them a complete assortment of staple varieties of seeds for an ordinary garden. I have made up such a collection, which I am sure will please almost every one. Here it is:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1/4-lb. Sweet Corn | 1 pkt. Tomata |
| 1 pkt. Turnips | 2 ozs. Early Peas |
| 1 pkt. Early Cabbage | 2 ozs. Late Peas |
| 1 pkt. Late Cabbage | 2 ozs. Wax Beans |
| 1 pkt. Muskmelon | 2 ozs. Green Pod Beans |
| 1 pkt. Watermelon | 2 ozs. Pole Beans |
| 1 pkt. Cucumber | 1 oz. Lettuce |
| 1 oz. Early Radishes | 1 pkt. Salsify |
| 1 oz. Late Radishes | 1 pkt. Early Beets |
| 1 pkt. Onion | 1 pkt. Late Beets |
| 1 pkt. Carrot | 1 pkt. Early Squash |
| 1 pkt. Parsnip | 1 pkt. Late Squash |
| 1/4-lb. Popcorn | 1 pkt. Pumpkin |

This collection, amounting to \$1.85 at regular prices, I will send postpaid for \$1.25. I cannot make any change in varieties, as it is already made up ready to send.

No. 4

School Garden Collections

Seeds at 2c per Packet

I believe that the school garden movement is one of the best and most useful of the new ideas of education. It is absolutely all right. There is nothing better for a child than a garden, and especially a garden of his own. It gives a feeling of ownership and partnership with nature that nothing else will give.

We have had lots of inquiries for collections of packets of seeds especially adapted for children's school gardens and have put up lots of special lots of that kind in the past, and we have also had experience with school gardens here at home and we have figured out about what will do best and will suit the children best.

This year we are putting up hundreds of special collections that are just what you want. Each collection consists of 10 packets of seeds, 6 of them being vegetables and 4 of them flowers. All easy to grow and sure to succeed. These will be packed in a special envelope appropriately printed. Each packet will have planting directions printed on it. The packets will contain plenty of seed, and it will be good seed too. These collections of 10 packets will be sold at 20c, which is at the rate of 2c per packet. We cannot break the collections, as we will have them already put up.

This is a wholesale price and is meant to apply on orders for a considerable number of collections, say 10 or more at a time, but if you want to see one for a sample we will gladly mail you a single set at the same price, 20c. We pay all the postage on these.

A Conglomeration

For the Children's Garden. Free With Each Order of \$1.00 or Over

Of course grown-up people can plant it too if they want to and if there are no children around that want it; but it is meant specially for the children. Every child just naturally wants to dig in the dirt and have a garden. And they want a little of everything in the garden. It would take a hundred packets of seed to supply everything a boy or girl would like to plant.

So we have rolled the hundred packets into one. That is we have taken over a hundred different kinds of seeds and made one big mix of it all that will just suit the kids. They can plant it mixed that way or sort out each kind by itself.

There's enough seed here to make a wagon load of garden stuff and a whole garden of flowers. I really believe a bright boy can grow five dollars worth of garden stuff from it. Count and see how many seeds there are. And when they grow, keep count of how many kinds you have.

Spring 1916 Blue List

Of Wholesale Prices For
Market Gardeners and Other Buyers
Issued Monthly by the

Henry Field Seed Company

Shenandoah, - - Iowa

Notice These prices are expected to hold good all Spring, but unseen emergencies may occur, or we may go sold out on some, so if you need large amounts, especially late in the season, better inquire first.

Shipment—By express or freight at buyers expense except as per special offer on next page. These prices do not include postage.

Postage Extra—If small amounts are wanted by mail add 10 cents per pound or 15 cents per quart to cover postage.

Terms—Cash with order. We open no accounts.

Bags and Boxes Free—We make no charge for packing.

Prices Are Net—No discounts from these prices. For prices on smaller quantities than listed here, see general catalog.

Odd Sorts — We can supply most standard varieties, whether listed here or not, at usual prices.

Special Quotations — If you use extra large amounts of some one class of seeds, you are invited to write for special quotations.

Iron Age Garden Tools — We carry heavy stocks of these tools here in Shenandoah, and can make prompt shipment. By having them come with seeds, you can save on freight and on a big order I can prepay it all, as per special offer on next page.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back

It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory, and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO. : : Shenandoah, Iowa

Asparagus	1-lb.	1/2-lb.	Lb.
Bonvalett's Giant	.25	.45	.85
Columbian Mammoth White	.20	.35	.60
Conover's Colossal	.15	.25	.45
Palmetto	.15	.25	.45

Bush Beans Green Podded.	1/2-Gal.	Gal.	Pk.
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	.95	1.75	3.35
Black Valentine	.85	1.50	2.90
Early Six Weeks	.85	1.50	2.90
Field's First Early	1.00	1.85	3.50
Giant Stringless Green Pod	.90	1.65	3.15
Round Pod Valentine	.85	1.60	3.00
Refugee or 1000 to 1	.85	1.50	2.90

Bush Beans Yellow Podded.	1/2-Gal.	Gal.	Pk.
Challenge Black Wax	.95	1.75	3.35
Davis White Kidney Wax	.95	1.75	3.35
Golden Wax	.90	1.65	3.15
New Stringless Yellow Pod		Short crop	
Perfection Wax	.95	1.75	3.35
Wardwell's Kidney Wax		Short crop	

NO STRING BEANS ALONE, Owing to the Extreme Shortage in beans we will not sell String Beans alone, but will save what we have for our regular customers who are buying a general assortment of seeds. This does not apply to Limas and Pole Beans as we have a good supply of them, but only to the green pod and wax beans listed above this notice applies.

Bush Beans Varieties for Shelled Beans	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Burpee's Bush Lima	.75	1.35	2.50
Dreer's Bush Lima	.75	1.35	2.50
Dwarf Horticultural	.65	1.15	2.15
Fordhook Bush Lima	.75	1.35	2.50
Henderson's Bush Lima	.75	1.35	2.50
Prolific Tree	.65	1.15	2.15
Red Kidney	.65	1.15	2.15
White Kidney	.75	1.35	2.50
White Wonder	.65	1.15	2.15
Teparies	.75	1.35	2.50

Pole Beans Green Podded.	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Cutshort or Cornhill	.60	1.00	1.90
Dutch Case Knife	.60	1.00	1.90
Horticultural or Cranberry	.60	1.00	1.90
Improved Missouri Wonder	.75	1.35	2.50
Kentucky Wonder	.70	1.25	2.35
Lazy Wife	.60	1.00	1.90
White Creaseback	.60	1.00	1.90
White Seeded Kentucky Wonder	.65	1.10	2.00

Pole Beans Yellow Podded.	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Golden Cluster Wax	.85	1.50	
Kentucky Wonder Wax	.85	1.50	

Pole Beans, Lima.	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Lima	.65	1.10	2.00
King Lima	.65	1.10	2.00
Seibert's Early Lima	.65	1.10	2.00

Beets (For Table Use)	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Blood Turnip	.25	.50	.90
Crosby's Egyptian	.35	.60	1.15
Crimson Globe	.25	.50	.90
Detroit Dark Red	.25	.50	.90
Eclipse	.35	.60	1.15
Extra Early Flat Egyptian	.25	.50	.90
Long Blood	.25	.50	.90
New Fireball	.35	.60	1.15

BEETS (For Stock Use.)	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
For 5 lbs. or over deduct 5c per lb.			
Giant Feeding Sugar	.15	.25	.45

Golden Tankard Mangel	.15	.25	.45
Klein Wanzleben	.15	.25	.45
Mammoth Long Red Mangel	.15	.25	.45
Giant Sludstrup	.15	.30	.45
Red Eckendorfer	.15	.25	.45
Yellow Eckendorfer	.15	.25	.45
Taarjoe	.15	.25	.45

Cabbage	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Early or Intermediate.	.65	1.25	2.50
All Head Early	.55	1.00	1.90
All Seasons	.60	1.15	2.25
Charleston (Large Wakefield)	.60	1.15	2.25
Copenhagen Market	1.10	1.85	3.50
Early Jersey Wakefield	.65	1.25	2.50
Early Winningstat	.60	1.10	2.00
Extra Early Flat Dutch	.60	1.10	2.00
Fotler's Brunswick	.60	1.10	2.00
Glory of Enkhuizen	.80	1.55	3.00
Henderson's Early Summer	.65	1.25	2.50
Norseman	1.50	2.75	5.00

Cabbage—Late varieties.	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Autumn King	.55	1.00	1.90
Cornbelt	.85	1.60	3.00
Giant Drumhead	.55	1.00	1.90
Hollander or Danish Ball Head	.65	1.25	2.50
Large American Drumhead	.55	1.00	1.90
Mammoth Red Rock	.60	1.10	2.00
Premium Flat Dutch	.65	1.25	2.50
Savoy	.60	1.10	2.00
Succession	.65	1.25	2.50
Surehead	.65	1.25	2.50
Volga	.85	1.60	3.00

Cauliflower	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Danish Grown.	.30	.50	.90
Dry Weather	1.30	2.50	8.00
Earliest Dwarf Erfurt	1.10	2.00	7.00
Snowball	1.25	2.25	7.50
Perfection	1.30	2.50	8.00

Carrots	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Chantenay	.25	.45	.85
Danver's Half Long	.35	.60	1.00
Long Orange	.25	.45	.85
Oxheart	.30	.50	.90
White Belgian	.20	.40	.70
White Vosges	.20	.40	.70
Yellow Belgian	.25	.45	.85

Celery (American.)	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Golden Self Bleaching	1.60	3.00	6.00
Giant Pascal	.55	1.00	2.00
White Plume	1.00	1.85	3.50

Cucumbers	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Chicago Pickle	.20	.35	.65
Davis Perfect	.30	.55	1.00
Early Cluster	.20	.35	.65
Early Russian	.20	.35	.65
Evergreen	.25	.40	.75
Emerald	.25	.40	.75
Fordhook Famous	.30	.55	1.00
Grand Forcing	.30	.55	1.00
Henderson's P'fct'd White Spine	.20	.35	.65
Klondike	.20	.35	.65
Long Green	.25	.40	.75
White Spine	.20	.35	.65

Eggplant	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Black Beauty	1.00	1.85	3.50
Early Long Purple	.90	1.75	3.00
New York Purple	1.00	1.85	3.50

Lettuce	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Black Seeded Simpson	.30	.55	1.00
Big Boston	.45	.80	1.50
California Cream Butter	.30	.55	1.00
Grand Rapids	.35	.65	1.25
Hanson	.30	.55	1.00
Iceberg	.30	.55	1.00
May King	.35	.65	1.20
Prizehead	.30	.55	1.00
White-Heart Cos	.35	.65	1.20

Muskmelon	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Bay View	.25	.45	.85
Banana (true)	.35	.65	1.25
Burrell's Gem (extra fine)	.25	.55	1.00
California Cream Cantaloupe	.20	.35	.65
Emerald Gem	.30	.50	.90
Extra Early Hackensack	.20	.35	.65
Field's Daisy	.45	.80	1.50
Fordhook	.30	.55	1.00
Green Meated Nutmeg	.30	.50	.90
Hackensack	.20	.40	.75
Improved Rocky Ford	.30	.55	1.00
Long Island Beauty	.25	.45	.85
Netted Osage	.35	.65	1.25
Osage	.30	.55	1.00
Perfection	.35	.65	1.25
Rocky Ford or Netted Gem	.20	.35	.65
Rocky Ford—Pollock Strain	.30	.55	1.00
Rocky Ford—Standard	.35	.65	1.25

Odds and Ends	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Mustard, all varieties	.15		.45
Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy	.10		.20
Spinach, Giant Thick Leaf	.10		.20
Kohl Rabi, White Vienna	.60	1.10	2.00
Rhubarb or Pieplant	.40	.75	1.40
Tobacco Dust			.08

Onions	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Australian Brown	.30	.55	1.00
Barletta	.50	.90	1.75
Giant Prizetaker	.40	.80	1.55
Globe Red Wethersfield	.40	.80	1.55
Large Red Globe	.40	.80	1.55
Mountain Danvers	.80	1.50	2.90
New Big Red	.50	.90	1.75
New Queen	.50	.90	1.75
Ohio Yellow Globe	.40	.80	1.55
Red Wethersfield	.40	.80	1.55
Silver King	.60	1.10	2.00
Silver Skin or White Portugal	.60	1.10	2.00
Southport White Globe	.70	1.35	2.50
Yellow Strasburg	.40	.70	1.35
Yellow Danvers Flat	.40	.70	1.35
Yellow Globe Danvers	.40	.80	1.55

Bottom Onion Sets	Peck	Bu.
Onion Sets, Red	1.00	3.75
Onion Sets, White	1.25	
Onion Sets, Yellow	1.00	3.75
English Multiplier	1.25	

Peas Smooth, Early.	Gal.	Peck	Bu.
Alaska	.80	1.50	5.50
Fillbasket	.95	1.75	6.50
Improved Extra Early	.85	1.60	6.00

Peas—Wrinkled Early.	Gal.	Peck	Bu.
American Wonder	.95	1.75	6.50
English Early	.95	1.75	6.50

(Continued on next page.)

Prices Prepaid on Garden Seeds at Blue List Prices

Lots of people hesitate to send off for garden seeds for fear of the freight or express charges, and they are a fright sometimes, but on the average they are not bad.

I got to figuring on it one evening and I decided that if the orders were big enough to be worth while, we could afford to pay the charges ourselves. Of course we could not afford to pay the charges on a real small shipment, for at these Blue List prices there is not much profit in it, and it costs about as much to send a little shipment as a big one. And of course the farther away you are the bigger the shipment would have to be to make it pay.

By grading the country according to the distance from here, I can make it average up so it will be all right. Please refer to the map alongside. This gives the postal zones from Shenandoah, on which the prepay offer is based.

1. Inside Zone 2, I will prepay charges on all garden seeds ordered from this blue list amounting to \$5.00 or over.

2. In Zone 3, I will prepay charges on any order for garden seeds from this blue list amounting to \$10.00 or over.

3. In Zone 4, I will prepay the charges on any order for garden seeds from this blue list amounting to \$20.00 or over.

4. In Zones 5, 6, and 7, I will prepay the charges on any order for garden seeds from this blue list amounting to \$30.00 or over.

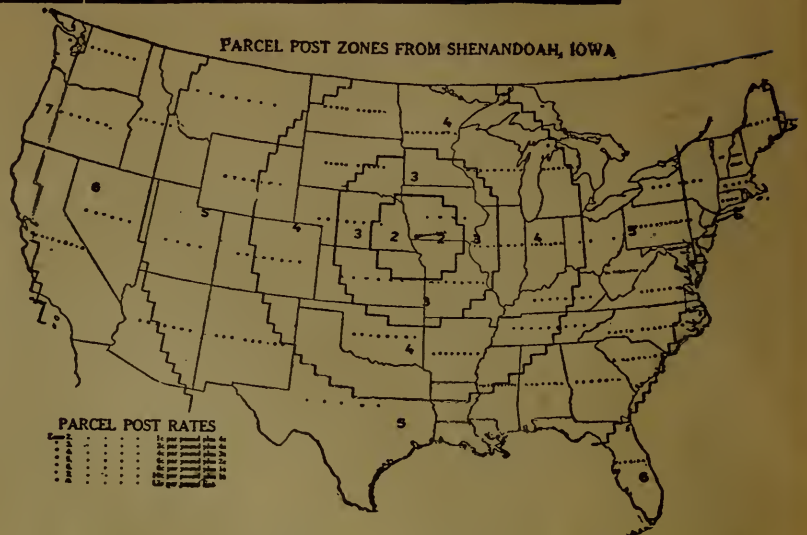
Now then, if it is fear of freight charges that has been keeping you out, you might just as well come on in. If your own order is not big enough to get the prepay, double up with some of your neighbors.

RULES — This offer applies to all garden seeds, and garden implements.

It does not apply to seed corn, seed potatoes or field seeds, except where small amounts are ordered to come along with a big shipment of garden seeds.

It applies only to orders at regular prices as given in this list.

I reserve the right to send by either parcel post, express, or freight, as may seem best to me. I think it will generally be parcel post or express, but in some cases with heavy seeds may be freight.



Garden Seeds Prepaid at Wholesale Prices

On orders amounting to—

\$ 5.00 in Zone 2.

\$10.00 in Zone 3.

\$20.00 in Zone 4.

\$30.00 in Zones 5, 6, and 7.

(You can locate your zone on the map above, also it is probably marked on the order sheet in your catalog. Look and see.)

This is for garden seeds, and garden implements only, and does not apply to seed corn, field seeds, or seed potatoes.

You can take advantage of Blue List price, you can double up with your neighbors, and you can order any kind of garden seeds

No other rebates or premiums go with this.

Peas—(Continued.)	Gal.	Pk	Bu
Gradus.....	95	1.75	6.50
Laxtonian.....	95	1.75	6.50
Little Marvel.....	1.10	2.00	7.50
Nott's Excelsior.....	85	1.60	6.00
Premium Gem.....	85	1.60	6.00
Surprise.....	95	1.75	6.50
Thomas Laxton.....	95	1.75	6.50

Peas—Second Early and Main Crop.	Gal.	Pk	Bu
Advancer.....	95	1.75	6.50
Alderman.....	95	1.75	6.50
Bliss Everbearing.....	85	1.60	6.00
Champion of England.....	85	1.60	6.00
Dwarf Gray Sugar.....	95	1.75	6.50
Dwarf Champion.....	95	1.75	6.50
English Second Early.....	95	1.75	6.50
English Main Crop.....	95	1.75	6.50
Horsford's Market Garden.....	85	1.60	6.00
Marrowfat.....	65	1.25	4.50
Stratagem.....	95	1.75	6.50
Telephone.....	95	1.75	6.50

Parsnips	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Hollow Crown.....	15	25	45
Improved Half Long.....	15	25	45

Peanuts	Lb.
Early Northern.....	15
Jumbo.....	15

Peppers, Hot	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Cayenne.....	65	1.10	2.00
Red Cluster.....	70	1.30	2.50
Red Chili.....	65	1.10	2.00

Peppers, Mango	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Chinese Giant.....	1.40	2.75	5.00
Golden Queen.....	70	1.15	2.25
Large Bullnose.....	70	1.15	2.25
Ruby King.....	80	1.45	2.75
Ruby Giant.....	1.25	2.25	4.25
Sweet Neapolitan.....	70	1.15	2.25
Yellow Chinese Giant.....	1.40	2.75	5.00

Popcorn	Lb.
Baby Golden.....	25
Little Giant.....	15
Queen's Golden.....	08
Monarch White Rice.....	08

Pumpkins	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Big Tom.....	20	35	60
Buff Pic.....	20	35	60
Large Cheese.....	15	20	35
Small Sugar.....	35	55	1.00
Yankee Field.....	15	20	35

Radishes	20	35	65
Boston Market.....	20	35	65

Radishes (Continued.)	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Chinese Rose Winter.....	15	25	50
Chinese White Winter or Mikado.....	15	25	50
Cincinnati Market.....	15	25	45
Crimson Marble.....	25	45	85
Crimson Giant.....	20	35	65
Chartiers.....	15	25	45
Early Round Dark Red.....	15	25	50
Early Scarlet Globe.....	15	25	50
Early Bird.....	15	25	50
French Forcing or Paris Beauty.....	20	35	65
French Breakfast.....	15	25	40
Giant Butter.....	20	35	65
Icicle.....	15	25	50
Japanese Radish.....	50		
Long Scarlet.....	15	25	50
Lady Finger.....	15	25	50
Round White.....	15	25	50
Scarlet Turnip White Tip.....	15	25	50
Sparkler.....	25	45	85
Strasburg.....	15	25	50

Salsify	35	65	1.25
Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	35	65	1.25

Squash	55	1.00	1.90
Banana.....	55	1.00	1.90
Blue Hubbard.....	20	40	75
Boston Marrow.....	20	40	75
Cushaw or Crookneck.....	25	45	85
Delicious.....	25	45	85
Early Golden Bush Scallop.....	20	30	50
Essex Hybrid or Turk's Turban.....	15	25	45
Fordhook.....	25	45	85
Genuine Hubbard.....	30	55	1.00
Golden Hubbard.....	25	45	85
Mammoth White Bush Scallop.....	20	30	50
Mammoth or Hundred Weight.....	30	55	1.00
Old Fashioned Hubbard (smooth skin).....	30	55	1.00
Sibley or Pike's Peak.....	30	55	1.00
Summer Bush Crookneck.....	20	35	60

Sweet Corn	Gal.	Peck	Bu.
Adams' Extra Early.....	55	95	3.50
Black Mexican.....	70	1.20	4.50
Country Gentleman.....	70	1.20	4.50
Early Minnesota.....	55	95	3.50
Early Champion.....	60	1.10	4.00
Early Evergreen.....	70	1.20	4.50
First of All.....	55	95	3.50
Golden Bantam.....	70	1.20	4.50
Peep O'Day.....	55	95	3.50
Stowell's Evergreen.....	70	1.20	4.50
White Mexican.....	70	1.20	4.50
White Cory.....	55	1.00	3.75
White Mexican (Home grown).....	60	1.10	4.00

Sweet Corn (Continued.)	Gal.	Peck	Bu.
White Evergreen.....	70	1.20	4.50
Zig Zag Evergreen.....	70	1.20	4.50

Tomatoes	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Acme.....	55	1.00	1.90
Beauty.....	60	1.10	2.00
Bonny Best.....	85	1.60	3.00
Buckeye State.....	85	1.60	3.00
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	75	1.40	2.50
Dwarf Champion.....	60	1.10	2.00
Earliana.....	75	1.40	2.50
Field's Early June.....	2.00	3.75	7.00
Golden Beauty.....	60	1.10	2.00
June Pink.....	55	1.00	1.90
Livingston's Globe.....	85	1.60	3.00
Matchless.....	60	1.10	2.00
Mississippi Girl.....	2.00	3.75	7.00
New Stone.....	85	1.60	3.00
Pink Early June.....	2.00	3.75	7.00
Ponderosa.....	1.00	1.85	3.50
Yellow Pear.....	80	1.50	1.90

Turnips	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Amber Globe.....	15	25	40
Cowhorn.....	15	25	40
Early Snowball.....	15	30	50
Early White Milan.....	30	55	1.00
Extra Early Milan.....	30	55	1.00
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	15	25	45
Purple Top Globe.....	15	25	45
Rutabaga or German Sweet.....	15	25	40
White Globe.....	15	25	45

Watermelons	1/2-lb.	1-lb.	Lb.
Angel Kiss.....	25	45	85
Alabama Sweets.....	20	35	60
Colc's Early.....	15	25	50
Florida Favorite.....	15	25	50
Fordhook Early.....	15	25	50
Golden Honey.....	45	80	1.50
Halbert Honey.....	20	35	65
Halbert's Rubber Rind.....	45	80	1.50
Harris Early.....	15	25	50
Ice Cream or Peerless.....	15	25	50
Iceberg.....	15	25	50
Improved Kleckley.....	25	45	85
Kolb Gem (Blue Gem).....	15	20	35
Kleckley Sweets.....	20	35	65
McIvor's Wonderful Sugar.....	15	25	50
Monte Christo.....	20	35	65
Phinney's Early.....	15	25	45
Princess.....	45	80	1.50
Sweetheart.....	15	20	35
Tom Watson.....	25	45	85

Flower Seeds

In making up my list of flowers I have had the farm flower garden in mind and have chosen ones that will grow and bloom with the least care, the ones that will not complain if a few weeds are left in, and can stand a little dry weather in a pinch. I maintain the same high quality and liberal measure in flower seeds that I do in other departments. They must be in keeping with the big fat packets of vegetable seeds and the seed corn in the ear. I handle only the very best strains, and I know they will please you. I get the seeds in bulk from the best growers—American, German and French—and put them up in good, liberal, farmer-size packets, not the two-for-a-cent size you sometimes get.

Culture.—Most flower seeds should be planted shallow, say three times the diameter of the seed, and kept covered with an old cloth or carpet till sprouted to prevent drying out. Plant in rows for easy tending and keep the weeds pulled out, but be sure first that they are weeds. With slow-growing seeds it is a good plan to drop in a few cabbage or radish seeds, as they will come up quickly and mark the rows for you.

Unless otherwise specified, the flowers are in mixed colors, as most people prefer them that way. On some I offer separate colors, but in such cases the colors are given.

Flowers for the Children. Nothing pleases a child so much as a flower garden of their very own. Buy a few flower seeds for the children and give them a chance to have a little garden.

Unless specially mentioned these are flowers which bloom from seed the first year and should be sown in the spring. All are easily grown and will succeed for any one.

Flower Seeds, Condensed List

I wish I had room to describe all the flowers in full, but I am running short on space, so will have to give simply a condensed list of them.

Old-Fashioned Flowers. I have included in the list all the old-time favorites,—the sweet, old-fashioned flowers of our grandmothers' day. Look over the list and see the old friends you will find there.

	Pkt.
Abutilon. Finest hybrids, mixed . . .	\$0 10
Ageratum Mexicanum. Blue	05
Albiflorum. White	05
Alyssum Benthami (Sweet Alyssum) . .	05
Alyssum (Sweet Yellow)	05
Asters. See page 50	
Bachelors Button (<i>Centaurea Cyanua</i>) .	05
Balsam Apple (<i>Momordica Elaterium</i>) .	05
Baloon Vine (<i>Cardiospermum</i>)	05
Balsam or Touch-Me Not. See page 50.	
Butterfly Flower (<i>Schizanthus</i>)	05
Calliopsis Atkinsoni. Yellow and brown	05
Drummondii. Deep yellow	05
California Poppy	05
Canary Bird Vine. Fine climber	05
Candytuft. White	05
Mixed Colors	05
Canna. Mixed	05
Canterbury Bells. Mixed	05
Carnation. See page 50.	
Castor Bean. Mixed	05
Catch Fly (<i>Silene Armeria</i>)	05
Celosia (<i>C. pyramidalis plumosa</i>). Mixed	05
Chrysanthemum, Annual. Double white	05
Coboea Scandens. Fine climber	10
Coxcomb. (<i>Celosia cristata</i>). Dwarf mixed	05
Coleus. Foliage plant. Fine mixture. .	10
Columbine (<i>Aquilegia</i>). Double mixed. .	05
Coreopsis. Perennial; yellow	10
Cornflower. Blue	05
Cosmos. Mixed	05
Cypress Vine. Red and white, mixed. .	05
Dahlia. Fine Single Mixed	05
Finest Double Mixed	10
Daisy, Double. Mixed	05
Devil-in-the-Bush (<i>Nigella</i>)	05
Digitalis (Foxglove) Mixed	05
Everlastings (<i>Helichrysum</i>) Mixed . .	05
Feverfew. Double white	05
Forget-Me-Not. Blue	05
Four O'Clocks or Marvel of Peru . . .	05
Gaillardia grandiflora (Blanket Flower)	10
Geranium. Finest double and single sorts mixed	10
Ghost Flower (<i>Datura Meteloides</i>). White, sweet scented	10

	Pkt.
Gladiolas. Mixed	\$0 10
Globe Aramanth (<i>Gomphrena</i>)	05
Golden Feather (<i>Pyrethrum</i>)	05
Gypsophila elegans (Angels' Breath .	05
Heartsease. Tufted, or bedding Pansies	05
Heliotrope	05
Hollyhock. See page 50	05
Hyacinth Bean (<i>Dolichos Lablab</i>) Mixed.	05
Iceland Poppy (<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>) . .	10
Ice Plant (<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>)	10
Japanese Hop. Beautiful climber. . . .	05
Joseph's Coat (<i>Amarantus tricolor</i>) . .	05
Kochio trycophylla (Summer Cypress). .	05
Lady's Thistle	05
Lantana hybrida	05
Larkspur. See page 51.	
Lobelia. Deep blue	10
Pure white	10
Love-Lies-Bleeding (<i>Amarantus caudatus</i>)	05
Love-in-a mist (<i>Nigella Hispanica</i>) . . .	05
Marguerite Daisy	05
Marigold. Dwarf Mixed	05
Tall Mixed	05

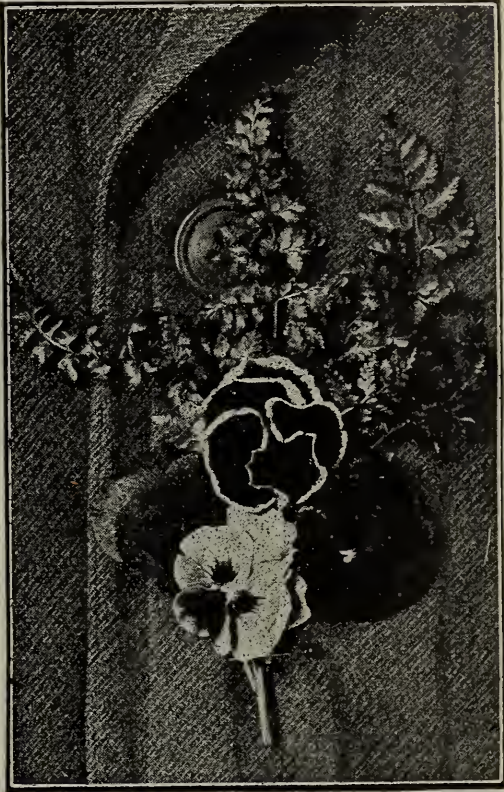


Kochia or Annual Evergreen



Salvia Splendens

Mignonette. Sweet	05
Morning Glory. See page 50.	
Moonflower. See page 50.	
Mourning Bird (<i>Scabiosa</i>). Mixed . . .	05
Nasturtium. See page 51.	
Nicotina affinis. New Hybrids	10
Pansy. See page 51.	
Petunia. See page 51.	
Pinks. See page 50.	
Phlox Drummondii grandiflora. Mixed. .	05
Pure white	10
Dazzling Scarlet	10
Pale Yellow	10
Portulacca (<i>Rose Moss</i>). Single Mixed. .	05
Double Mixed	10
Primrose (<i>Primula Japonica</i>)	10
Salpiglossis. Mixed	05
Salvia Splendens	10
Sensitive Plant (<i>Mimosa Pudica</i>)	10
Smilax. Greenhouse climber	10
Sunflower. Dwarf double	05
Sweet Peas. See page 52.	
Sweet Sultan (<i>Centaurea alba</i>)	10
Sweet William. Single Mixed	05
Double Mixed	10



Pansies (See page 51).

Ten-Weeks Stocks, Dwarf German. Mixed	05
Tropaeolum. See Nasturtium.	
Verbena. See page 51.	
Vinca. Mixed colors.	05
Violet. Sweet English	10
Wallflower. Double Dwarf Branching. Mixed	05
Wild Cucumber. Native Climber	05
Zinnia. Finest mixture; large double .	05
Miniature. Mixed	05

Wild Flower-Garden Mixture

A mixture of common annuals that are easy to grow and will do well anywhere. Contains over 100 varieties. Fine for children, who always want a great variety in a small space. Large-sized packets 10c.

Native Plants

If you are interested in native wild flowers write to Hope Field, Shenandoah, Iowa, as she can supply seed, plants, or bulbs, of most of wild flowers that are native here. Some of the ones to be had are Jack-in-the pulpit, Dutchman's Breeches, Columbine, Solomon's Seal, Blue Phlox, Yellow Violets, Bloodroot, and many others. Prices of most varieties, 15c each; or \$1.25 per dozen. Special prices on quantities.

Ornamental Grasses

A mixture containing the different kinds. Large pkt. 10c.



Abutilon

Phlox



Asters In My Own Garden. These are in my flower garden between the house and the office. You can see the office steps in the back of the picture. They make a fine show during August, September, and October. Notice close what fine blooms they are. I sell you seed of the same kind.

Asters

Of flowers grown from seed, few are more satisfactory than Asters. They are easily grown in any good soil, in any location, and by any one. They will grow in open ground or in partial shade. They bloom at a time of the year when other flowers are scarce, and from July till frost they furnish a wealth of bloom. The seed can be planted either in the open ground or in a hotbed or cold frame, or the plants may be started in a box in the house. There is a big list of sorts, but the ones I have selected are the ones I like best myself, and I am sure they will please you.

Florists' Mixture of Asters. This is made up from the cream of the list, all tall-growing, long-stemmed sorts, principally white, pink and red sorts with a sprinkling of other delicate shades. This is the mixture to grow for cut-flowers or extra fine ones for the home garden. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

Florists' White Asters. Tall. Many flower-lovers prefer to have the white sorts by themselves, and for these I have made up a very fine mixture of tall, white Asters, from all the best-known named sorts, such as Victoria, Hohenzollern, Crego, Giant Comet, Giant Branching, Peony-flowered and Ostrich Feather. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Pink Asters. Tall. Similar in quality to the Florists' White Asters described above, but containing only pink, flesh, shell and peach-blossom colors. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Red Asters. Tall. This is the deep red section of the same extra-fine grade. Colors are various shades of deep red, ranging from cherry to deep crimson. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c, \$1.75.

Florists' Blue Asters. Tall. Same extra-fine quality as the other Florists' Mixtures of Asters, but covering the blue shades, ranging from light blue or lavender to sky-blue and royal blue. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

Florists' Mixture of Extra Early Asters. Dwarf. This mixture is made up from the best extra-early or June-flowering Asters. They cover the whole range of color, but run strongest on whites, pinks and reds. Large pkt. 10c, trade pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c, oz. \$1.75.

Special Offer

One large packet each of the six mixtures, 50c. With these six separate mixtures of Florists' Asters you would be well fixed for commercial Aster-growing, and for the home flower garden you would have the most wonderful lot of flowers that could be imagined.

Queen of the Market. A fine strain of early Asters, specially valuable for commercial work. Mixed all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 75c.

Peony-Flowered Perfection. Probably the largest Aster of any. Large, tall plants, and enormous peony-shaped flowers, 3 to 4 inches across. Mixed all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 75c.

Giant Comet or Poodle. Just like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Enormous flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, with long, twisted, curling petals. Very fine. Mixed all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 75c.

Sample's Giant Branching. Late flowering, very large and graceful. Borne on a branching upright bush. Very free-flowering. Mixed all colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 75c.

Dwarf Bouquet. Charming little dwarf plants, literally covered with flowers, so that each plant looks like one big bouquet. All colors mixed, pkt. 5c.

Globe-Flowered Pyramidal. Bush grows in a pyramidal shape and is covered with beautiful flowers of perfect globe shape. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Choice Mixed. A good mixture of Asters containing all colors and all shapes and sizes. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.

Tall Mixed. A good mixture of all the tall sorts. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.

Dwarf Mixed. A mixture of all the dwarf sorts. All colors, Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.

White Mixed. All kinds, shapes and sizes of Asters; all pure white. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.

Gourds

These are in many ways the best vines on the list. They will grow remarkably fast, will grow in any location and are useful as well as ornamental. We can supply the following varieties at 5c per packet each:

Fancy Mixed. All kinds from the little orange to the 5-ft. Hercules' Club. Over 40 kinds in all.

Nest Egg. Guaranteed to fool the old hen every time.

Dipper. The old-fashioned Missouri sort.

Orange. Small and highly colored. Very pretty.

Balsam or Touch-Me-Not

An old favorite, and always a success. The modern improved sorts are beauties, too.

Schmidt's Prize Double. The very finest to be had. All colors mixed. All the very fullest double. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 50c, oz. \$1.50.

Camelia-Flowered. Very double and large. Flowers all shades of color, and all covered with white dots. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.

Carnation-Striped. Flowers striped like carnations. Very beautiful and odd. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.

Dwarf, or Tom Thumb Balsam. Grow only about 8 or 10 inches high. Very handsome; full double. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 25c.

Choice Mixed. All kinds and colors. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 15c, oz. 50c.

Carnations

The regular greenhouse carnations are rather hard for the amateur to grow, but are very fine if you can grow them. The Marguerite Carnations are not quite so large, but are much earlier and easier to grow. They will bloom the first year from seed, often in about four months from the time of sowing.

Dwarf Marguerite. A certain success. Sweet-scented and fine in every way. Pure white, dark red, pure yellow and striped, or all colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, all five for 40c.

Hollyhocks

A favorite with every one. Tall and stately and always handsome. Most beautiful when seen in groupes or long rows with a background of evergreens or shrubbery.

Finest Double Mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c.

Finest Single Mixed. Pkt. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ -oz. 15c.

Morning Glory

Imperial Japanese. The finest of all Morning Glories. Far ahead of the old-fashioned sort. This is imported seed and very fine. A wonderful range of colors. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Choice Mixed. All colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Pinks

One of the old favorites. Easily grown and should be in every garden.

Double China. Double fragrant flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Fireball. A very large, hardy garden Pink, very double and deep fiery scarlet in color. Pkt. 10c.

Snowball. A fit mate for the Fireball. Just exactly like it, but pure white in color. Pkt. 10c.

Grass (Clove Pinks). Very sweet scented. Hardy and will live for years. Always found in old-fashioned gardens. Mixed colors. Double and single. Pkt. 10c.

Moonflower

Giant White. This is the true, big white everblooming Moonflower. A great climber. We have them climbing all over the seed house and they go 20 or 40 feet high in a remarkably short space of time. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c.

Mammoth Pink. Very much like the big white Moonflower, but pink in color. A great climber. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Heavenly Blue. Flowers 4 to 5 inches across, in large clusters and produced in such abundance as to almost hide the foliage. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Special Offer

One each of the three Moonflowers, white, pink and blue, for 25c.

Nasturtiums

These are about as satisfactory flowers as you can plant. They will grow and bloom anywhere, and in fact do better in thin, poor soil than in rich dirt. These come into bloom early and stay until frost kills them. Colors are all shades of red and yellow. The climbing sorts are fine to train up to a window.

Dwarf or Tom Thumb

A mixture made up of the choicest sorts in all colors. All make a rounded, compact bush, literally covered with bright flowers. Large pkt. 5c, oz. 15c.

The following named sorts of Tom Thumb Nasturtiums are the best to be had.

Prices same as on mixed.

Beauty. Yellow flamed with scarlet.

Crystal Palace Gem. Fine straw color.

Empress of India. Bright scarlet with dark foliage.

Golden King. Golden yellow, dark foliage.

King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet flowers, dark foliage.

King Theodore. Bluish green foliage, flowers almost black.

Ruby King. Dark foliage, deep red flowers.

Spotted King. Dark foliage, spotted flowers.

Climbing Nasturtium

(Lobbianum.)

The very finest strain of all tall or climbing Nasturtiums. An improved strain, noted for its brilliant flowers and rapid growth. Will climb six feet or more, with flowers all the way. Fine mixture from named sorts. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

The following named varieties at the same price:

Black Prince. Darkest of all.

Cardinal. Glowing scarlet.

Crown Prince of Prussia. Blood red.

Lucifer. Dark scarlet with dark foliage.

Napoleon III. Golden yellow, spotted brown.

Queen Victoria. Cinnebar-red.

Spitfire. Bright fiery red.

Tall Nasturtiums

This is the ordinary Tall or Climbing Nasturtium. It is a good strain, but not nearly equal to the Lobbianum strain. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Petunias

One of the easiest grown annuals. Can be sown where they are to grow or can be started in a cold frame or window-box and can be transplanted later. Seed of the double varieties should be very carefully sown, as they are weak at the best, and the very weakest plants from them are the ones that are most likely to come double. The seed of the double sorts will produce only 20 to 30% double ones, but the rest will be very fine giant single sorts.

Hybrida. The ordinary old-fashioned Petunia. Mixed colors, Pkt. 5c.

Snowball. Pure white, compact growing, medium-sized single flowers; very free blooming and handsome. Pkt. 10c.

Giants of California. Flowers of enormous size, with beautifully ruffled and fringed edges and covering every known shade of color in Petunias. Pkt. 20c.

Double Mixed. The big genuine double Petunia. All colors and shades. Of course they will not all come double, but at least 25 per cent or possibly more will be double ones. Pkt. 25c.

Giant Double Fringed. Saved only from the very finest fringed Petunias of mammoth size. Will bring generally 30% double flowers in every conceivable shade. Pkt. 30c.

Special Offer: One pkt. each of the different kinds offered for 65c. These would cost 90c if bought separately.

Pansies

Every one is fond of Pansies, and every one, rich or poor, should have a bed of them. They are easily grown and a constant delight. Plant early in the spring, either out doors or in the hotbed. Will do well almost anywhere. I have the very best German, French and English seed, and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere. Packets contain about 100 seeds each.

International Mixture of Show Pansies. This is a special mixture of the very finest and largest Pansies from all the noted European growers. If there are any better Pansies to be had anywhere I wouldn't know where to look for them. All the big fellows are included, and under high culture blooms 3 inches or more in diameter may be expected. It covers the entire range of color, from pure white to deep red and coal-black, with all the shadings and combinations of colors in between. Pkt. 20c, 2 for 35c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. \$1.00, oz. \$6.00.

Imperial German. This strain is from Schmidt, the great German florist, and is the cream of the German Pansies. Very large and of beautiful color and form. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 2 for 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 75c.

Choice English Mixed. Not so large as the mixtures described above, but free-growing and of very fine coloring. The kind generally used for bedding. Pkt. 5c, 6 for 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 50c, oz. \$2.50.

Fairy Queen. A beautiful sky-blue Pansy with white frilled margin. One of the daintiest and loveliest Pansies I ever saw. Pkt. 10c.

Peacock Pansies. Dark red and violet and purple, blotched and marked like peacock feathers, and finished off with a margin of pure white. The most striking and beautiful Pansies you ever saw. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c.

Named Giants. These named sorts are special colors which have been saved out and selected to come true to color, size and shape. They are all of the Giant type, the great big fellows with long, stiff stems; gorgeous colors and ruffled edges. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 20c. All 8 for 50c.

Giant Azure-Blue. Clear, brilliant blue.

" **Emperor William.** Deep ultramarine blue.

" **Fiery Faces.** Rich scarlet with gold edge and yellow center.

" **Golden Yellow.** Clear, deep yellow.

" **King of the Blacks.** Deepest velvety black.

" **Lord Beaconsfield.** Velvety purple-black.

Snow Queen. Pure white throughout.

Mauve Queen. Mauve, blotched with blueish carmine.

Special Pansy Collection

One packet each of the 13 Pansies listed for 95c.

25c Pansy Collection

One packet each of the Imperial German Mixed, Choice English Mixed, Fairy Queen, Peacock, and King of the Blacks. All for 25c.

Daisies

These are among the most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The true Daisies are white with yellow center, but the so-called English Daisy comes in colors.

Marguerite or Oxeye Daisy 5c

Shasta Daisy 10c

English Daisy, mixed colors 5c

Poppies

These are my favorite flowers. They grow and bloom in any kind of soil and in any kind of weather. The colors are so brilliant and showy that they attract more attention than anything on the place. As someone has said: "They are red and not ashamed of it." My bed of poppies won the admiration of every passer this last summer, and in July, when it was so hot nothing else would bloom, the poppies were on hand, fresh and beautiful every morning.

Finest Mixed. These are the ones I had in my garden last summer. I saved seed from all the best ones of all kinds and made one grand mixture of it. I have all kinds and all colors, double and single. Many are the tall, stately kind. Pkt. 5c, oz. 40c.

Double Peony - Flowered. Tall growing and look like a large peony. All colors and shades. Pkt. 5c.

Double Carnation-Flowered. Like a carnation, but much larger. Pkt. 5c.



A vase of mixed poppies from my garden. Could anything beat them?

Larkspur

Giant Emperor. Finest of all Larkspurs. Very free-flowering. Azure-blue, pure white, tricolored, rose, brick-red. All colors mixed. Pkt. 5c, all 6 for 25c.

Double Dwarf Racket. Full double, a mass of flowers, and only a foot high. Mixed, all colors. Pkt. 5c.

Giant Double Hyacinth-Flowered. About 3 feet high and as double and solid as a double Hyacinth. Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

Verbena

Verbenas will stand more hot, dry weather during the summer and more cold weather in the fall than almost any annual we have. I always plant them in the tulip beds after the tulips are done blooming and they keep them gay all fall.

Mammoth Mixed. The finest, largest, brightest Verbenas it is possible to procure. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c, 3 for 25c, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. 50c.

Red, White, Blue and Striped. Separate colors, mammoth strain, the very finest, largest, brightest strains possible to get. Pkt. 10c.

Patriotic Verbena Collection. The red, white and blue, a striking combination of colors. Pkt. 20c.



What Is Nicer Than Sweet Peas?

They can be grown anywhere and will bloom for anyone. Give them a cool place, plenty of moisture, and plant them early. Our mixtures will give you every known color in sweet peas.

Named Spencer Sweet Peas

In this we have a new class of sweet peas which has attracted a great deal of attention for the last two or three years. Flowers of enormous size with both standard and wings waved, fluted and frilled, while the flowers are so loosely and gracefully set on the stems that they at once show their superiority to the older kinds. The vines are healthy and vigorous, growing taller than the ordinary varieties. The perfectly formed blooms often measure two inches across. The original variety, called Countess Spencer, which originated in England, varied somewhat in color, but by selection and improvement of these variations a considerable list of beautiful varieties has been produced.

The man who grows these Spencer sweet peas for me is a crank on sweet peas and a mighty good authority. I had him make up for me the following list of named varieties as the best selection that could possibly be made.

Asta Ohn. Lavender suffused or tinted with mauve. The best lavender in the list. Comes uniformly four blossoms to the stem and the stems are especially long.

Apple Blossom (Spencer). Standard primrose, showing veins of deep rose. Wings bright carmine overspread on primrose. It is very large with especially large drooping wings.

Flower Seed Collections

A great many people would rather buy their flower seed in collections. It saves them money and also the trouble of making the selection. I have made up three that I believe will fill the bill. Two of them are made up of annual varieties, both single and double, dwarf and climbing. They are suitable for bedding and for cut flowers; for borders or for backgrounds; for sunshiny places or shady places. In fact, I have made the collections large enough so that you would have something suitable for most any purpose.

One of the collections is made up of perennials and biennials. There is always a big demand for this class of flowers, as they are so easily taken care of. When they are once planted, they are always planted.

These collections are already made up and cannot be broken. With them will be sent instructions for the planting and care of them. I will also enclose with each collection a packet of a beautiful annual not listed in the catalog.

Sweet Peas

Sweet peas are probably the most popular flowers in America. They are loved by every one, both for their beautiful coloring and for their delightful fragrance. I am a great lover of sweet peas myself and have paid a great deal of attention to them. I have the very finest strains of seed I can find, and you cannot get any better anywhere, no matter what price you pay. Plant very early in the spring, as early as you can work the soil. They will grow in any good garden ground where you could raise ordinary garden peas. They cannot stand heavy shade nor extreme dry weather, but should have good ordinary or rich soil, true sunlight and plenty of moisture.

Mixtures

Finest Eckfords Mixed. This includes all the best Eckfords of the Grandiflora type, and also a sprinkling of what are known as the California Giants. It has every imaginable color and shade. I have taken great pains with this mixture and I am sure it will please you. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 1-lb. 50c.

Countess Spencer Hybrids Mixed. This is the wonderful new orchid-flowering race of sweet peas which has created such a sensation the last two or three years and originated a new class of sweet peas. The flowers are of a very large size, frilled and ruffled at the edges, and generally three or four blooms to a stem. They are different from any other type of sweet peas, and I think are much finer. There is a wide range of color, mostly in soft, delicate shades. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, 1-lb. 75c.

Perennial Sweet Peas. These grow somewhat like an ordinary sweet pea, but live over from year to year. Quite a curiosity. Pkt. 10c.

Cupid Dwarf Sweet Peas. Grow only about 8 inches high and need no stakes or trellis. Not so attractive, to my mind, as the big, tall-growing kinds, but quite a curiosity.

Named Sweet Peas, Grandiflora Type

The following are the very best and latest varieties of the ordinary or Grandiflora type of sweet peas. It covers the entire range of color and I do not believe you could improve on the selection.

Dorothy Eckford. Best large; pure white; very fine.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. Best and largest yellow.

Jane Scott. Best large, deep pink.

Mrs. Dugdale. Bright rose-color.

King Edward VII. Best brilliant scarlet.

Miss Willmott. Deep orange color.

Othello. Best and largest maroon.

Navy Blue. The only good bright blue.

Any of the above varieties, pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

SPECIAL OFFER: One packet each of the above named sorts, a pkt. of Cupids, and an oz. of the best mixed, 10 packages altogether, sent postpaid for 35c. This collection will plant a double row 25 feet long.

Countess Spencer. Bright, clear pink, showing a little deeper at the edges. Very large, frequently measure two inches across. The stems are long and it is just about a perfect sweet pea.

Dainty Spencer. White edges with light pink, hooded form; very long stems.

Helen Lewis. Rich crimson-orange with wings of orange-rose. Very large and with true Spencer form.

King Edward (Spencer). Deep rich carmine-scarlet, of glossy effect.

Mrs. C. W. Breadmore. A lovely new "picotee" of true Spencer type. Distinctly pink edged upon a cream ground.

Mrs. Sankey. A pure white Spencer of finest type and good size.

Paradise Red Flake. Deep primrose, flaked or lightly striped rose and red.

Prince of Austria. Chocolate and purple. Blended and striped.

Prices: Any of the named Spencer varieties, pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

Mixed Spencers. A mixture of these and other named varieties of Spencers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c.

SPECIAL OFFER — One small pkt. each of the above ten specially selected named Spencers and one large pkt. Mixed Spencers, 11 pkts. in all, 40c.

25c Collection of Annuals

Candytuft	5c
Coxcomb	5c
Four O'Clock	5c
Marigold	5c
Morning Glory	5c
Poppy, Finest Mixed	10c
Touch-Me-Not	5c
Total	40c
Special price	25c

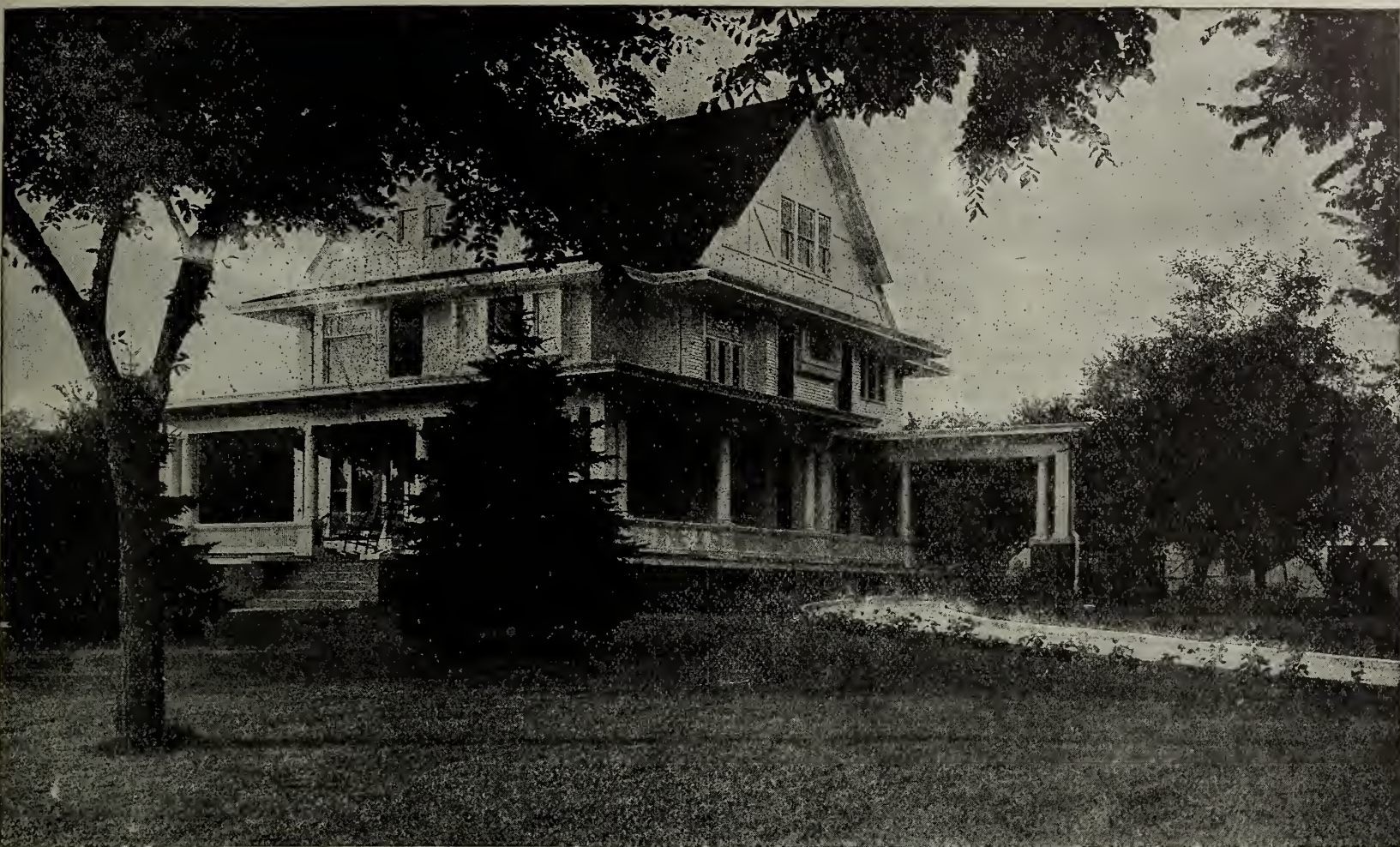
50c Collection of Annuals

Asters	5c
Calliopsis	5c
Cypress Vine	5c
Everlastings	5c
Mignonette	5c
Nasturtiums, Dwarf	5c
Pansies	10c

Collection of Perennials and Biennials

Canterbury Bells	5c
Columbine	5c
Coreopsis, Perennial	5c
Daisy	5c
Gaillardia	10c
Hollyhocks	5c
Pinks	5c
Total	40c
Special price	25c

Total 80c. Special price 50c.



A beautiful front yard seeded with our EVERGREEN mixed lawn grass seed. Notice how even and smooth it is. You can just as well have your place look that way, too.

Field's Evergreen Mixed Lawn Grass Seed

Some people seem to think that it is a hard matter or impossible to get a nice lawn started, but we have always found it very easy, if you use good seed and pay attention to getting the ground prepared in good shape to start with.

Preparation. In the first place you must, of course, have soil that is fairly rich. If it is real poor and thin, sandy, or sour, or heavy clay, you will have to add some good soil to it before you start. It must be worked up fine and mellow and free from sticks, trash, clods and stones. You can't cultivate lawn grass after it is planted, so you must do all your cultivation beforehand. When you get the ground nicely fixed, sow the seed broadcast at the rate of one pound to three hundred square feet, and then rake it in so it will be covered nicely. Of course, it must be kept moist until it gets well started. Grass is mighty tender stuff when it is young, and if it gets dried out down to the roots, it will kill out, but if you can keep it moist and growing until it is two or three weeks old, the chances are you will have no further trouble getting a nice lawn. Of course, the richer the soil, the better chance you will have and the quicker you will get a good growth of grass. Rich soil, plenty of moisture and plenty of good seed will give you a fine lawn in a short time.

The Seed. I have studied and experimented on the lawn grass question a great deal and I have worked out a mixture or combination of grasses that I consider just about right. It don't do to depend on any one kind of grass alone. Kentucky Blue Grass is all right, but it is slow to start and turns brown in dry weather. I use some of it in the mixture. In fact, it is the basis of all good lawn grass mixtures,

Shady Nook Mixture. In addition to the above standard lawn grass mixture we can furnish a special mixture for shady places. It is a good idea to make an application of slaked lime to these shady places before sowing the seed. This will sweeten the soil and put it in excellent condition for the seed. Price (Same as regular mixture.)

Kentucky Blue Grass. For those who want straight Kentucky Blue Grass we have a fine lot of good, pure seed. Price (See blue list.)

White Clover. Very often it is advisable, especially on poor clay soils, to make an extra heavy seeding of white clover. For this we can furnish a stock free from trash and weed seed. Price (See blue list.)

Bermuda Grass. For the south, especially for poor, rocky, sandy soils this grass has been a splendid success. It is a low growing grass that spreads by rooting at the joints. It will stand any amount of tramping, in fact you can hardly kill it out. It is the salvation for those trying to grow a good lawn under hot, dry, unfavorable conditions. It winter kills in the north. Price (See blue list.)

but you can improve it mightily by using other grasses and white clover along with it. If you want straight Blue Grass, I can furnish it, but I am positive you will have much better results from the mixture than you would with the straight Blue Grass. If you don't believe it, try it yourself.

Our EVERGREEN Mixture. I believe that our Evergreen mixture is the best mixed lawn grass you can buy anywhere. It is good, solid, clean seed, free from weed seeds and trash. It is guaranteed to show high germination and start quickly and evenly. It will thrive in any part of the country and on any soil that is fairly rich and moist. It will stay green all summer and will make a smooth, velvety, close woven sod, which is what we all want.

Ready For Mowing in Four Weeks. If you will prepare the soil in good shape and keep it moist until the grass gets started, you can have a lawn ready to mow in four weeks from the time you sow the seed and it will keep coming and getting better all the time. Be sure and use plenty of seed, not less than one pound for each 300 square feet. For instance, if you have a plot of ground 20x30 feet, that would be 600 square feet, and you should use two pounds of seed. Of course, if you want to patch up an old lawn, which already has some grass on it, you could use less seed, but it is much better to use too much rather than not enough. Grass seed is ordinarily figured at 14 lbs. to the bushel, but I have used clean, solid seed and our mixture weighs 20 lbs. to the bushel and we sell it on that basis.

Price, by mail postpaid, 35c per lb. Price, by freight or express, \$1.35 per peck, \$5.00 per bu. of 20 lbs.

Lawn Grass, 4 Weeks From Sowing to Mowing

It really is a fact that you can have nice grass big enough to mow in 4 weeks from sowing our lawn grass mixture. Here is a woman at Nashville, Tenn., who has tried it and knows. See what she says:

"Dear Sir: I am writing to tell you the excellent results that I've gotten from your seeds. When you said that I would get a good stand of lawn grass in four weeks, I'll confess that I was very skeptical, but it has certainly 'come to pass'. Because of the drouth in August I did not sow until Sept. 2, and on Oct. 2 I could very easily have used the lawn mower. I have not cut it, however, (nor do I intend to cut it this fall) and I measured some today that is fourteen inches long. For fear that you will not believe me this time I am enclosing a blade of it. The grass is wonderfully thick and luxuriant and the most beautiful in town and I am kept busy answering questions about the preparation of the ground, where I bought my seed, etc.

—Mrs. P. S. Dresser, Nashville, Tenn."

Sprayers

There is a growing demand for spray pumps of all kinds, as the progressive, up-to-date farmer knows that he must spray for insects and plant diseases if he expects to make a success of farming and gardening. I have been investigating the matter pretty thoroughly and have finally chosen a line of three sizes which suit me exactly. All are good, but of course the higher priced are the best.

Junior No. 5

Junior No. 5
Price, \$3.00

(This can be sent by Parcels Post. Weight 6 lbs.)

The best small spray and force pump made. Does away entirely with the objectionable foot rests, clamps, leather suction and packing. Requires no fastening of any kind. Holds itself down and works anywhere and everywhere. All the operator needs to do is to press the plunger down and it raises of itself. The upward stroke is made by a brass spring which presses the cylinder apart. The all-brass suction working within the brass cylinder with all-brass valves does away entirely with all leather, rubber and other packing. It is easily worked and will do more different kinds of work than any pump ever made. Will pump from a barrel, pail, tank, spring or creek.

The farmer with a small amount of spraying can put the barrel in a wagon and spray with as good success as his neighbor, who has an outfit that weighs and costs five times as much. Price, \$3.00 net f. o. b. here. If wanted by Parcels Post, add postage for 6 lbs. Brass extension pipe, 3 feet for 50c.

Kant-Klog, Style G.

(This can be sent by Parcels Post, weight 9 lbs.)

The special feature of this sprayer is the new style Kant-Klog nozzle, which is the only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray and removing the nozzle from the tree.

It is the only nozzle made which gives a round or flat spray, or a solid stream at will. A slight pressure of the thumb starts the spray; remove it and the spray stops instantly.

The sprayer body is made of heavy galvanized steel, top and bottom dome shaped and joined to the body under heavy pressure, making complete double seam. The air pump is made of heavy brass two inches in diameter, hose couplings of solid brass, ends heavily ribbed to prevent slipping off.

A few seconds working of the air pump gives you a powerful and elastic force, which will give you the best possible continuous spray.

This sprayer holds four or five gallons, is easily carried or can be wheeled on a cart, and a few strokes occasionally with the pump will give you sufficient spray. Suited for spraying fruit trees, potatoes, vegetables, tobacco or cotton, for washing windows or wagons, and for disinfecting or whitewashing hen houses or other outbuildings.

It is the only sprayer I know of that will successfully handle whitewash, as all other nozzles are clogged by the sediment in the whitewash. I am so confident that this sprayer will suit you that I will ship it on approval to any responsible party. If it is not all that I claim for it, you can ship it back to me at my expense and I will refund your money. Net f. o. b. here.

Price, \$5.00 in galvanized steel; or in solid polished brass body, for \$1.50 extra. If wanted by Parcels Post, add postage for 9 lbs.

Three foot sections of brass extension piping for reaching tall trees at 50c each.

The Handy Hand Sprayer

Not an expensive machine, but does the work. Especially valuable in home gardening and spraying rose bushes, small fruits and henhouses, or for spraying fly-killer or insecticides on animals. Made of tin and good leather valves. Reservoir holds about a quart. Price, 50c. If wanted by Parcels Post, add postage for 2 lbs.

Larger Spray Pumps

If you want a large, powerful pump for reaching the tops of big trees and for spraying large orchards, you should have the No. 8 pump for mounting permanently on a barrel. The pump is first-class throughout, heavy and dependable. Pump, 5 ft. of hose and 5 ft. extension cost \$11.50. Or mounted as a complete outfit including barrel and all-steel cart, it costs \$26.50. Write for special circular No. 10.

Ask for Prices on Big Sprayers

If you want big power sprayers or wagon sprayers for commercial orchards or large potato fields, write for special quotations on what you will need. We can help you out and do you some good on them.

GRASS SEEDERS

I show here the two best makes of grass seeders. "You pay your money and take your choice. They are both good, and I have used both at different times. Of course the \$1.50 one is the best one, but the \$1.00 one is all right and does perfect work. Both are guaranteed.

The Cyclone Seeder

This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong and works evenly and will sow any kind of seed any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed, and if not perfectly satisfactory may be returned at my expense. Price, \$1.50 net f. o. b. here. If wanted by Parcels Post add postage for 5 lbs.

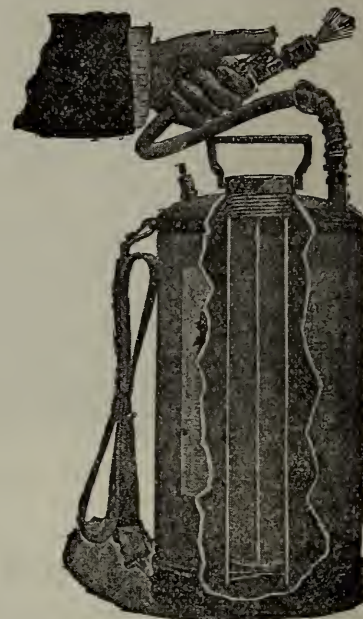
Little Wonder Broadcast Seeder

This is the first and only really good seeder sold at a dollar. It does fine work and is almost indispensable to any farmer. It will sow any kind of seed and sow it evenly. Price, \$1.00 here. If wanted by Parcels Post, add postage for 5 lbs.

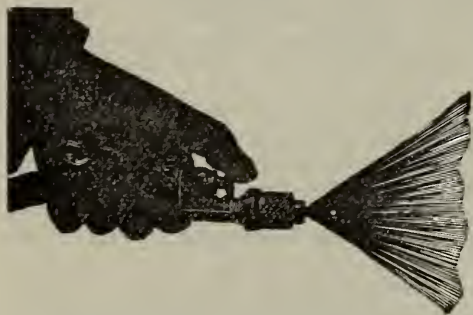


Junior No. 5 as a Barrel Sprayer

For 3 ft. brass extension pipe as shown in this picture, add 50c.



Kant-Klog, Style G,
\$5.00



Kant-Klog
Sprayer
in use
in an
Orchard



Handy Hand Sprays 50c



Woman's Rights in the Garden

NOW don't get scared. There's no politics in this. You are not going to get me into any political argument. Not even on women's rights.

I do believe though, that when it comes to gardening, a woman has some rights, even though they may not be enumerated in the Constitution of the United States.

To begin with, I believe that every woman has a right to a garden. It's natural to want a garden and dig in the dirt and watch things grow and pick flowers and vegetables.

And especially the woman on the farm. If I was a woman on a farm, I'd have a garden or have a fight. And it wouldn't be a little old weedy corner, next to the hedge, but a nice, big, clean piece of ground, the best land on the farm, fenced hog and chicken tight and plowed and harrowed by the men folks first thing in the spring.

And above all a woman is entitled to good, first class tools to work the garden with.

Honest now, sister, what kind of tools have you got to tend your garden with? Show 'em up. I know just about the list, anyway. It's an old common hoe, probably rusty and dull, a rake with several teeth broken or bent and the handle loose and probably an old butcher knife and maybe a spade that the men wouldn't use to dig post holes with.

And you plant the seed by hand in a row made with the corner of the hoe or the end of the rake handle, stooping along and dropping the seed by hand and then coming along and covering them with your feet. It looked like sin, but it was the only way you could do.

Do your men folks plant and tend their corn that way?

No, Ma'am. They have the latest two row edge drop planters and riding cultivators. Several generations ago they used to plant and tend corn with a hoe, but men don't put up with that kind of tools very long, at least not in their own work. They get machines with wheels and seats on them, even if they have to go in debt for them.

But when it comes to paying out \$12.00 for an up-to-date tool that will plant easily and perfectly everything in the garden and tend it ten times as easy and fast as it can be done by hand in the old style — why then he'll holler like a stuck hog. Can't afford it—all foolishness — mother never had nothing of that kind — wouldn't work nohow, a woman don't know nothing about machinery anyway.

All right, brother. I hope when you get yours in the hereafter it'll be humping your back over an old dull, rusty hoe, in a weedy, lumpy, crooked rowed garden with a sunbonnet over your head and the thermometer 97 in the shade.

But all joking aside (and I wasn't joking much anyway, that's mostly gospel truth), there ought to be an up-to-date garden drill and wheelhoe in every garden. They are as necessary as a cornplanter or a riding cultivator and don't cost one-fourth as much. A good garden is half the living, and it is a mighty hard matter making a good garden without good tools. It can be done, but it's up-hill business.

With a drill you can plant the seed in nice straight rows, all just the right depth, evenly distributed, and so every seed will grow. Your seed will go nearly twice as far. It looks nicer, too. Looks like business. It gives you a garden you can be proud of.

The Boy and the Garden

Here is a secret, that ought to be worth \$1,000 to you. I can tell you how to get a boy to work in the garden gladly, enthusiastically and steadily.

Sounds impossible, don't it?

Well, here's how. You know how crazy a boy is over anything that has wheels to it? And how he is always trying to experiment and find an easier way to do the work? And how he likes to see quick results?

All right. Get him a wheelhoe. It's got wheels to it, and a wrench, and a lot of different adjustments he can make, and it does the work fast and he can see that he is getting somewhere.

With the wheel hoe you can tend the garden ten times as fast as you possibly could by hand and you do much better work besides. When the ground is just right to work, you can get over the whole garden in one forenoon and kill the weeds before they come up. That is the secret of tending a garden easily.

You can work both sides of the row at once and throw a little dirt into the row so as to cover up any little weeds that may be starting there. If you do it right you can do away with hand weeding entirely. Don't that sound good?

And it's easy. Any woman that can run a sewing machine can run one. You walk along standing straight with your shoulders back and your head in the air. The machine has big light wheels that run easy and carry all the weight. Of course it takes some muscle, but no more than a carpet sweeper or a baby wagon.

The machine comes equipped with all the different attachments and tools needed for any kind of work in planting or tending anything in the garden. It's guaranteed to work perfectly for anyone and in any kind of soil. It's so simple that any woman or boy or girl can get the hang of it in five minutes.

You can get the different styles ranging in price from \$3.25 to \$12 each. All are good, but the complete \$12.00 outfit is of course the best of any. I will ship them on approval.

You can raise a good deal more than enough extra stuff in the garden on account of it to pay for it the first year. Besides the satisfaction of making garden in an up-to-date United States way.

Yes, of course you can get along without it. You can get along without washing machines, too, and sewing machines, and incubators and cornplanters, and riding cultivators and self binders, combined listers and lawn mowers. But would you? The garden is the best paying piece of ground on the farm. Why not make it more profitable yet by using modern tools there too.

Honest, sister, if you don't throw away that old rusty hoe and get a wheel hoe this spring I'll think you haven't the spunk of a mouse. If the old man won't let you have the money, don't feed him any garden stuff till he comes across. Starve him to it.

And by the way some day I'm going to write an editorial on that subject of a woman having to ask her man for every cent of money she needs. It will be a red hot one, too.

Good Land! Didn't you earn the big half of it? And ain't it yours by rights? Just as much as it is his? Why shouldn't it be a common pocket book and both use wisely what was needed without begging the other one for it.

But as Kipling says, "that's another story." I started out to talk garden and wheelhoes and have wandered from the text.

It's just time of year now to get the wheelhoe. You will find them described and listed in my catalog, or if you wish I will send you a special catalog of them. We have them right here and can make prompt shipment. They're guaranteed satisfactory to you in your own garden or no trade. The ones I handle, the Iron Age, are the best kind made and are reasonable in price.

Now, I have had my say and it's up to you.

H. F.

P. S. I will not be responsible for any divorce cases or assault and battery cases that may be caused by this editorial.

H. F.



Mrs. Field trying her hand at a wheel hoe. The children keep her too busy to get any chance to do much in the garden, but she enjoys the work, when she has good tools to work with. It gives her a change from house work.

I don't blame a boy for not liking to swing an old rusty hoe, or get down on his hands and knees and weed. You don't like to do it yourself. It's that kind of work that drives boys off the farm.

But I'll guarantee that with a new wheelhoe that boy will tend the garden till he pretty near wears it out, and he'll enjoy it, too. And he'll be proud of his work. And that means a whole lot to a boy. If you like to do it, it's fun. If you hate to do it, it's drudgery.

Shipped on Approval. Every "Iron Age" tool we sell is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every way, and if not entirely satisfactory, can be returned at our expense, and your money will be refunded. You can try the tool out thoroughly for two weeks.

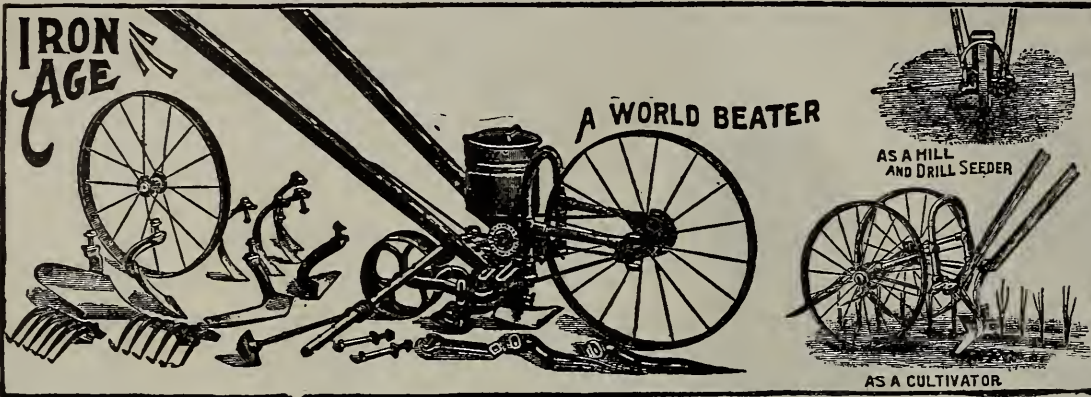
Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Garden Implements

It is a curious fact that the farmer who will have nothing but the very best of farm tools, such as riding-plows, cultivators, seeders, etc., will use in his garden the same old implements that were used by his father and grandfather, or, what is worse yet, make his wife use them. There has been just as much improvement in garden tools as in other lines, but few farmers seem to be aware of it. With modern tools a garden can be tended in less time and in much better shape than by old methods. Besides, here is the finest part of it, the boys will do it, and do it gladly; for it is a well-known fact that a boy is generally crazy to run any machine that has wheels on it. It is the old drudgery of the hoe and rake and weeder that has disgusted him with gardening. Plant your garden in long, straight rows with a good drill and tend with a wheel-hoe, and you will have by far the best garden with the least work you ever had.

Iron Age Combined Drill and Double Wheel Hoe.

It is on the style of the Planet, Jr., implements that are so well known, but is in my opinion much better. It is a combination tool and can be used as a drill or as a wheel hoe and is a success either way; which is not always the case with combination tools. It is remarkably durable and



Iron Age No. 6 Combined Hill and Double Wheel Hoe. Price, complete, \$12.00
Or Without Drill Parts. (It is called No. 1 then) 7.00
Or as Drill Only. (It is called No. 7 then) 9.00

hard to break, being made of malleable iron instead of castings.

The wheels are high and do not choke easily. It will drop either in a hill or drill and is easily adjusted. I strongly advise it as being superior to any other garden tool made. Complete, with all attachments shown on this page, \$12; without the rakes and plows, \$10.50; if drill alone is desired, \$9. Ask for special delivered prices.



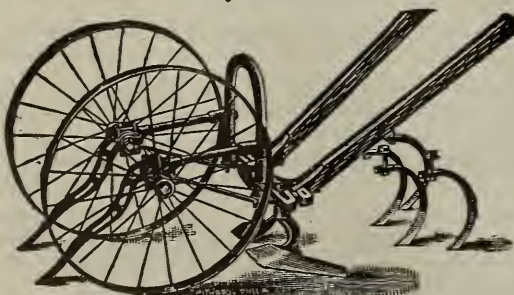
An Iron Age Garden Drill in Use in a Home Garden

Price as shown, without hoes, \$9.00, (all but motive power.)

The garden is all laid out in long straight rows planted with a drill and worked with a wheel hoe. That is the way to have a nice garden. This drill will plant any kind of seed, put it all just the right depth, distribute it evenly and cover it nicely. Every seed has a chance to grow. It will handle any kind of seed you want to plant in the garden. It will plant either in hills or drills. It runs very easily and a woman or a girl or a boy can handle it without any trouble.

Iron Age Double Wheel Hoe and Cultivator. For parties who wish a wheel hoe and cultivator independent of the drill, this No. 13 Iron Age is the best thing to be had. It is a two-wheeler, working both sides of the row at once. It has two pairs of cultivator teeth, and a pair of wide hoes. These are all the attachments that I have ever found necessary, but others can be added if wanted. For tending onions you have this and the Combined Drill and Double Wheel Hoe No. 6, shown above, then when the weeds get bad you can work two cultivators at once. Price, \$5.50.

Iron Age No. 1. Is like 13, except that it has all the tools and attachments shown on No. 6. Price, \$7.00.



No. 13. Price, \$5.50

Iron Age Garden Tools

I have used the Iron Age Garden Tools for several years and have sold lots of them, and I have never heard a complaint yet. I consider them the best now before the public. I offer here the two best sellers, but I can furnish you any special tool you want. If these do not suit you, write for special catalog of all Iron Age goods.

Other Goods. I can supply a dozen other styles of the Iron Age make, but have no room to show them here. If you don't see what you want, ask for it. Write for complete catalog of Iron Age implements.

Shipped From Shenandoah. We keep these tools in stock here at Shenandoah, hundreds of them, and can make immediate shipment on everything listed in this catalog. We also carry some not listed here, and on all Iron Age goods we can have shipment made from the different Iron Age branch houses, whichever one is nearest to you.

Wheel Cultivator and Plow

No. 19C, \$3.50

If you have never tried a wheel hoe for your garden, get one of these and see how easy it is to keep your ground under perfect cultivation. It is a low-priced tool and will always be a convenient tool to have for many kinds of work, even if you do buy some of the other combinations later.

Many market gardeners use several of these tools and find their use very profitable—a simple solution of the cultivation problem.

It does the necessary plowing in many soils, opens furrows for seed for fertilizer and covers on the return trip. Has two sizes of single teeth that work between narrow rows, a scuffle hoe and set of three teeth on one bracket for hoeing and cultivating between the wider rows. The old way of hoeing is entirely out of date and unnecessary. With a tool of this kind the work is done in a tenth of the time and you go through ten times where you did once before—result, a better garden in every way, with less work—keeps the weeds down, the thorough cultivation is good for the soil and helps to hold moisture in the ground.

24-inch wheel. The distinctive feature of this tool is its high steel wheel—24 inches—which some sections seem to prefer. The frame is an all steel arch in three parts—compact, light, durable. The working tools are attached in position easily and are adjustable. The plow turns a good furrow and is used for ridging or hilling the plants.

The cultivating tools include:

The Landside Plow, Scuffle Hoe, Two Separate Cultivator Teeth, Set of Cultivator Teeth.

No. 19C

Price \$3.50 Complete



The No. 6 Iron Age

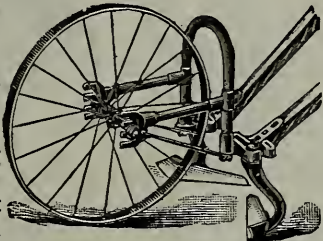
A Dozen Tools in One

This shows some of the combinations that can be made from a No. 6, combined drill and double wheelhoe, as shown on page 56, or from the No. 1, which is the same thing with the drill part left out. There are lots of other combinations you can study out for yourself. There isn't a thing in the garden you can't plant and cultivate with this implement.

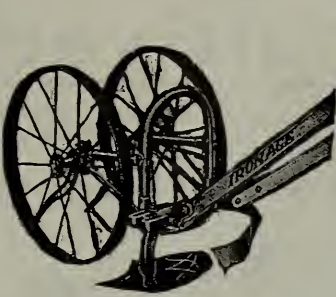
Plant your garden in long, straight rows with a drill and you will make the seed go farther, get a better, more even stand, and you can tend the crop with half the work. Ask anyone who has ever used a garden drill or wheelhoe how it compares with hand work.

There is just about as much advantage in using a drill and wheelhoe as there is in using a cornplanter and a cultivator instead of dropping the corn by hand and tending with a hoe.

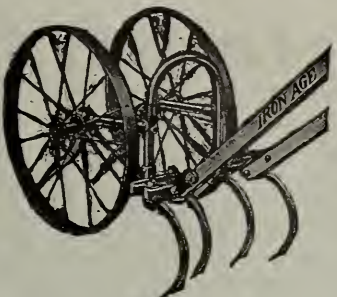
You wouldn't think of tending corn with a hoe. Why not get in line on the garden and be up to date?



With side hoes set to cut close between the rows



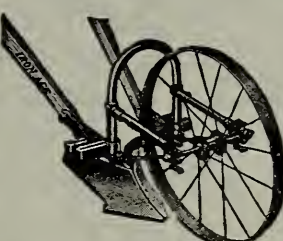
With plows set for hilling



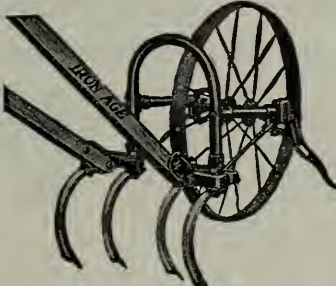
Cultivating teeth can be set to suit the width of rows



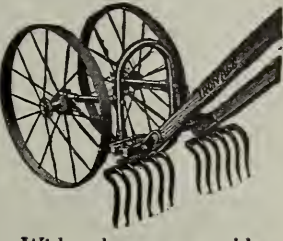
Set for weeding between rows



Plows set to open a furrow



For cultivation between rows



With rakes to go astride the row

Different things you can do with the Iron Age No. 6, Combined Drill and Double Wheel Hoe when the drill part has been set off and you want to use it as a Single or Double Wheel Hoe only



Fig. 134

No. 6 Hill and Drill Attachment. Price, \$5.00

Drill Attachment

If you already have an Iron Age Wheel Hoe, such as No. 13 or No. 1, you can add this drill attachment and plant anything in the garden perfectly. It can be put on or off the wheelhoe part easily, as it is simply fastened by two bolts. Price, \$5.00.

Repairs on Iron Age Implements

We carry on hand here at Shenandoah, all kinds of repairs for Iron Age tools. If we do not have them on hand we will have them sent direct to you from the factory or the nearest branch office, but we generally have them here. We can supply repairs for any Iron Age or Gem wheelhoe, or Iron Age or New Model drill, no matter how old. The cost will not be high either. Here are some of the ones most called for and the prices. Prices do not include postage. You pay postage or express. Postage generally is about half the price of repairs.

Repairs for Iron Age No. 6 Combined Drill and Wheelhoe

(Fit also No. 1, No. 4, No. 7, No. 13, and other similar tools.)

2086	Wire link chain for drill (old style)	\$0.20
2090	Pressed steel chain for drill (new style)	.30
C40	Main frame for drill and double wheelhoe	.80
C19	Side hoe (specify right or left) C19 right, C20 left	.40
30	Cultivator teeth for wheelhoe, each	.15
C59	Opening plow for No. 6 drill	.40
2080	Wire wheel for drill or wheelhoe	.75
2069	Marker stick complete (old style)	.40
2070	Marker stick complete (new style)	.40
H23	Marker drag	.40
C38	39 Hopper lid (both halves)	.40

Repairs for Iron Age Horse Hoes and Cultivators

Plain wheel for horse hoe	.50
Lever wheel complete (horsehoe)	1.00
Plain cultivator shovels, (2 in. to 4 1/2 in. width, specify width wanted) each	.15
Plain cultivator shovel, 6 inch	.25
Cultivator flat sweeps, 10 inch	.32
Cultivator flat sweeps, 12 inch	.38
Cultivator flat sweeps, 15 inch	.40

Ask for prices on others or send along about what you think the price would be.

Seed Drill No. 18B---Drill Only

Especially for onion seed. Price, \$7.50.

This is for the man who wants a drill only and especially an onion seed drill. It has no hilling attachment, but has a special drill shoe, which places the seed in a very close, narrow row, making cultivation easy. Price, \$7.50.



Another Separate Drill

Besides the No. 18B drill shown above, there is the No. 7, which is simply a No. 6 without any cultivator attachments. It sows in either hill or drill and sells at \$9.00.

Landside Plow

Can be attached to any Iron Age Wheelhoe, and makes the tool a perfect wheel plow with plow following the line of the wheel. Plows good, deep furrows and runs steadily. Can also be furnished made double like a lister.

Price, single, 90c. Double, \$1.40.



Fig. 82

Landside plow. Price, 90c.

Fig. 369

Garden disc cultivating attachment. Price, \$2.00

Discs for Wheelhoes

This is made on the same principle as a big disc, but of the right size to attach to an Iron Age Wheelhoe. Work well in loose, mellow soil, but will not work in hard, cloddy, trashy or wet ground.

Price, \$2.00



Onion Set Attachments

Onion sets are grown in a wide thick row. The seed is generally sown in a band about 3 inches wide. This requires a special drill shoe which can be used on any Iron Age drill. The gatherer is for cutting under the sets.



Fig. 145

Special onion set drill shoe. Price, 50c.



Fig. 33

Onion set gatherer. Price, 80c.

IRON AGE Horse Cultivators

Gardeners and fruit growers always have use for one-horse cultivators and they are a fine thing. I use two or three of them all the time. I list here three of the favorite ones, any of which I can recommend as allright. The prices are f. o. b. here, but I can make you a delivered price if you will write and ask me about it. There are many other good styles and I can supply you any of the different makes at regular prices.

The IRON AGE people make probably the most complete line of cultivators in the United States. Besides the one horse type of cultivators in all kinds and sizes, they make a full line of two-horse machines. If interested, write for special Iron Age catalog, showing all of them. I can save you money from the list prices in the Iron Age catalog and have the tools shipped direct to you.

Extra Sweeps for No. 6 Horse Hoe

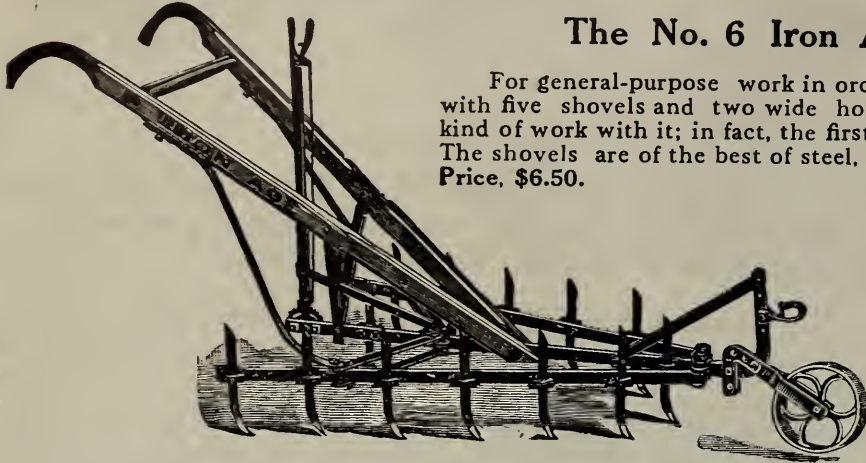
We can supply sweeps for the No. 6 like those shown on No. 101. They are easily attached and do fine work. Prices, 10-inch 32c, 12-inch 38c, 15-inch 45c. Postage extra.



Iron Age No. 6 Horse Hoe. Price, \$6.50

The No. 6 Iron Age Horse Hoe (New No. 600 E. L.)

For general-purpose work in orchard or garden this No. 6 is the best tool to use. It is furnished with five shovels and two wide hoes. Has lever wheel and lever expander. You can do almost any kind of work with it; in fact, the first year I was in the garden business it was the only cultivator I used. The shovels are of the best of steel, the standards are strong and high, and the regulation is perfect. Price, \$6.50.



Iron Age No. 106 Harrow Cultivator. Price \$5.00

Iron Age No. 106 Harrow Cultivator (New No. 1014 E. P.)

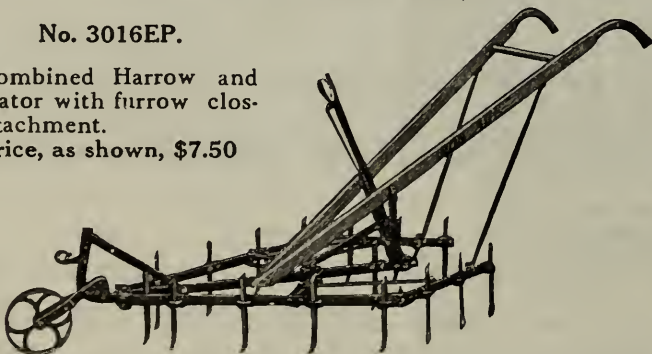
For fine work in small stuff and for creating the "dust mulch" so much desired there is nothing equal to the harrow-tooth cultivator shown here. It stirs and fines the dirt, kills the weeds and leaves the soil in the most perfect condition. It has gauge wheel and lever expander and can be controlled easily as to width and depth. It is the finest tool in the world for going through corn after it gets large. Price, complete as shown, \$5.00.

An Improved Harrow Cultivator

No. 3016EP.

Combined Harrow and Cultivator with furrow closing attachment.

Price, as shown, \$7.50



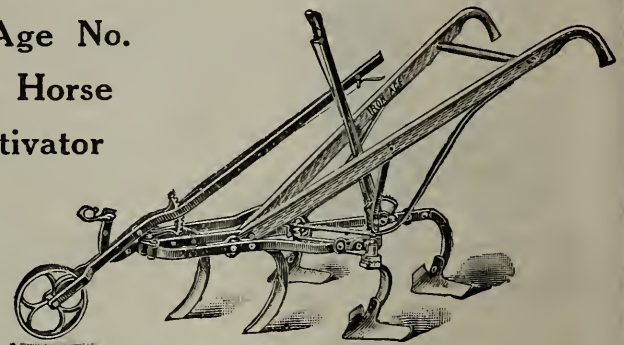
The strong point of this tool is the rear extension. It has 16 teeth in all, which can be adjusted for depth or angle. The rear teeth are closer together than those in front, stir all the ground, and drag the clods, stones, and trash to the middle of the row, where they belong. It can be expanded to 35 inches, or narrowed down to 17 inches. The long frame and the rear attachment makes it run very steady. It is the finest cultivator we have ever gotten hold of, and we used one in our trial grounds all summer.

This is the finest thing you ever saw for going through corn or potatoes the last time. It leaves the ground as fine and mellow as an ash heap. The outer teeth next to the row can be set shallower than the others if preferred, so as not to hurt the roots. Try it. If you don't like it, we'll take it back and pay the freight. Price, as shown, \$7.50.

Iron Age Potato Tools

The Iron Age people make a full line of the best potato tools on the market. Their planter and digger are especially fine. I have used them for years after trying nearly everything else. Write for special catalog and prices if interested. They can be shipped from branch houses near you and save freight.

Iron Age No. 101 Horse Cultivator



Price, \$6.25 (With two 10-inch and one 12-inch sweeps)

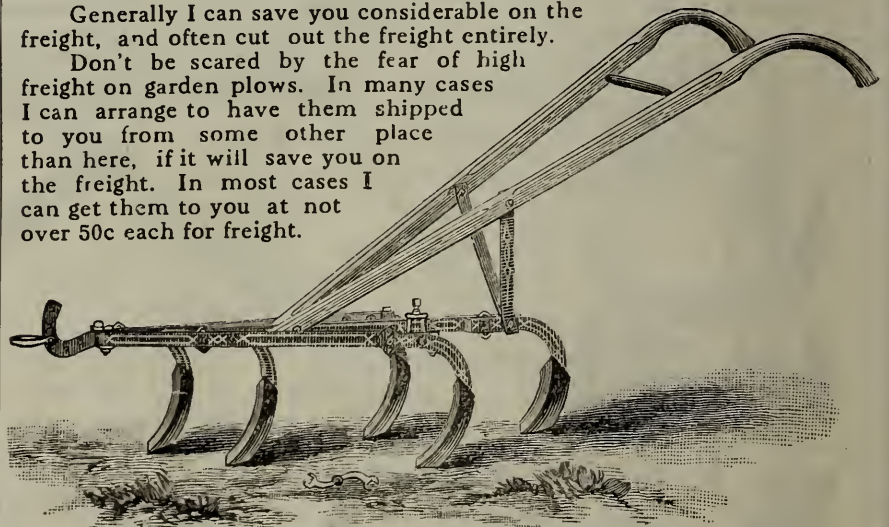
The No. 6 Cultivator with sweeps in the place of the three hind shovels. This makes a fine cultivation. Weeds can't dodge the sweeps. We use this tool a great deal, as it gives us level culture, stirring the surface of the ground and killing all the weeds without throwing up any ridge. It is used a great deal in the south. Price, as shown with lever expander and lever wheel, \$6.25.

Write for Complete Iron Age Catalog

The Iron Age people make every imaginable sort of tools for garden and truck work. They get out a catalog bigger than this one, telling all about it. I will be glad to send you a copy free. Anything they list I can furnish you at the right prices, and make shipment either from here, from the factory in the east or from one of their numerous branch houses all over the country.

Generally I can save you considerable on the freight, and often cut out the freight entirely.

Don't be scared by the fear of high freight on garden plows. In many cases I can arrange to have them shipped to you from some other place than here, if it will save you on the freight. In most cases I can get them to you at not over 50c each for freight.



Plain One-Horse Cultivator No. 10. (New No. 1005.)

Price, \$3.15, or \$3.65 with wheel

This is a plain, low-priced, one-horse cultivator for garden and farm use, has five shovels about 4 inches wide. Made of the best steel, is well built, light and strong. Can be narrowed or widened by means of clamp expander and adjusted to any width from 14 to 30 inches.

Sweet Clover

It's Value. Sweet clover is used as either a feed crop or as a fertilizer to plow under to improve the soil. It is equal to red clover or alfalfa to plow under, makes a larger growth than either, grows faster and is easier to start.

What Soil to Sow it on. It will thrive on almost any kind of soil. It will grow on any soil that will grow clover or alfalfa and on many soils that will not grow either. It will grow and thrive on thin, sandy soil, hardpan, gumbo, rocky upland, clay and alkali land.

A Biennial. Sweet clover lives two years. It makes large, rapid growth the first season and can be cut for hay or pastured the last half of the summer, but does not bloom or bear seed. The second year it blooms, bears seeds and dies. Will make two crops of hay or a crop of hay and one of seed the second year. Can be plowed under either the first or second year. It makes a heavy yield of seed which can be either threshed or hulled.

Variety to Use. The only variety recommended is the big, white biennial variety, *Melilotus Alba*. We do not grow or advise the yellow, but if you want it I can get it for you very cheaply, probably 9c per lb.

When to Sow. It seems to do best sown very early in the spring, same as red clover. It does well sown either alone or with a nurse crop of small grain. Use from 10 to 20 lbs. of seed per acre. Cover very shallow. It can also be sown on pasture or rough land right on top of the ground without breaking up, and is often sown on such land in the winter, especially the unhulled seed. The freezing and thawing seem to make it grow better.

Not Likely to Become a Pest. There is no danger of its becoming a pest. It dies at the end of the second year and unless allowed to re-seed cannot spread. It runs wild along the roads, but never encroaches on cultivated land.

Good Feed. It can be pastured at any age, except when quite small and stock soon learns to like it. It is claimed that it does not bloat stock at all. The hay is said to be equal to alfalfa, especially if cut before it gets old and woody.

A Profitable Seed Crop. It yields 10 to 15 bu. of seed per acre and prices are sure to be high for several years to come, on account of the enormous demand.



Sweet Clover on Our Trial Grounds

This is the big Biennial Sweet Clover, (*Melilotus Alba*), the kind we advise using. This photo was made the second season when it was a little over a year old.

Sweet clover has come to stay. There is no doubt about it. Ask any farm paper, any state college, the U. S. Department, or better yet, any man who has grown it.

I firmly believe that inside of 5 years it will be as common and as widely grown as red clover or alfalfa. It will not drive out either one, but will supplement them.

It has some advantages over either one or both. For one thing it is pretty definitely settled that it will not bloat cattle under any conditions. It makes an enormous yield of feed or growth to plow under. It is easier to start than either clover or alfalfa. It is a sure seeder. It will thrive on many soils that will not grow clover or alfalfa at all.

If you have thin, rocky, hard, or sour soil which you wish to enrich, this is just the crop for you to grow. The tops will make feed and seed, and the roots will enrich the soil.

Varieties

There are three varieties grown in the United States and we can supply seed of all of them, but we do not advise any but the big white or *Melilotus Alba*, as we consider it by far the best.

White Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Alba*). A biennial, that is it lives two years and then dies. Blooms and makes seed the second season. Grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Hardy everywhere. Will make a hay crop the first year, and two crops of hay or one of hay and one of seed, the second year. This is the variety that is always meant when you say simply "sweet clover". We can supply either hulled or unhulled seed. See blue list opposite page 64 for prices.

Yellow Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Officinalis*). A biennial, somewhat similar to the white variety, but smaller, more spreading or trailing in manner of growth, and not so good a yielder. The seed of this variety is often used to adulterate seed of the white variety, as it is very similar in appearance and generally cheaper, as it is not so much in demand. Occasionally some people want it however, so we carry it in stock, generally in both hulled and unhulled seed.

Yellow Annual Sweet Clover (*Melilotus Indica*). A worthless, annual, short-lived variety. It is grown some in California and the seed comes from there. It is of no value whatever in this part of the country. We can get it for you if you wish.

Look Out For Adulteration

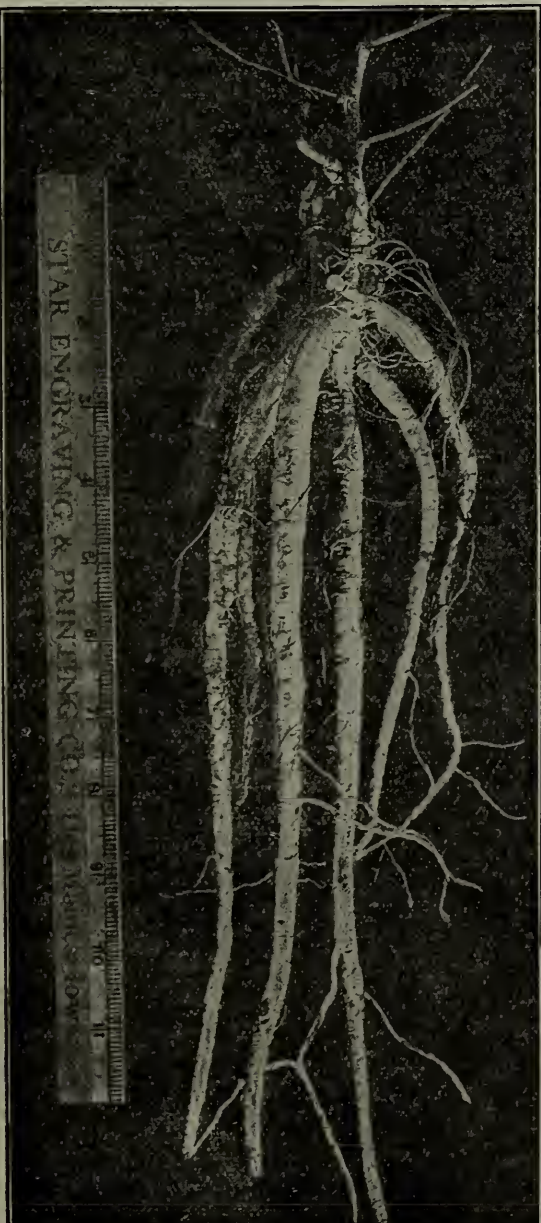
The high price of sweet clover seed and the great demand for it have tempted lots of dealers to offer adulterated seed. The commonest practice is to mix in one of the yellow varieties. Also lots of dealers have used low grade alfalfa seed, as it looks much the same and is hard to detect. I have several times caught dealers and even farmers at these tricks. An expert can detect these mixtures, and you would easily detect them the second season, but of course the harm would be done then.

Wherever you buy your seed, ask for a guarantee that it is the true variety, unmixed with adulterants, and send a sample to your state college for test.

We handle only pure, unmixed seed and will sell it to you subject to test and approval by the state college or experiment station or the U. S. Government.

Free Samples. We will be glad to send free samples for trial and testing at any time. Large samples for planting (several ounces) 10c.

Prices. As prices fluctuate on this seed I cannot give you exact figures now, but will refer you to the monthly price list opposite page 64, or will be glad to quote you special prices by letter at any time.



A Root of Sweet Clover — The latest help in Soil Building

The Pure Clover Seed Question

There is no bigger question before the farmers right now than that of pure clover seed. The country is rapidly getting filled up with bad weeds, and unless we can call a halt somehow, it will soon be an impossibility to get really pure clover seed.

The trouble is, so many farmers will buy an inferior grade of seed because of a little difference in the price. They think it is all about the same and one lot is higher because the holder wants more profit. Now, the fact is that the big profits are made on the low-grade seed. It is easier to take seed worth \$6 wholesale and retail it at \$8 than it is to take seed worth \$9 wholesale and retail it at \$10. Any dealer will tell you so, if you can get him to admit the truth.

Now, here is what I am getting at: There is no sense in buying poor clover seed, and no need of it. If you will spend 50 cents on a small microscope, or a few cents on postage stamps getting samples and sending them to your state experiment station, you will learn a heap about clover seed. Don't buy any seed, even from a neighbor's farm, without strict examination. The bad weeds are getting to be everywhere nowadays, and you are liable to get them where at least expected.

The worst offenders are the dealers in small towns who handle clover seed as a side line. They know very little about it and care less; just so they can make a good profit on the seed. There are wholesale dealers who are looking for just this kind of customers, and they load them up with this devilish imported cull seed, and the merchant offers it to the farmers at a tempting price. The regular seedsmen, having a knowledge of the business, fine machinery for cleaning seed, and a reputation to maintain, are more likely to have pure seed.

Now listen: Get a sample from each of your home dealers, and some from regular seedsmen. Send them all to your state experiment station, or get them under the glass yourselves, and then buy where you can get seed free from weeds. Buy only on a guarantee of purity, I will gladly furnish a sample of mine for this test.

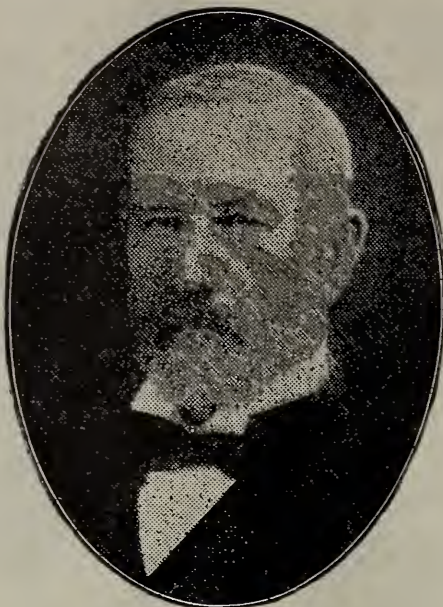
You get more clover seed to the dollar in the high grades, anyway, to say nothing of the freedom from weeds. The low grades are all full of dead seed and trash. You can easily see under the glass that lots of them are not more than half good clover seed, and lots of the rest is downright calamity, about as dangerous as dynamite.

In one sample lately that was being offered by an implement dealer in a small town at \$8 per bushel, I found two kinds of dodder, two of dock, three of thistle (including the dreaded Canada thistle), both kinds of buckhorn, and a lot of weed seed that I don't know and hope I never will know. As a rule, the implement dealers in the small towns are worse offenders, as they are not posted on clover seed; but many seedsmen, who ought to know better, are sending out such stuff. It ought to be made a penitentiary offense. I told one seedsman friend of mine that he ought to get 60 days for selling such stuff. But he insisted that the farmers wanted something cheap and he had to give them what they wanted.

If that's the case, all right, but you'll have to go to him for it. I won't sell it. The seed I offer is subject to inspection and test. If it doesn't look good when you get it, ship it back at my expense and you can have your money back. This applies to all kinds of seeds. I have mentioned clover especially as the most important.

An Index to Weed Seeds

I print above a drawing, showing all the more important weed seeds likely to be found in clover. Refer to it in looking over your samples. Get a microscope and hunt for these in your clover seed.



Henry Wallace

Garden Manual and Catalog of the Henry Wallace on Clover

Written especially for Henry Field

If you live anywhere in the corn or spring wheat belt grow clover.

If you wish to maintain the natural fertility of your soil, you must grow clover or some other leguminous crop as a part of your rotation.

If you wish to get the most out of your corn when fed to live stock, especially to your stock, and to cows giving milk, you should have clover hay to feed with the corn, and the way to get it is to grow it.

If your land is too wet for cultivation, the best kind of clover to grow is Alsike. If your land is thin and needs fertilizing, the best clover to grow is Mammoth. If your land is good and you want a meadow, sow common red clover and timothy. If you want a pasture, sow the three kinds of clover named, and in addition blue grass and white clover.

If your land is so nearly worn out that it will not grow red clover or mammoth clover, sow alsike, then put some lime on it, and when the ground gets rich enough, sow the common red clover.

If you wish a good stand of clover, you must sow it on a well prepared seed bed, using eight pounds of red or mammoth to the acre and four pounds of alsike.

Be particular in buying your clover seed; much of it contains very bad weed seeds.

Having secured your seed and prepared the seed bed, sow the clover and cover it deep enough to secure moisture, but not so deep as to exclude the air. Remember that clover, like all other seeds, require heat, moisture and air to germinate.

If you grow winter wheat, sow the clover as early in the spring as the ground will work, and immediately harrow it in. This will not hurt the wheat. If you want to sow clover on rye, handle it the same way. If you sow clover with oats, cultivate in the oats, then sow the clover and harrow thoroughly. In sections where the soil is rather light, you can sow the clover seed with oats, but on heavy soil there is danger of covering the clover too deep. HENRY WALLACE.

Clover Farming By Henry Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer. A concise, condensed handbook on "Growing Clover for Hay, Seed and Fertility." Price, paper cover, 25c, postpaid. Send order to HENRY FIELD SEED CO.

About Prices on Clover Seed

At this writing it is impossible to predict the price of clover seed. The crop is still uncertain. Whatever the crop may be however, we will treat you right on price and will give you a quality you can depend on. Iowa always has good clover seed, if there is any anywhere.

The sooner you buy the better. Write for special prices and samples at any time, and I will be glad to try and fix you out. If you don't want to wait for samples, send the order anyway and I will treat you right on prices.

Be sure to state whether you want me to fill according to the amount of money sent, or ship you a certain amount of seed and refund to you or call on you for the balance.

Clover Seed on Approval

All our clover seed is shipped subject to your own test and approval, or test by any State Experiment Station, and if not found first-class it may be returned to us and the money paid will be refunded. We do not guarantee the crop, we can't do that, but we allow you to be absolutely your own judge as to the purity and quality of the seed.

Double Sacking

Clover and alfalfa seed are always double sacked to insure safe arrival.



COMMON IMPURITIES OF CLOVER SEED. DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES.
1, bracted plantain; 2, black-seeded plantain; 3, ragweed; 4, ox-eye daisy; 5, red clover seed; 6, catmint; 7, crabgrass; 8, field dodder; 9, sorrel; 10, dog fennel; 11, chickweed; 12, lamb's quarter; 13, green foxtail; 14, prickly sida; 15, vervain; 16, madder; 17, yellow foxtail; 18, clover dodder; 19, healall; 20, yellow trefoil; 21, spurge; 22, curled dock; 23, lady's thumb; 24, buckhorn, rounded face, grooved face shown in 29; 25, mustard; 26, alsike clover; 27, ox-tongue; 28, pigweed; 29, buckhorn; 30, Canada thistle; 31, campion; 32, wild geranium; 33, pepper grass; 34, camomile; 35, mallow.



A field of low Medium Red Clover. The seed grown here is the best in the world

Clover Seed

Ask for free samples of any kind of clover or grass seed. Small samples free. Large packets for planting 10c

NOTE.—At the time this book goes to press, prices on this class of seeds are in an unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend on the prices given here, but write in for the latest. See special price list following page 64, for prices on all kinds of grass seed. Ask for free samples, too.

We handle none but a fancy grade of clover seed, and any quotations you may get from us, whether specified or not, are based on the very highest quality.

Sold Subject to Test. All our clover seed, and in fact all our grass seed, is sold subject to state or national test. If not perfectly satisfactory in every way you may return the seed at our expense, and we will refund the money paid for it.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We pack clover seed for shipment in the very best of sacks and generally double-sack it. We guarantee safe arrival in any part of the United States, and will stand good for any loss that may occur in shipping.

Insist on Tested Seed. All our clover seed is re-cleaned and sold subject to government test. I advise you most strongly to buy only that grade of seed. If you don't want to buy it of me, you can get it of some other seedsman, but don't take low-grade seed and don't even buy from your neighbor unless the seed is thoroughly re-cleaned and has been examined for weed seeds.

Medium Red. This is the most popular of all the clover family. It is what is commonly called red clover, or June clover, and is the variety grown all over the United States. It grows to perfection here in Iowa, and the seed grown here is the best in the world. It is bright and plump and almost universally free from bad weed seeds of all kinds. We look for a good crop of clover this year and can offer special inducements in the way of prices. Considering the high quality of the seed we offer, we can give you better value than almost any one in the country. It is impossible to tell exactly at this time what the price will be, as at the time this page goes to press the market is very unsettled. Write for free samples and wholesale prices. Prices subject to change. See blue list.

Crimson Clover. This is an annual clover that is used widely in the south and in the eastern states for fall sowing. It cannot be sown in the spring with any hope for success, and is not hardy where peaches do not bear.

Alsike Clover (Swedish Clover). This looks like a hybrid between red and white clover. It has a bloom somewhat like white clover, but more pink in color; it is especially suited to low, wet land where red clover will not thrive. It will grow on land that is almost a swamp, and will in time, dry out the land and sweeten it up, so that other clover can be grown on it. It will also grow on thin, sandy land or on stony hillsides, where red clover would not catch. The seed is very small and goes much farther than ordinary clover. Prices subject to change. See blue list.

Mammoth Red Clover. This is a larger, later variety of clover, somewhat resembling the ordinary red or June clover. It is much ranker in growth, and for that reason is not suited to rich land or even average good land. It is sometimes of value on thin land where other clover will not grow. It will also stand extremes of heat, wet or cold, better than ordinary clover. It generally ranges in price about the same as ordinary clover or from 25c to 50c per bushel higher. Price subject to change. See blue list.

White Clover (Dutch Clover). This is the low, creeping clover that is used so much on lawns and in lowland pastures. It is the hardiest of all clovers, will grow anywhere, and is of considerable value, especially in pastures.

Japan Clover. This is grown in the south, and is not advised anywhere else. We cannot supply it.

Burr Clover. This is another southern proposition. I do not consider it of any value except where other clovers and alfalfa fail.

Amount of Clover to Sow Per Acre

Red Clover alone	8 to 12 lbs. per acre
Red Clover with Timothy	5 to 8 lbs. per acre
Mammoth Clover alone	8 to 12 lbs. per acre
Mammoth Clover with Timothy	5 to 8 lbs. per acre
Alsike Clover	6 lbs. per acre
White Clover	5 lbs. per acre
Crimson Clover	20 lbs. per acre
Alfalfa	15 to 20 lbs. per acre

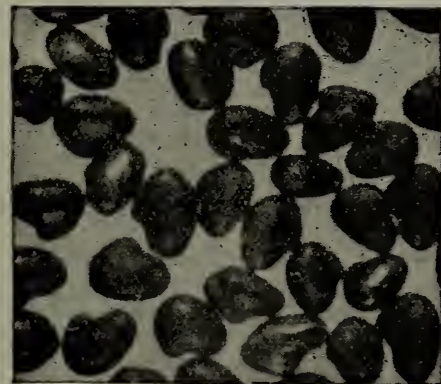
Clover Seed by Mail

Here is about what you can figure on for cost:

Mammoth Clover	35c per lb., postpaid
Red Clover	35c per lb., postpaid
White Clover	50c per lb., postpaid
Alsike Clover	35c per lb., postpaid
Alfalfa	35c per lb., postpaid

Special Price List Opposite Page 64.

Just send along your order, and we will fill it at the lowest prices we are filling for any one, and write you whether you have sent too much or too little. In ordering it might be well to say whether you wish us to fill the exact number of bushels you order and refund or call on you for the balance, or whether to fill for the amount of money you sent, varying the quantity to fit the price.



Pure Clover Seed. Large, plump, even size and no weed seed or trash



Trashy Clover seed, full of all kinds of weed seeds and miscellaneous calamity

Alfalfa

I am convinced that most of the farmers of the United States are missing a good thing by not growing alfalfa. In some sections it is grown heavily, but in nine-tenths of the country it is hardly known. I have been trying it here and watching it on the farms of my neighbors, and I have had a great deal of correspondence with customers in other states who have tried it, and I have come to the conclusion that there is hardly a locality in the country where it cannot be grown. As I wanted to give my people the best possible information on this subject, I prevailed on Secretary Coburn, of Kansas, to write an article especially for me. This article is worth \$50 to



F. D. Coburn. The man who has made Kansas rich by boosting alfalfa

any man who will follow it up. Ask for it. I have published it in pamphlet form and will be glad to send extra copies on request.

How to Get Good Alfalfa Seed

Probable Cost

Coburn says: "Success cannot come except good seed is used. Much of that on the market, especially imported seed, has been adulterated or is so mixed with weed seeds that it would be dear as a gift."

He didn't make it a bit too strong, either. I have seen samples of alfalfa seed that would be ten dollars an acre damage to a man if he got it for nothing. Full of dodder, buckhorn, dock, lambsquarter, and the Lord only knows what all. Don't touch it.

You don't have to buy that kind of seed. Get yourself one of these little old-fashioned three-legged microscopes that sell for fifty cents, and examine closely every sample of seed offered you. If you see anything suspicious in it, leave it alone. You can get the good seed if you insist on it.

I handle the best possible grade of seed, and sell it subject to approval. I get it direct from the growers in the best localities — no imported seed in mine. I ship it on the understanding that you can put it to any test you wish and if not satisfactory you can return it at my expense and have your money back. Now, if you want any better proposition than that write it yourself.

Prices of alfalfa seed, subject to market change, 20c per lb., \$20 per 100 lbs., \$12.00 per bu. New bags weighed in free. This is for a guaranteed grade, subject to your own inspection and rejection. It is guaranteed to pass all state and national pure seed laws. Write for free sample and latest prices.

Northern-Grown Alfalfa Seed

My alfalfa seed is all northern-grown and non-irrigated, and hardy. It is suitable for use anywhere that alfalfa can be grown at all.

Write to These Addresses for the Following Free Bulletins on Alfalfa:

Bulletin No. 137, issued by the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa — Bulletin No. 76 and Circular No. 86 by the Illinois State College, Urbana, Ill. — "Alfalfa on Every Farm" by the International Harvester Co., Chicago, Illinois. Department of Agricultural Extension.

Alfalfa Seed by Mail

If you want a few pounds of alfalfa seed to experiment with, I can send it by mail or prepaid at 35c per pound or 3 pounds for \$1.00.

Special Offer. I will send 20 pounds of the very best seed (sufficient for an acre) by prepaid express or parcel post anywhere in the United States for \$5.00. This will give you a chance to try an acre and see what it will do.

Young Alfalfa Plants

I dug the plants in the picture below from a little show patch of alfalfa that I planted right along the sidewalk in front of the seed-house. It is a place I have been using for a flower bed, but I took it for an alfalfa bed partly because it was in good condition, and partly because it was right alongside the sidewalk where everybody could see it and get excited about alfalfa.

I sowed the seed Aug. 16, right in the hot, dry weather, but I wet it down good, so it had a chance to get a start, and when the rains came it was ready to go ahead in great shape. These plants were dug and photographed Oct. 1st, when they were 6 weeks old. Just look at them. Roots 7 inches long, and tops almost that high. And look at the bacteria on the roots. Those little white bumps on the roots are the colonies of bacteria. I had no idea they would get to work so soon. Incidentally there is an interesting story connected with them. I thought this little show patch would be a good chance to test out the theories on inoculation. There had never been any alfalfa or sweet clover on this ground, and so far as I knew no chance for it to get inoculated, so I inoculated one end of the patch (it is a long, narrow strip about 60 feet long) with dirt from a sweet clover field. The other I inoculated with a highly advertised brand of canned bacteria or chemical culture, as it is called. The middle third I did not treat at all.

The result is that you can't see a bit of difference in either end or the middle. It is just alike all over. Bacteria as thick as they can stick. And the middle has just as many as either end. Where did they come from? You can search me. I didn't put 'em there, and they can't fly. If I had treated the whole patch with the canned bacteria, I would have considered it a great success and positive proof. As it is I don't know what to think. I don't seem to have proved anything.



Six weeks old Alfalfa plants. Notice the bacteria on the roots

Good Alfalfa Seed.—16 Samples From 10 Leading Seedhouses and Ours The Best

"I have tested 16 samples of alfalfa seed sent out by 10 of the leading seed companies and the sample which seemed to me to be the most satisfactory was that furnished by the Henry Field Seed Co., of Shenandoah, Iowa. 95 per cent of the sample grew and I found no bad weed seeds in it. He quotes a price of \$12.00 per bushel and states that on a single order of 100 pounds or over he will pay the freight."

This is a pretty good old world after all. Sometimes I get discouraged because farmers will write in and tell me I am asking too much for my alfalfa seed and that they can buy it cheaper elsewhere, and so on. They can't realize that I ask more for my seed because it's worth more. They think it's all alike and I'm holding them up.

But when I get a report like that one above, it means something to me. This came from one of the most noted County Advisors in the country. I didn't even know he had a sample of my alfalfa seed.

But he had been making a quiet hunt for good seed for the farmers of his county and this is his report to them. It went out to every farmer who is a member of the association in that county. I don't dare give his name or the name of the county, for those men don't like to be quoted on a matter of this kind. It gets them in bad with other seed houses, but it's the Gospel truth just the same and you may be sure I appreciate it.

If that kind of seed is good enough for you, just help yourself.



Alfalfa---"A Hogs Idea of Heaven"---Coburn

If I was raising hogs for a living I would have alfalfa for them or else I'd move to where I could have it. There is no feed on earth that will make as much pork, or as good pork, or make it quicker, or with so little work and risk and trouble, as alfalfa. Hogs and alfalfa just naturally dovetail in together better than any combination I ever saw. Hogs raised on alfalfa don't have cholera. Now hold on, brother, don't call me a liar till you've tried it and see. I've watched it pretty close and I have never found a case of cholera among hogs pastured on alfalfa, and kept away from too much corn.

Careful tests and experiments show that sows kept on alfalfa pasture and alfalfa hay average two or three more pigs to the litter (grown to maturity) give 30 per cent more milk, and the pigs at 3 months old are 25 per cent to 30 per cent bigger than pigs grown by any other method. The bone and muscle are so much better developed that alfalfa hogs never break down in fattening and shipping.

The finest and highest priced hams and bacon in the market are made from hogs grown on alfalfa and finished with just a little corn.

The Nebraska State Experiment Station, after careful tests, announced that hogs fattened on alfalfa hay and corn put on gain at a cost of \$3.40 per 100 lbs., while hogs on corn alone put on gain at \$4.48 per 100 lbs.

The Iowa State Experiment Station reports that 1 acre of alfalfa is worth more than 3 acres of bluegrass for pig pasture.

The Kansas State Experiment Station reports that a bunch of hogs fed on corn and alfalfa made 90.9 lbs. gain per hog in 10 weeks, while an exactly similar bunch fed on corn alone made 52.4 lbs. gain per hog in 10 weeks. In both cases the hogs had all the corn they would eat, but the one bunch had the alfalfa in addition. They add: "These results are not due to the feeding value of the alfalfa alone, but also to its influence in aiding the hogs to better digest the corn."

I could go on this way forever, but what's the use? If you're determined to keep on growing hogs on corn and cholera I suppose you'll have to be allowed to do it. But just the same when I retire from the seed business I'm going to have the niftiest little bunch of hogs you ever saw, and they'll be raised on alfalfa and about one-fourth ration of corn.

Don't pasture your hogs on the alfalfa till it gets well established, say a year old or more, and don't put over 5 big hogs or 20 shoats to the acre then, as it shouldn't be pastured too close. They won't hurt the alfalfa unless you starve them down to digging for the roots.

The Gospel of Alfalfa

I want to warn you right now that if you get me started talking alfalfa I'm not going to stop till I run out of paper. It's pretty near a religion with me, this alfalfa business, and for a good many years I've been doing more missionary work for alfalfa than I have for the heathen.

The neighbors say I'm crazy about alfalfa and maybe I am, but it's a good bit like it was with one good brother here years ago, who went to a camp meeting and got full of the real old time religion, the kind they used to have when you and I were boys. In fact, he got more religion than he could hold and it set him to jumping and shouting, he was so happy.

It was reported to him that the neighbors said he was crazy. "Well," he said, "If I'm crazy, it's a mighty good kind of crazy anyway." And that's the way I feel about this alfalfa business. And I'm going to keep on shouting about it. If you don't get alfalfa it won't be my fault.

Now, I know lots of you have heard that it's hard to start, and that it isn't suited to your land, and that you've got to inoculate and do this and that, until you're going around in circles and scared to death about it.

Now, the most of that is just highbrow bosh.

The truth of the matter is, it's easier to get a start of alfalfa than it is red clover. Twice as easy. It will grow on any fairly good land that will grow clover, corn, wheat or potatoes, and some where they wouldn't grow.

It is not likely to do well on land that is sour, wet, uncommon poor, gumbo, nor hardpan close to the top, but outside of these you can grow it about anywhere.

It will make about three times the yield of red clover. As to feeding value, counting good clover hay worth \$10.00 per ton, alfalfa is worth \$14.00 and timothy \$6.00.

I have a field here at Shenandoah that has averaged 6 to 7 tons to the acre every year for about 15 years. It is on ordinary upland, just common soil, was never inoculated, was sown without any preparation, when I didn't know anything about alfalfa except that I wanted some.

All there is to it is to have the ground in good shape like you would for a big crop of corn or potatoes, work it till the weeds are killed and the ground loose on top and solid underneath. Sow the seed at the rate of 12 to 20 pounds to the acre any time between corn planting in the spring and corn cutting time in the fall. Drill or broadcast, either is alright. Don't cover the seed over 1 inch deep. If you use a nurse crop it must be thin and must be cut for hay before it ripens or it will smother the alfalfa.

Now, you remember at the old time revival meetings they didn't use to talk theology nor long arguments to us. They just said, "Brother, if you simply believe and have faith, the rest is easy. Cast away your doubts and make a start right now." Didn't they? And didn't we come through all right?

It's the same way with the alfalfa. You can grow it all right if you will only think so and have faith and make a real earnest effort. Quit worrying and get to work. Don't believe all this talk about it's being hard to grow.

And it's worth growing. If there is any crop on earth that will pay the bills and make a man rich and improve his soil and make life pleasanter for him, it is alfalfa.

I'd like to tell you a lot more, but I'm out of paper. H. F.

The U. S. Government Condemns Imported Alfalfa Seed

You will remember that I have been fussing about imported alfalfa seed for the last three or four years. I never have believed that it was good stuff for cornbelt farmers to use. I did not have any great amount of real evidence to sustain my belief, but just the same I have been fussing and kicking and screaming about imported alfalfa just on general principles and insisting that everybody use American grown alfalfa seed, especially seed from Kansas, Nebraska or the Dakotas.

The U. S. Government is out now with a bulletin (Bulletin No. 138. Commercial Turkestan alfalfa seed, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture), stating that practically all of the alfalfa seed imported into the United States comes from Russian Turkestan, which is a region in Asia right in north of Persia, and that although it is imported into this country in large amounts, it is practically worthless for use in the United States. Also they state that practically all of it comes to this country through Hamburg, Germany, and for that reason has often been sold as German seed, although in reality there is no alfalfa seed grown in Germany for export whatever. This bulletin also tells how you can distinguish this seed and detect it easily.

If I had room I would print the bulletin in full and I think I will print part of it sometime anyway if I can possibly find room for it, but you should write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Washington, D. C., and ask for that bulletin No. 138 on Turkestan alfalfa and find just what worthless stuff this Turkestan alfalfa is and how easily you can detect it when a merchant offers it to you.

Free Sample Alfalfa

I will send free to anyone, a small sample of alfalfa seed for testing. Send it to your experiment station and ask them if it is good; if it has dodder or any other bad weed in it; if it is good, bright, sound seed that will grow.

An eastern experiment station bought seeds from a dozen or more seed houses and tested it. They reported that mine was the best and the only one they would care to plant for their own use. Small samples free. Large samples (several ounces) 10c. The United States Department of Agriculture recently issued a bulletin about alfalfa, in which the statement is made that "The greatest care should be taken to get seed that is free from weeds. Dodder is one of the worst weeds so far as alfalfa is concerned."

I am willing to have my alfalfa seed put to any test you want—examine it yourself, let your neighbors look it over, send it to your State Experiment Station if you want to. If the seed isn't right I don't want you to keep it—send it back at my expense. But I think I am safe when I make this offer, for I know the seed is the best that you or I, or anybody else, can buy.



Blue Grass

Other Grass Seed

NOTE:— At the time this book goes to press, prices are in a very unsettled condition. I want to make the lowest possible price to you, so don't depend much on prices given here, but write in and ask for the latest. On all varieties of grass seed I follow the same policy I do on clover and alfalfa, and handle nothing but a guaranteed or fancy grade. It is all sold subject to state and national test, and is the very best it is possible to procure.

Timothy. There is lots of timothy seed grown here, and just east of us they raise thousands of acres, so we are in good shape to supply you seed. We clean it and grade it up carefully and give you a strictly fancy article. We guarantee it free from red top and free from dangerous weeds. Price subject to change. See blue list.

Timothy-Alsike Mixture. A great deal of alsike is grown with timothy. The seed being the same size, it is impossible to separate the two, so the seed is sold mixed that way. It is just right to sow for a mixed meadow, and is much cheaper than buying the two separately and mixing them. It generally runs about two parts timothy to one part alsike, but different lots will show different proportions of the two. It is the natural mixture, and if we had to buy the two varieties separately and mix them, it would cost much more. Probable price 10c to 12c per lb. Price subject to change. See blue list.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall. This seems to be a natural blue grass country

here, and the seed grown in this region is the very finest. We also get considerable quantities of the seed direct from the growers in Kentucky. The seed used to be sold always in the chaff, but cleaning machinery has been perfected now so that it is cleaned to solid seed. The standard weight is still 14 pounds per bushel, but the seed is heavier than that, so it is generally sold by the pound. Price subject to change. See blue list.

Red Top. A splendid grass for low, wet land. Some of my neighbors who have river-bottom land subject to overflow, make a mixture of red top, alsike and blue grass and get splendid pasture with it. It is also good for sowing in new timber pasture or on thin hillsides. If you have good, strong land that will grow timothy and clover, don't bother with red top, but if you have land where it is hard to get a stand of timothy or clover, then by all means use red top. Price, subject to change. See blue list.

Orchard Grass. A valuable grass for pasture on hay land and especially good in new timber pasture. It furnishes the first green bite in the spring and the last in fall. Well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves. Sow 14 pounds per acre. Price, subject to change. (14 lbs.) See blue list.

Canadian Blue Grass. Somewhat similar to Kentucky blue grass, but smaller and growing closer to the ground. Valuable in thin, stony land and for mixing with other grasses for a permanent pasture. Price subject to change. See blue list.

Miscellaneous Grasses. The miscellaneous varieties of grasses I have so little call for that I do not always have them in stock, but can quote special prices on them if you want them and can procure them for you any time.

Tall meadow oat grass, sweet vernal, creeping bent grass, meadow foxtail, red fescue, sheep fescue, water fescue, crested dogtail, English rye grass, Italian rye grass, wood meadow grass, meadow soft grass, hard fescue.

Grass Seed by Mail. Small quantities of the leading varieties of grass seed by mail or prepaid express at about the following prices: Timothy, 20c per lb.; Red top, 35c per lb.; Blue grass, 25c per lb.; Orchard grass, 35c per lb.; English blue grass, 35c per lb.; Miscellaneous grasses, 20c to 40c per lb.

Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

Most of our western farmers have not yet learned that pastures or meadows of mixed grass are far superior to clover or timothy alone. For either pasture or hay, best results are obtained from the use of grass seed in mixture. A number of species of grass will insure as much denser growth than the same amount of seed of one or two kinds alone and prove less exhausting to the soil, as different grasses require different elements for their growth. With a number of varieties you have a chance for a crop in any kind of season. I have studied the matter carefully and I believe I can fix you out with a mixture that will suit your conditions and do you some good.

Permanent Meadow Mixture. Will make the best quality of hay, as the mixture contains such grasses as produce heavy growth and mature together. This mixture is one we send out for medium or average soils. If your soil is extra rich and strong, or specially wet, or thin or gravelly, or in some way different from ordinary soils, let us know the conditions and we will vary the mixture to suit your requirements. Sow about 20 pounds per acre or in re-working an old meadow, use half this amount. Price, subject to change, 100 lbs. or over, 13c per lb., less amounts at 14c per lb.

Special Low Land Pasture Mixtures. This mixture is intended especially for low, wet or overflow land, where it is hard to get a stand of clover and timothy. It is made up mostly of all the varieties of clover and grass that succeed best in low, moist land. Sow 15 lbs. per acre for new seeding or less amount for re-seeding. Price, subject to change, 100 lbs. or over, 13c per lb., less amounts 14c per lb.

Permanent Pasture Mixture. Selected with a view to giving a succession of grasses coming on constantly from early spring through the dry summer weather and through the fall. It is permanent and keeps improving year after year. For new seeding use 20 lbs. per acre, or for re-seeding an old pasture about ten lbs. per acre. Contains blue grass, meadow fescue, orchard grass, alsike, white and red clover, timothy and small amounts of other grasses. Price, subject to change, 100 lbs. or over, 13c per lb., less amounts at 14c per lb.

Quick-Action Hog Pasture. Not permanent, but intended for quick results, where you wish to get lots of green feed as soon as possible for hogs or calves, or where you have odd lots of ground, which you wish to put to use. Contains barley, field peas, and such quick-coming annuals as will make luxuriant growth in from six to eight weeks. Can be sown very early in the spring and will be ready for pasture by the middle of May. For use later in the season, especially for sowing in July and August for fall pasture. Price, subject to change, 100 lbs. or over, 4½c per lb., less amounts 5c per lb.

Timothy-Red Clover Mixture. We generally have on hand natural mixtures of timothy and red clover, just the way they were thrashed from the meadows here, and can sell them slightly below the cost of buying them separately. See blue list for prices.

Timothy-Alsike Mixture. See in upper part of this page. Prices in blue list.

Sweet Clover-Alfalfa Mixture. There is considerable talk now about sowing sweet clover and alfalfa together, and I don't know but what it is a pretty good plan. We sometimes have natural mixtures of these two on hand. Write for prices.

Lawn Grass Seed

There is a great demand for a good, reliable, ready mixed brand of lawn grass seed, for almost every one wants a nice lawn and sodding is generally too expensive. A good, velvety lawn can be secured easily and quickly from seed if the ground is in good condition and good seed is used. It should be sowed very early in the spring, very thickly; about a pound to each 200 square feet. Cover lightly by raking it in and if the weather turns dry, keep well sprinkled till the grass gets a good foothold. I make a mixture of the best grasses for the purpose in a proportion that will keep a good stand of grass all through the summer. The basis of the mixture is the best grade of blue grass, but I have added several other sorts that help it out immensely. 20 lbs. make a bushel and will seed a space about 60 by 100 feet. Price, by mail postpaid, 35c per lb., 20c per ½ lb. By freight or express, \$1.35 per peck, \$5.00 per bu. Our seed is cleaned and solid and weighs 20 lbs. to the bushel.

Microscope for Examining Grass Seed

Examine your own seed. This is the same kind of microscope we use in the different departments here at the seed house for examining small seed. It is the old-fashioned, three-legged kind, which is the most satisfactory kind for every day use that we have ever found. It is double lens and high power. Price, 50c each, postpaid.

See blue list opposite page 64 for latest prices on grass seed of all kinds.



A Farm Lawn Seeded With Our Lawn Grass Seed

Wholesale Net Prices For Jan., 1916

Good to Jan. 31st, 1916 (Subject to stock unsold.)

on Clover, Alfalfa and other Grass and Field Seeds Which Fluctuate in Price

Address all orders to Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa

Time Limit. Note that these prices are good only till Jan. 31st, 1916, and if you do not buy in that time you should write for our new prices. We reserve the right to cancel these prices when stock on hand is sold.

These prices are f. o. b. Shenandoah, customer to pay the freight. If you want delivered prices we will make a special estimate for you on request.

No extra charge for sacks. All seeds are sold "sacks weighed in." Remember this when comparing prices.

Prices are strictly net, spot cash, and no discount.

Safe arrival guaranteed. Clover and alfalfa seed are generally double sacked, and everything is well packed. We guarantee that all seeds will reach you in good order.

Sold on approval. These seeds are priced and sold with the understanding that if not found perfectly satisfactory they may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded. You can be the judge of quality.

One grade only. We quote on one grade only, the highest possible grade. We do not believe in low grades, and do not wish to encourage the use of them. Good seed is the cheapest in the long run.

Subject to inspection. Any seeds (especially clover, alfalfa, and grass seed) purchased from us may be submitted to any State or National experiment station for test and inspection, and if they do not report the seed first class it may be returned at our expense and your money will be refunded.

Reference. First National Bank of Shenandoah, Iowa.

Free Samples. We will gladly send free samples of any kind of seed quoted here.

Subject to sale. All prices are subject to stock being unsold on receipt of order.

Iowa grown. Wherever possible these seeds are Iowa grown. On special inquiry will gladly tell you where the seed is procured if not Iowa grown.

Tested Seed. All seed offered here is first tested by us for germination and purity in so far as is practicable. We do not intentionally offer any seed that does not show high test for purity and growth. On most seeds we also get U. S. and state tests to verify our own.

Order early. When you are ready for the seed you will want it mighty quick. Better order early and have the seed ready. Freight blockades and delays sometimes make lots of trouble for us and for those who order late. Besides, prices are sure to advance as the planting time draws near.

Clover	(60 lbs. per bu.)	Per bu.
Medium		\$14.00
Mammoth Red		14.50
Alsike		13.00
White		
Crimson		9.00

Timothy	(45 lbs. per bu.)	
Home grown		4.25

Timothy and Clover Mixed	(45 lbs. per bu.)	
Timothy-Alsike Mixture		4.50
Timothy-Red Clover mixture		5.40

Alfalfa	(60 lbs. per bu.)	all non-irrigated	Per lb.
Kansas-Nebraska			.21
Dakota grown			.22
Montana grown			.22
Grimm type (Dakota grown)			.40
Second Grade (poor but honest)			.15

Sweet Clover	(60 lbs. per bu.)	Per lb.
White Bloom Biennial (Hulled)		.22
" " (Unhulled)		.14

Blue Grass	(14 lbs. per bu.)	Per lb.
Kentucky		18
English		15
Canadian		15

Vetch		
Spring or Summer		10
Sand or Winter		17

Sudan Grass	Per lb.
Northern grown	15
Texas grown	12

Orchard Grass	20
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Red Top or Herds Grass	Per lb.
Solid Recleaned Seed	20
Unhulled Seed	16

Grass Seed Mixtures	Per lb.
Permanent Meadow Mix	13
Permanent Pasture Mix	13
Lowland Pasture Mix	13
Quick Action Hog Pasture	4½
Lawn Grass Mixture	25
Timothy-Alsike Mixture	10
Timothy-Red Clover Mixture	12

Fodder Cane	(50 lbs per bu.)	Per bu.
Amber type		\$1.25
Orange type		1.50

Kaffir Corn	(56 lbs. per bu.)	Per bu.
White for fodder		\$1.75

Feterita	(56 lbs. per bu.)	2.00
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Millet	(50 lbs. per bu.)	Per bu.
German		\$2.00
Fodder		1.75

Barley		
Manshury		1.50

Speltz		1.00
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Wheat (Write for prices.)

Rape Imported, per 100 lbs.	10.00
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Buckwheat	Per bu.
Japanese	1.75
Silverhull	1.75

Oats	(Northern grown)	Per bu.
Swedish Select		1.00
White Kherson (Iowa 103)		1.00

Winter Rye	1.50
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Stock Peas and Beans	(60 lbs. per bu.)	
Cow Peas, Whippoorwill		3.25
Cow Peas, New Era		3.50
Cow Peas, Mixed		3.00
Soy Beans, yellow		3.00
Soy Beans, black		3.25
Canadian Field Peas		3.00

High Grade Sorghums, Kaffirs, Etc.

	Per lb.
Short Orange Syrup Cane	10
Early Rose Syrup Cane	10
White Kaffir (Pedigreed)	10
Broom Corn Evergreen	10
" " Dwarf	10
Milo Maize, Dwarf	10
Shallu	10

(Any of the above 8c per lb. in lots of 50 lbs. or over.)	
Grass Seeder	
The Cyclone	1.50
Little Wonder	1.00

These Are Wholesale Prices

Good for amounts of 10 lbs. or over of a kind. Add 2c per lb. for amounts of 5 to 10 pounds.
Add 5c per lb. for amounts below 5 pounds.

Shall We Fill Exact Amount Ordered or According to Money Sent?

There is always trouble about people who order on an advancing market, from price lists which have expired. We will stick to the time limit as given at the top of this sheet, but after the time has expired, new prices, higher or lower, as the case may be, will govern. In that case we will send you the amount of seed the money sent will pay for, unless you instruct otherwise.

So when you order, be sure and specify whether we are to fill for the amount of money sent, or ship exact amount ordered—difference in price, if any, to be adjusted afterward.

But you can always avoid trouble of this kind by ordering inside the limit given above.

Price List of Seed Corn for 1916

These Prices Good to Apr. 1st, 1916. Subject to Change After That.

What is Seed Corn Worth?

It all depends on the Seed Corn. The best bargain I ever got in Seed Corn was my start of Cornplanter Corn, which cost me \$14 a bushel. And the most expensive lot I ever new of was some a neighbor bought at a sale for 50 cents a bushel. It cost him about 250 bushels in yield for every bushel he planted. Of course, both of these cases are extreme, but I do believe that if a man can get Seed Corn that is better than what he has, and will increase the yield of his Corn five to ten bushels to the acre, it is cheap at anywhere from \$3 to \$5 a bushel. The price is the last thing to look at if you get the kind of corn you want. I know that the Seed Corn I send you will be worth the money. If it don't look like your money's worth, we trade back.

Your Check Is Good. — I like to get personal checks. If you have money to back it, the check is as good as a draft.

Small Amounts.—I can supply small amounts of any of these varieties of corn at 20c per quart, not postpaid, or 20c per pound if postpaid. See special prepaid offer below of 8 lbs. for \$1.00 prepaid.

Extra-selected seed, butted and tipped by hand, shelled and graded and hand picked, tested before shipping and test marked on each sack. Prices f. o. b. here.

Standard Varieties	10 bu.	5 bu.	2 bu.				
	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Bu.	½ bu.	Pk.	Ga.
Shenandoah Yellow	3 25	3 35	3 40	3 50	1 85	1 00	55
White Elephant	3 25	3 35	3 40	3 50	1 85	1 00	55
Reid's Yellow Dent (Either rough or smooth).	3 00	3 10	3 15	3 25	1 75	95	50
Boone County White	3 00	3 10	3 15	3 25	1 75	95	50
Shenandoah Special	3 25	3 35	3 40	3 50	1 85	1 00	55
Improved Calico				3 25	1 75	95	50
Cornplanter	3 25	3 35	3 40	3 50	1 85	1 00	55
Iowa Silvermine	3 00	3 10	3 15	3 25	1 75	95	50
White Imperial (red cob)	3 00	3 10	3 15	3 25	1 75	95	50
Yellow Back	3 25	3 35	3 40	3 50	1 85	1 00	55
Early Corn—80 to 90 days							
Pride of the North	3 25	3 35	3 40	3 50	1 90	1 00	55
Silver King	3 50	3 60	3 65	3 75	2 00	1 05	60
Extra Early White Dent	3 00	3 10	3 15	3 25	1 70	90	50
Red-90-Day	3 00	3 10	3 15	3 25	1 70	90	50
Flint or Yankee Corn	3 00	3 10	3 15	3 25	1 70	90	50
White Australian	3 50	3 60	3 65	3 75	2 00	1 05	60
Evergreen Sweet Corn				4 00	2 15	1 10	65
Fodder and Ensilage Corn							
Mammoth White Ensilage	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 85	1 00	60	35
Leaming Ensilage	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 85	1 00	60	35
Evergreen Fodder Sweet Corn	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 25	1 25	70	40
Early Fodder Sweet Corn	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 25	1 25	70	40
Fodder Flint Corn	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 25	1 25	70	40
Early Dent Fodder Corn	2 15	2 15	2 15	2 25	1 25	70	40

Ear Seed Corn

In quantities of one bushel or over, we will furnish ear corn at the same price as shelled corn. The prices above are on the very best possible quality of seed, shelled, graded and packed, ready for use in the planter. We can furnish the same corn in the ear at the same price. You will have the satisfaction of seeing it on the ear, but you will lose the shrink. It will cost you more freight and there is always some loss in shipping. It is absolutely the same quality in every way as the shelled corn and we see no reason for making any difference in price. The ear corn will be shipped in sacks the same as shelled corn, unless otherwise specified. If you want it packed in boxes, add 25c per bushel, the actual cost of boxes. Remember, we cannot sell ear corn except in even bushels.

Seed Corn by Mail. Single ear, any variety, each 25c, postpaid. Shelled seed, large packet 10c, pound 20c, 3 pounds, one variety, 50c. These prices apply to all varieties, anywhere in the U. S.

Special Prepaid Offer. An Acre for \$1. I will send 8 pounds of seed corn, sufficient to plant one acre, any variety, for \$1, and will pay the express or parcel post charges anywhere in postal zones 2, 3, or 4 from here. For farther points add 20 cents extra charges. This will give you an acre of good corn and a good start of pure seed. Safe arrival guaranteed and all charges prepaid. This offer applies to 8 pounds of all one variety only. If you wish it divided into different varieties, figure at the prices given under "Seed Corn by Mail."

About Large Lots. The prices given in the table of prices apply to lots up to 20 bushels. On larger lots I can sometimes make special prices and would be pleased to have you write me about it. We have a big supply of the very best of seed this year, and we will probably be in a position to make favorable prices to large buyers and farmers' clubs. It won't cost you much to write and ask, any way.

Grading. The grains, in all varieties except fodder corns, are graded to 1-5 inch in thickness and, either 20-64, 22-64, or 24-64 in width, according to variety. Absolutely no butt or tip or uneven grains in our corn.

Guarantee on Seed Corn. Of course I can't guarantee you a crop, for I can't be there to plant it and tend it, but you can take the seed home and examine it and test it and call in the neighbors, and if you feel that you have been beat, you can have your money back. That's fair. All I ask is, that you give me a fair shake on the deal and I will leave matters in your hands.

All seed corn is sold subject to your own test and approval, and if not satisfactory may be returned any time within ten days after arrival and your money will be refunded. We do not and cannot guarantee the stand or the crop. When you begin to plant, our guarantee ends.

Safe Arrival Guaranteed. We guarantee safe arrival of seed corn to you, and in any case any shipment arrives short or damaged, we will upon receiving proper proofs from you for filing freight claim, make good the loss to you, either by refilling or refunding, and collect the loss from the railroad.

How to Send Money. You can send money any way you please, only it is not safe to send loose silver, and loose stamps are an aggravation. The silver is almost sure to break through the envelope, unless well wrapped. If it is packed in a pasteboard card or sewed up in cloth, it is generally all right. We guarantee safe receipt of money by money order, draft, check or registered letter. Paper money in registered letter is all right. Personal checks are welcome.

Certified Corn --- Every Ear Tested --- 100 Pct.

We can fill a limited number of orders, in all varieties, for "single ear tested seed." That is, we test each ear separately, taking out six grains, sprouting them, and saving only the ears that show a good, strong sprout on each of the six grains tested.

This, of course, means lots of work on our part, hard, tedious, careful work. But it also means 100 per cent seed corn, and that is certainly worth having.

We sell this single ear tested seed corn, either ear or shelled, with the guarantee that six grains from each ear have been tested, and that no corn is shipped that does not show a good strong sprout in three to five days from every grain tested. It should show a 100 per cent test for you, and if it does not you may return it and have every cent of your money back.

Price, \$5 per bushel, either in the ear or shelled and graded. The ear corn we do not ship in lots of less than one bushel, but the shelled seed may be had in smaller amounts at a slightly higher rate. The ear corn will be boxed, the shelled seed double-sacked.

The Seed Corn Situation This Year

I don't suppose there has ever been a year when there was so much soft corn as this year. The only redeeming feature is that the farmers were all warned and had a chance to hang up seed corn where there was any to hang up.

But there was a big lot of the country where there was no corn fit to hang, and lots of men simply neglected to hang seed. Then there is always need for more seed and new seed anyway.

We were fortunate here in southwest Iowa. We generally are. Our soil is quick and warm and fertile, and we always have seed corn if any one does. This year our corn was earlier than in any other part of the state, and ripened up in good shape.

We did not take any chances, however, but started in September selecting and hanging up seed corn, and hung thousands of bushels. You have seen the pictures of it in Seed Sense. That corn will all grow. You couldn't kill it with a club.

The corn that we did not hang up was carefully stored dry and cool and well ventilated and will grow almost as well as hung corn. Then we have extra choice 1914 corn if you prefer that.

Germination 94 Per Cent or Better

We do not expect to send out any seed corn that does not test for us at least 94 per cent. New or old, it must be at least that good. And that is good enough for anyone.

Sold Subject to Your Own Test

We sell it all subject to your own test and approval, and if it is not absolutely satisfactory to you in every way you can return it at our expense, and we will refund your money and pay the freight. You can't lose on a deal of that kind. You can have two weeks or a month to test it if you wish. All I want is for you to be satisfied in your own mind.

Acclimated Corn

We have early varieties of corn suitable for northern latitudes, and most of our early corn is grown in South Dak. Minn, Northern or Iowa

The Seed Corn Business

I wish I could make you understand how we handle the seed corn business and how much pains we take to try and get the seed corn out in the very best possible way. The only real certain way to get you to understand it would be to have you come here and see for yourself. There would be no question about it then. I do not believe there was ever a man who came here looking for seed corn who went away without buying, if he really had any notion of buying. Lots of local farmers living near me come to me for their seed corn every year instead of saving their own. That will give you some idea of what the people think who absolutely know all about my business.

I wish you—everyone of you—could come here and go through the seed house yourself. I would be mighty glad to take the time to show you through and show you everything in the building. You would understand then what we are trying to do better than I can possibly tell you.

I have been in the seed corn business for a great many years, and I expect to sell seed corn for a great many years to come, and I know and you know that I couldn't stay in business unless I put out the right kind of seed. I am not foolish enough to think I could skin you on seed corn and get away with it. It would be a foolish and suicidal policy to try it. I know that as well as you do. I know that the only way to stay in the seed corn business is to put out a little better seed than anyone else in the business, and that is what I am trying to do, and that is what I am doing, too, I really believe.

I always like to have visitors at the seed house. I am proud of what I have to show. Every man, big or little, who comes around and is at all interested in seed corn, is shown everything we have in the seed corn line.

Prof. Holden — I guess you all know him — of Ames College, the most celebrated corn man in the world—was visiting here one day last winter, and of course, I showed him all through the seed corn department. The big seed corn tester with its thousands of samples of seed corn testing at once, the two big graders and the five little graders sorting and grading corn, the big room full of girls hand-picking the corn, and the big gang of men selecting, nubbing, shelling, or packing the corn; in fact, the whole works.

He stood and looked it over and he said: "Field, why don't you tell people about this in your catalog? Why don't you try and make them understand what you are doing? I wish every farmer in Iowa could go through here and see this as I have seen it. I had no idea any seed house in the country was handling seed corn like you are, or taking so much pains with it."

Well, I have been trying to tell people about it, but somehow I can't make it seem real, like it would if you were here to see for yourself. You have heard men talk about seed corn before, lots of it was hot air, and I sometimes can't blame you much for thinking all seed corn is of the same brand.

I am running a real, legitimate seed corn business, free from all get-rich-quick schemes, hot air, inflated prices and exaggerated claims. If you approve of this kind of seed corn business, I would like to have your orders.

Ear Seed or Shelled Seed

You can take your choice. The corn is the same whichever way you get it. I was the first man in the seed business to push ear seed corn, and I probably have sold more of it than any other man in the business. I still offer it for sale, and it is here for you if you want it. I really believe, however, that I can give you a better value in the graded shelled seed. The tendency in the last two or three years has been more and more toward turning out the very best possible grade of seed prepared all ready for the planter. We were the first firm to offer graded seed. This year, in addition to the most rigid selection in the ear, the best possible mechanical grading, we are hand-picking our corn to remove any possible poor grains that may have escaped the grader. This is explained more fully on page 66. This makes it possible for us to turn out a practically perfect grade of shelled seed. We test a sample of every lot of shelled corn and do not ship it unless it shows satisfactory test. With the ear corn we make as careful a selection as possible, but leave the testing to you. With ear corn you have some waste, probably about 20 per cent to a bushel, whereas

UNGRADED SEED CORN
UNEVEN IN SHAPE AND SIZE, NO MATTER HOW GOOD SEED IT IS, IT WILL RESULT IN A VERY UNEVEN STAND. DON'T BOTHER WITH ANY SUCH SEED.



COPYRIGHT, HENRY FIELD



PROPERLY GRADED SEED CORN
GRAINS ALL THE SAME IN WIDTH AND THICKNESS. WILL WORK PERFECTLY IN ANY PLANTER AND GIVE YOU AN EVEN STAND.

Graded and Ungraded Seed Corn Which Would You Rather Have?

This picture, made from a photograph, gives the argument for graded seed corn better than I could give it in words. You have all seen the last kind, now I would like to have a chance to show you some of the first kind. I grade my shelled corn till it is as near as possible all one size, and I guarantee it to work perfectly in any corn planter. All my seed corn is tested and subject to test. If not as represented, we trade back. I ship either ear or shelled. If you say so, I will ship it on approval.

I sell garden seeds that will really grow, and flower seeds that will bloom. Now, if you can't trade on that basis, there is no trade in you.

the graded seed is all clear seed, with no waste whatever. Now, I do not wish to influence you in your choice of shelled or ear seed, and I am perfectly willing to sell it to you either way you want it, but I tell you frankly that the graded seed is the best and nine-tenths of what we sell is this graded seed. It used to be that two-thirds of all we sold was ear seed corn, but now not one bushel in ten goes out in the ear. It is simply a case of better value the other way.

If you could get it in the ear and have it graded, too, it would be all right. But you can't have both and you will simply have to take your choice. If you want ear seed corn, I am here to sell it to you, and it will be mighty fine corn, too, but no matter how good it is, it will never shell up just alike, best you can do. If you order it shelled you get it graded, and when you come to plant, you will agree that it is a mighty nice way to have it. Any seed corn that is shipped you, if it doesn't look like you think it ought to, ship it back and I will refund every cent you paid. I sell it subject to your own test and approval. I will sell you corn that you will be proud to show to your neighbors, either the seed or the crop. I will sell you seed either in the ear or shelled, and if you want every ear tested, I will do that for you.



The Ear Corn Sorting Belt. The corn gets its first sorting here, the good ears being picked off from the belt as it goes by and butted and tipped on the revolving wheels shown.

Let Me Help You With Your Corn

Really, truly and honestly, I believe I can do you some good in the seed corn line. I can help you in choosing the proper variety for your soil and climate, and I can help you by furnishing absolutely first class seed at a reasonable price.

In the first place, I believe in using the very best possible strains of varieties of the very highest possible breeding. We have our seed corn grown on good, rich upland. (Bottom land corn is nice to look at, but not so good for seed). We select the very best ears for seed, take good care of them, and protect them from freezing and dampness. The corn, before it finally is ready to ship, is passed on by three different sets of men. It is butted and tipped, carefully inspected for germination, and if at all suspicious, is thrown out. If the corn is to be sold shelled, ready for the planter, it is graded after being shelled, then hand-picked for possible off-color or partially broken grains, then graded again both for thickness and width. This grading we consider very important; and when the corn is finally sent out we guarantee it to grade within 1-64 of an inch either way from the standard width for that variety, and still closer than that on thickness. This gives you corn that will run in an edge drop planter in ideal fashion.

We watch closely the germination, and a sample of every lot is tested before the corn is used. Or, if you are willing to pay for the extra work, we will test every ear separately and give you only ears which show a perfect germination on each of the six grains tested from that ear.

How the Corn is Sorted and Prepared for Seed

I suppose you know we now have the finest seed corn building in the United States. We have spent over \$40,000 in fixing up a plant that shall be second to none in the country. The corn, as it comes from the field, is stored in a dry, ventilated building, where it will keep in perfect condition until we need it.



A Sample Tray from the Tester. This Test was from Garden Seeds, but it shows the principle. The Corn is tested the same way.

Then it is conveyed into the workroom, where the sorting is done. All this conveying is done by endless cotton belts, which carry the ears without shelling or bruising them and the corn is all inspected and sorted and passed on by three different sets of men before it finally goes as seed.

This picture shows one of the sorting belts where the corn is sorted and butted and tipped. Those little buzz wheels that show in the picture are the nubbing wheels. These run at a high rate of speed and an ear of corn can be butted and tipped in a jiffy by holding it against the wheels. The poor ears are allowed to pass by on their way to the dump. The good ones are picked off, butted and tipped and thrown on another belt, which takes them to the boss' table near the sheller. Here they are looked over carefully again, inspected for germination, and if satisfactory they go to the sheller. We use an old-style sheller, run at a slow speed, so as not to crack the grains or knock the caps off. From the sheller the corn goes to the grader, which has four sorting screens and all kinds of wind suction and here gets rigid sorting.

The Hand-Picking

The corn is now practically ready to ship, but two or three years ago we adopted the plan of giving it still another looking over before it goes out. All our seed corn, (except fodder and ensilage corn) is now hand-picked by a crew of sharp-eyed, quick-fingered women and girls, after it is shelled and graded.

The first year we arranged a wide, endless cotton belt with four girls on each side who picked the corn over as it moved slowly past them, but we found that some girls did careless work and there was no way to check up on them, so now we use individual picking tables, where we can watch each girl work separately, and we are getting just about perfect work.

The corn has already been graded, but there will always be a few hybridized or off color grains, especially in white corn, then there will sometimes be a grain with a corner broken off, or the point broken, or a thick grain that has got around the end of the screen in the grader, and all these must come out. Maybe not more than one grain in a hundred will be taken out, but it helps.

I want to send out just as near a perfect grade of seed corn as possible, and while such things as this handpicking, and careful grading, all cost money and cut down the output, they all pay in the long run.

The Testing

After the corn is in the sack, ready to ship, we take four samples of the days run and put them to test, meanwhile setting the corn back to wait the result of the test. This takes about 4 days. If the test comes out good, the corn is released to be used on orders. If poor, the corn is condemned and goes to the feed bin. But we are so careful that it is only very rarely that we get a test below 94 per cent, which is our standard for the regular grade.

Testing the Ear Corn

The ear corn is, of course, tested each ear separately. This is lots of work, but it is the only way to get 100 per cent seed corn. We get an extra price for the single ear tested corn. Notice the picture of our big tester.

Come and See Us Work Seed Corn

I wish you could come and see for yourself how we pick seed corn and prepare it. I know lots of people think all seed corn men are a bunch of hot-air artists, and I don't much blame you, but I would like to show you that there is at least one seed corn man who believes in putting out real seed corn, and who puts as much work and care on it as you would yourself.



Our Big Seed Tester, probably the largest in the world. There are 200 trays, and each tray will hold 100 six grain samples, so we test 20,000 ears of corn at once. All our seed corn is tested here.

Seed Corn For Your Locality

Some people think that because we are in Iowa and they are in some other part of the United States we cannot furnish them suitable seed corn for their climate. At first glance this would seem to be true, and it would be true if we grew only a limited number of varieties especially suited to this soil and climate only.

But the fact of the matter is, we grow a wide range of varieties, something like thirty in fact, and we grow special varieties for special localities. The corn that does best right here is a big rough corn, requiring about 100 to 110 day's season, but we also grow for the northern trade, small, early corn, as early as 80 days, and hardy enough to ripen anywhere in the corn belt, and we grow big, late varieties for the south, corn that will stand the hot summers and the droughty falls of Oklahoma, Texas and Mississippi. No matter where you live nor what kind of soil you have, we can fix you out with corn that will be a help to you. We have made a special study of the varieties of corn and their value for different localities and we intend to give you the benefit of it.

Iowa Seed Corn the Best

The seed corn grown here is generally better than what you would get in your own locality, because it is grown under ideal conditions. Iowa, and especially this southwestern part of Iowa, is the ideal corn country. The soil, the climate, the rainfall and everything in that line tends to grow the largest possible crops of corn and to mature it to its best possible condition. Our soil is warm and slightly sandy, which forces a rapid growth on the corn and always dries it out perfectly.

The result is that the seed is vigorous, plump, hardy and full of life. The same variety grown under adverse conditions, for instance in a cold, clammy soil, would look entirely different and would not make nearly so good seed.

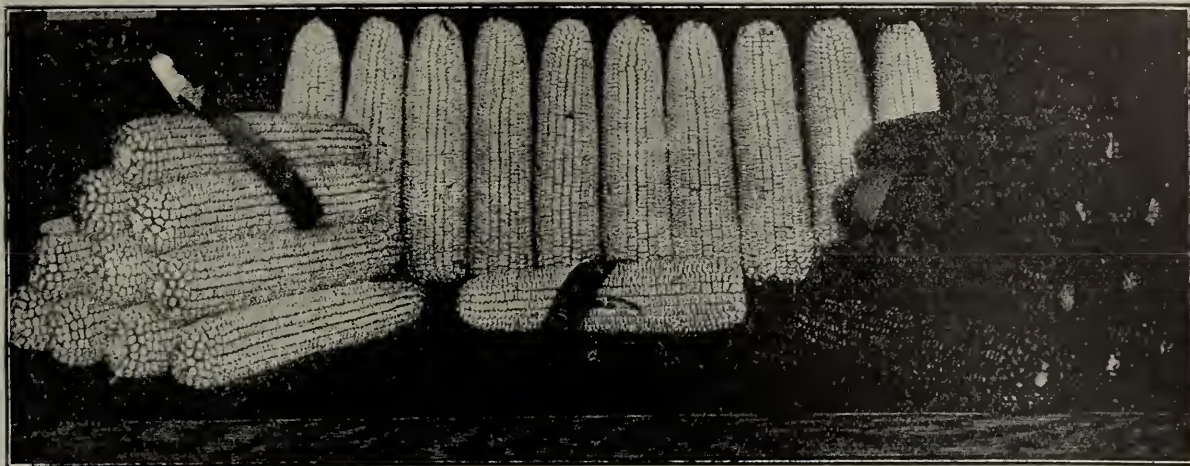
Pride of the North, for instance, is an excellent variety for southern Minnesota, but seed of it grown here in southwestern Iowa will make a much better crop in Minnesota than seed grown there. It is heavier, plumper seed, thoroughly matured, and grows off quick and vigorous, and all through the season will be about a week ahead of the weaker devitalized seed grown under hard conditions and subjected to early frosts.

I have tested this matter by sending samples of corn by the thousands to every part of the United States. One year I sent out a set of ten varieties to over 10,000 farmers scattered over every state in the

union and I got reports back from thousands of them. The universal verdict was, that the seed grew vigorous, and healthy, and strong, and made a much better crop than home-grown seed, so you see this is not guess work with me. It is actual knowledge. If you don't believe it, try it on a small scale, say buy a bushel of corn from here and plant 7 to 8 acres with it, then compare that with what you grow from your own seed and you'll see the difference.



A Prize Winner and His Prize-Winning Corn. He bought the seed from me.



Real Seed Corn. I can't tell what your ideas about real seed corn are, but I call this corn shown here pretty good seed corn.

The Choice of Variety

It is important, very important, that you choose the right variety. A great many failures in sending off for seed corn are due to customers' picking the variety he thinks he wants instead of getting corn that is suited to his soil and climate.

I propose to give you here a few pointers that will be of help to you in a general way. Of course, I do not claim that any state will run alike all over, so you will have to take these notes in a general way.

Iowa. Practically any of these will be all right, for the southern half of the state and all you will have to decide will be whether you want an early or a late corn. In the northern part of the state the standard varieties, such as Silvermine, Shenandoah Yellow, Reid's Yellow Dent, and Boone County White are not safe for a main crop, but should be grown on a small scale with an idea of selecting a type suitable to your climate. In a favorable year they will ripen all right and make an enormous crop, but in a short season they will get caught by frost. For an absolutely certain crop use medium-early varieties, such as Pride of the North, Shenandoah Special and the early type of Silvermine. In the extreme northern part of the state use Extra Early White Dent, Red 90-Day, Pride of the North, and Silver King.

South Dakota. In the southern part of the state, especially along the Missouri river, large varieties like Silvermine, Shenandoah Yellow, Reid's Yellow Dent and White Elephant can be grown safely. For the north use the earlier sorts, such as Pride of the North, Extra Early White Dent, Shenandoah Special, Red 90-Day, Silver King.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. It will be a good plan to plant small amounts of several large varieties of corn for experimental purposes and for fodder, but for a main crop take varieties like Shenandoah Special, Pride of the North, Silver King, and others still earlier.

North Dakota. Only the earliest varieties of corn will succeed in North Dakota. Plant the flint varieties and small amounts of the earliest dent varieties.

Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. Only the earliest varieties of corn can be grown. Experiment with Silver King, Extra Early White Dent, Red 90-Day and the flint varieties.

Nebraska. In the southwestern part of the state all of the standard Iowa varieties can be grown with good success, as conditions there are practically the same as in southwestern Iowa. In the northern and western part of the state, however, the small varieties should be chosen and the farther north or west you go the smaller corn you should choose. White Elephant has done uncommonly well as far west as Furnas county and some years even further than that.

Kansas. In the extreme western part of Kansas, owing to the high altitude and dry seasons, only the smaller, earlier varieties of corn should be grown. Red 90-Day and Extra Early White Dent have given good results in that part of the state. In the central and eastern part of the state the larger, later varieties of corn should be grown. White Elephant, Boone County White, Cornplanter and Shenandoah Yellow seem to do especially well.

Missouri. Except in the thin soils of the Ozark region, the large, rank-growing corn can be grown all over the state. Cornplanter, White Elephant Boone County White, Reid's Yellow Dent and Shenandoah Yellow have all done remarkably well all over the state except in the mountain regions. In the thin soil of the Ozarks white corn seems to do better than yellow, and White Elephant and Silvermine planted rather thin seem to give best results.

Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White seem to be especially suited to the rich, black soil of these states. In fact this is the home of these two varieties. Cornplanter and White Elephant seem to do well except in the extreme northern part. The north tier of counties in Indiana and that part of Illinois lying north of Chicago need earlier varieties of corn for main crop and should use Shenandoah Special and an early type of Silvermine.

Corn, Shenandoah Yellow

Southwest Iowa, and especially the Nishna Valley, is acknowledged the greatest corn region in the United States, and here at Shenandoah has been developed a strain of yellow corn that has made lots of money for the growers, lots of fame for several seedsmen, and advertised Shenandoah to the farthestmost corners of the Corn belt. It has come to be known as the Shenandoah type. In view of these facts I have decided to call it simply the "Shenandoah Yellow." This tells the whole story.

While I do not claim it to be "90-day" corn, it is the earliest big corn grown; but little later than the 90-day type and considerably larger. If you want something for right, real early, this is not what you want; but if you want a good, big, heavy, deep-grained, yellow corn that is strictly thoroughbred and will outyield any other yellow you can get, and will ripen in any ordinary season as far north as Sioux City and farther than that most years, this is what you want. It has been worked up and perfected by degrees, always working toward a fixed type, till we now believe that we have the best and most distinct type of yellow corn to be found anywhere. It is the great main crop corn for the central part of the Corn belt. Draw a line through Marshalltown, Iowa, Fremont, Neb., and passing just south of Chicago, and you will have its northern limit of safety. Anywhere this side of that line south it is the corn to grow. Its origin is uncertain, as it has been a fixed type here for a great many years back, and is probably the result of intercrossing of choice varieties brought here by the settlers from Illinois and Indiana in the early seventies.

Description

Ear medium to large-medium size. Should be 10 inches long and 7 to 7½ in circumference. Mostly 18 rows, but sometimes 16 or 20. Good seed ears will weigh 14 to 16 ounces when thoroughly dry, with occasional specimens up to 18, and will shell out 86 per cent to 88 per cent. Its small cob and deep grain make it weigh heavy and shell out uncommonly well. Cylindrical form and well-filled at the ends. Grains five-eighths to three-fourths inches deep and thickly packed. No waste space. Rough on top. Large germs. The rows run generally straight,

Stalk is of medium height, generally about 9 feet on good ground; very stout, especially below the ear, which is set at 4 feet from the ground, or a little more. It has a tendency to produce two good ears to the stalk. The stalks are thick-jointed and the leaves are noticeably close together, wide and deep green. It roots and seems to stand extremes of weather better than most varieties. In fact, it seems to be a true western type, always ready for whatever may come and never ready to give up.

An Official Record

There was a big corn show held in connection with the Farmers' Institute here and as this is the center of the seed country, the competition was fierce, especially in two of the classes, best ten ears yellow and best acre.

Here is what we did with Shenandoah Yellow.

Best 10 Ears Yellow Corn. Won by Shenandoah Yellow. This was out of a field of contract corn grown for me for seed by Frank Keenan.

Best Proven Yield on a Measured Acre. Won by an acre of Shenandoah Yellow that made 101 bushels and 40 pounds. This was from the same field as above. The contest was very rigid, judges appointed by the Institute supervising the husking and weighing of the corn.

This was an open and official contest, and all the leading growers and varieties of this vicinity were represented. The Shenandoah Yellow won out easily. Comment is unnecessary. Now, if you are looking for corn that will make 100 bushels per acre in field culture and win out on form at the same time, I can fix you out.

Still at the Top

I have always counted this my best yellow corn and with constant selection it is getting better every year. My crop this year is the finest I ever had. I have no hesitancy in saying that for all the central cornbelt this is the best corn you can grow. It has the form, the color, and the deep grain, and above all the size and yield that will make the big crops. What we are after is the 100 bushel per acre, and this corn will come nearer to it, year after year, than any yellow corn I have ever seen.

Drought-Proof Corn

I don't suppose there is any such thing as a real drought-proof corn. If there were, Arizona and Nevada would be shipping out corn.

But we came pretty near having a test on it here in southwest Iowa two years ago. We didn't get any rain to speak of from June 20th till some time in September, and in spite of it we made a pretty good crop on Shenandoah Yellow, White Elephant and Cornplanter. We had lots of it that made right at 60 bushel per acre and that's going some for a year with no rain.

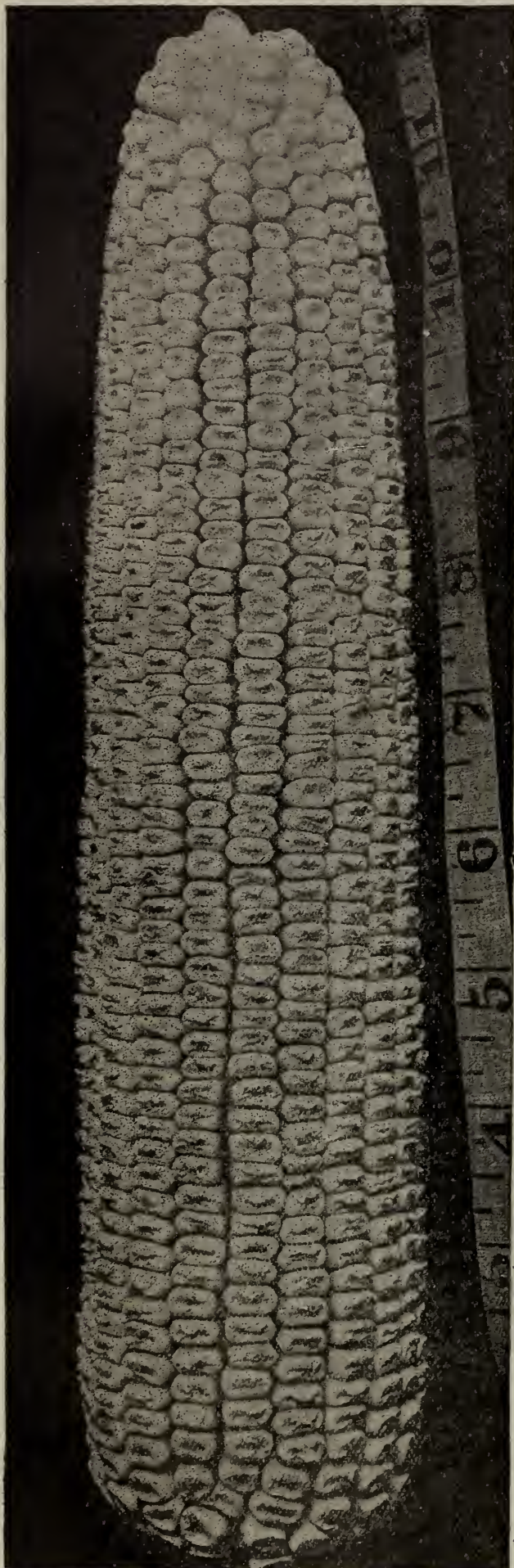
Drought-proof ability depends mostly on the vitality and strong constitution of the corn used, and that's where these varieties of mine shine. Of course, good soil and good culture count for a whole lot, too, but these would be of no use unless you used a variety of corn that was rugged, and able to stand grief.

A dry, hard season like 1913 is the true test of varieties of corn, and I really believe that lots of my customers made anywhere from 10 to 25 bushels more corn per acre on account of my seed corn standing the dry weather better than other sorts. I have had hundreds of letters telling me exactly that.

It will pay you to try it and prove it for yourself. See Blue list for prices.

Likes Our Seed Corn

"Dear Sir: You may think because you haven't heard from me that I did not like the Shenandoah Yellow seed corn you sent me, but it isn't so. I was more than pleased with it. Some of my neighbors laughed at me for sending for it. Said I would get skinned, but they were awful glad to buy a bushel that I had left.—John Ridnour, Columbia, Iowa."



Shenandoah Yellow

My idea of good corn. A trifle oversize, maybe, but not coarse enough to hurt. Rough-topped, deep, wide grain; good, heavy ears and lots of them. Corn that will make a big yield on good land and a fairly good yield on thin land, Corn that will feed well. If you don't like the looks of this ear of corn, write and tell me how to improve on it.

H. F.

White Elephant, The Largest Corn Grown

This enormous white corn brought out by me a few years ago has proved to be the greatest winner in seed corn that has ever been sent out. I sold over 8,000 bushels of it last year and shipped it to practically every state in the union that grows corn, and I have had universally good reports from it. Even in New England it made a good crop. I have had hundreds of letters about it (maybe I can send you one from your locality if you wish), and not a kick in the lot. It has proved to be all that I claimed in size, appearance and yield, and a little earlier than I predicted. There is no corn anywhere near the size that is as early.

As early as Silvermine, it is nearly half longer, and in fact bigger than any white corn I have ever grown, except possibly the new "Cornplanter" corn; I won't swear that it will make 200 bushels to the acre, for I doubt if any corn ever did, but it will come nearer to it than any other corn will. It and the Cornplanter are a revolt against the tendency of the last few years to breed corn down too fine. The farmers in this part of the Corn belt are getting tired of the little 8 or 9 inch ears with pretty tips and a little wee cob. What they want is a whacking big ear a foot long, with lots of corn on it, medium heavy cob and a big stalk. It is the same thing that the Poland China hog men have just been through.

Description

A pure white corn of immense size and unusual length. Bulk of crop, if on good land, will run 11 to 13 inches, with occasional specimens 14 or even 15 inches long. The one in the illustration is about 14. Grain medium deep (five-eighths inch), very wide and thick. Chalky white on top and clearer below. Germ very large. Not so rough top as Silvermine, but of the true "dent" type. Rows 14 or 16, straight and close together. Cob pure white and medium size. Shape cylindrical with butt end slightly swelled. Notice in the picture. Season, about the same as Silvermine, say 100 days. Stalks about medium height and very heavy up to the ear, which is generally set at about five feet or a little less. Stands up uncommonly well, practically no down corn.

This corn originated with an old man a little farther down the valley, and has been selected and bred to a certain type for 15 or 20 years. None of us could get any seed of it till four or five years ago. I have never seen or heard of any corn like it anywhere else, and you will find it entirely distinct from other varieties.

Dozens of men who bought seed of this corn from me last winter have written me that they were having calls from their neighbors for all they had to spare for seed, and that the only kick they had coming was that I did not induce them to buy more seed to start with. I honestly believe that this is the most profitable corn that can be found for the central Corn belt. It is vigorous, healthy, a rank grower and an enormous yielder. Early enough to ripen easily, ears a foot long, no down corn, and a corn that will always overrun in weight either ear or shelled. That kind of corn is good enough for me. How does it strike you? Remember, the shelled seed is graded so it will work in the drop edge planters perfectly. This is a mighty big thing when you come to think of it.

I have said just about all I know of this wonderful corn; and say, if those fellows down in New England make no kick about growing it in that rocky, rough ground and fickle climate of theirs, how in the mischief can you farmers out here in the Corn belt knock, where you have the best corn in the world?

The White Elephant is not a show corn, and never will be. It is too large and too coarse to score well. It is not a pretty corn, except that "Handsome is as handsome does." But when it comes to hushels in the wagon box, its right there with the goods.

Probably no corn in the whole list so easily adapts itself to changes in soil and climate. It seems peculiarly to the sensitiveness of some varieties in this regard.

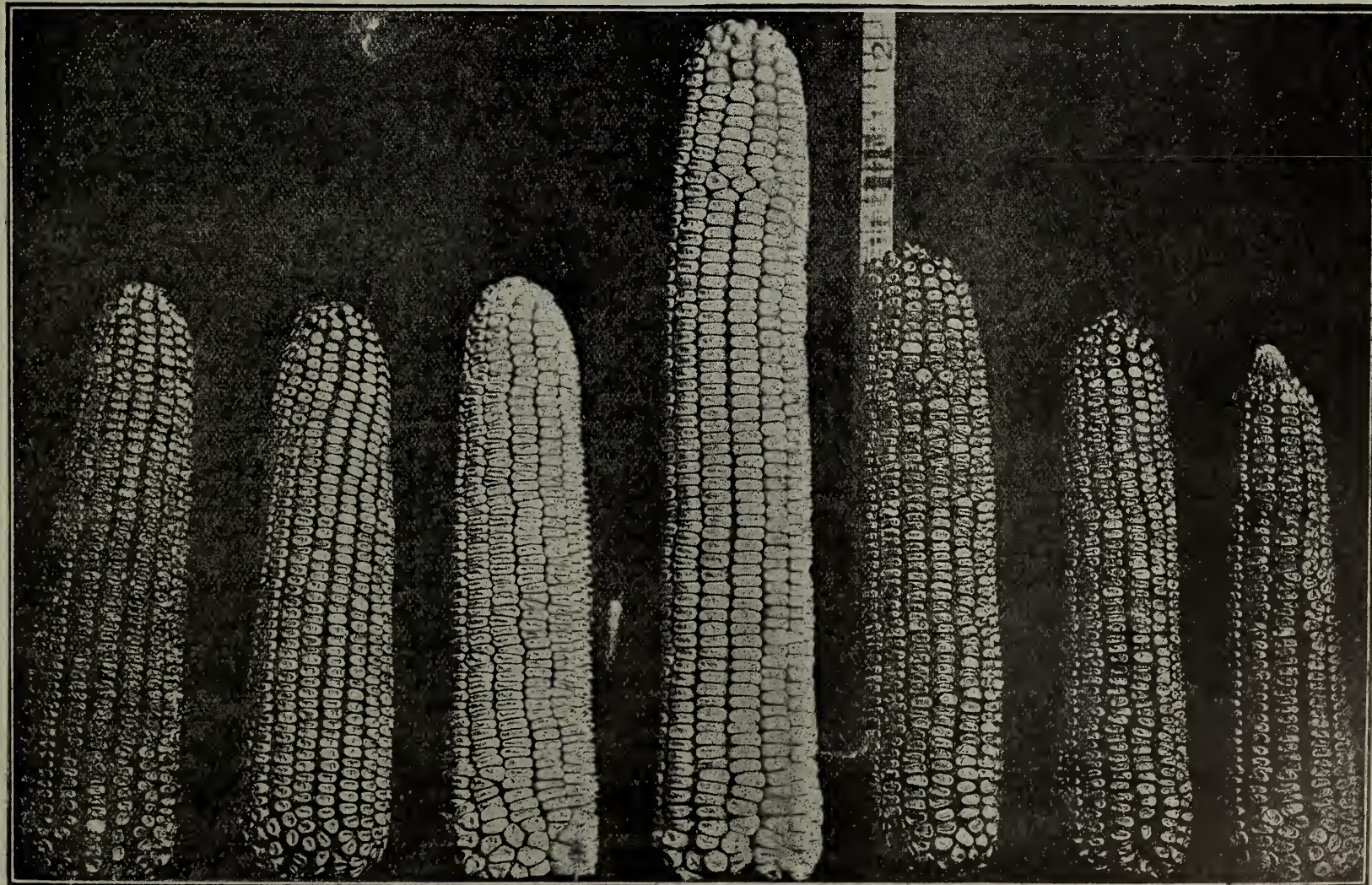
I have had splendid reports on it from York state, Michigan, South Dakota, Wyoming, Oregon, Arizona, and Texas, as well as all the regular central and southern corn-growing states, and about the best photograph I ever had of it was sent me from Rhode Island. Think of it! You couldn't get much farther away from home with Iowa corn. So don't be afraid about moving this corn.

Here is a sample of the kind of letters the customers write me about the White Elephant corn. I get hundreds of such letters.

White Elephant Corn Makes 90 Bushel per Acre

"Mr. Henry Field: Five years ago I lived in Oklahoma and sent to you for seed corn, White Elephant. It made more corn to the acre than any other variety I planted. Last year it made 90 bu. on bottom land here in Arkansas."
—W. H. Gehr, Waldron, Ark."

See page opposite page 65 for Corn Price List, Guarantee and General instructions.



Legal Tender

Reid's Yellow Dent

Iowa Silvermine

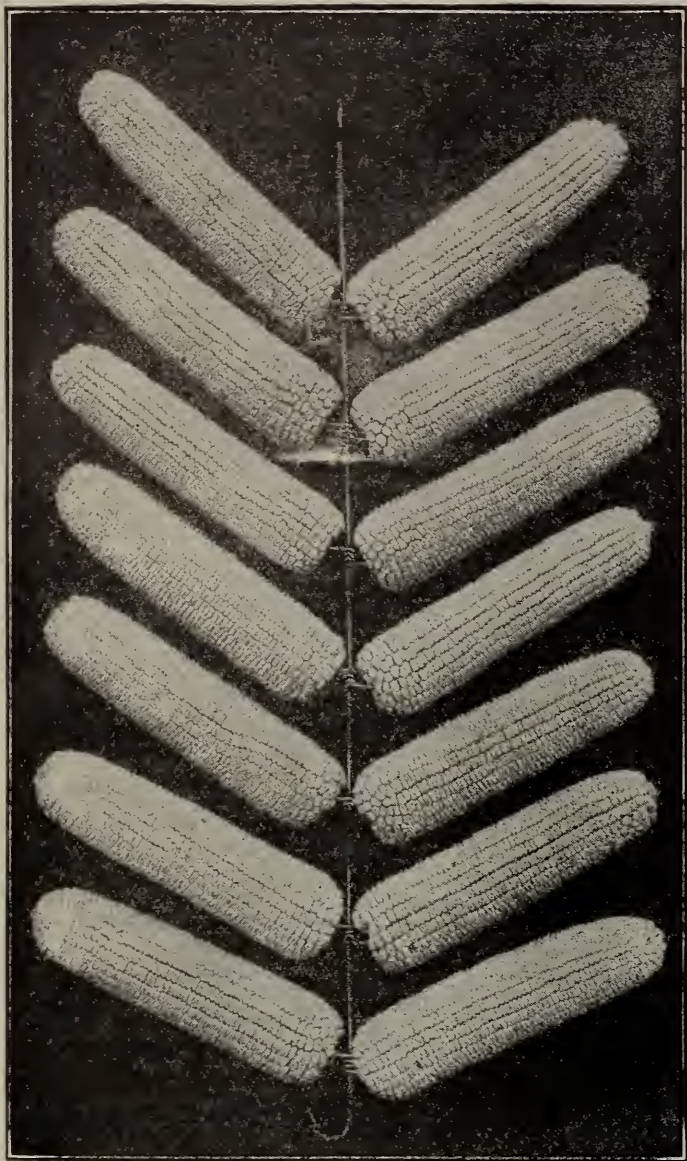
Field's White Elephant

Shenandoah Yellow

Shenandoah Special

90-Day Corn

Some Real Seed Corn -- A Typical Ear Each of the Several Mighty Good Varieties



A Good Bunch of Seed Ears

This shows our idea of the correct type for Cornplanter corn, but of course every farmer has his own idea as to the best type of corn and picks it to suit himself. These ears are not perfect—I never saw an ear of corn that was—but they are good seed ears just the same. This picture also shows how we hang up our seed corn on the Knox seed corn hangers. It is the best way to hang corn I have ever found and it just about insures 100% germination if you will pick your corn early enough.

Our Corn Does Well in Missouri

"Dear Sir: I bought some garden seeds and also $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. of corn of you last spring. Everything grewed well and is doing fine.
—John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo."

The Four Vital Points of Corn

There are four vital points on seed corn that I have always insisted on; and it will do no harm to sum them up here.

1. **Germination.**—It must grow and grow well, no matter how good a variety it is, it will do you no good unless it will grow. We test all our seed corn and sell it subject to your own test and rejection.

2. **Grading.**—It must be graded so it will run well in any planter. You can't get good seed otherwise. It takes special and expensive machinery, and we have fitted up so we can turn out mighty near perfect quality.

3. **Thoroughbred Types.**—A man is always proud of corn that "shows the breeding." Corn that looks alike in the pile. This can come only from special breeding and selection from year to year, and this is what we have been doing for years.

4. **Yield.**—You want varieties that will give you big yields. This is the most important of all. What we all aim at is 100 bushels to the acre of shelled corn. Mighty few of us strike it, but we are working that way. In our seed business we have always put yield ahead of fine points and have tried to send out varieties that will give the farmers big yields.

Now, if these four main points on the seed corn fit your ideas, I shall be glad to have you try some of our seed corn. (See opposite page 64 for Corn Price List, Guarantee and General Instructions.)



Specimen Grains of Cornplanter Corn

"Cornplanter"

Our Improved Boone County White Corn

The demand in seed corn is for a big ear, moderately rough, and of fine quality. That is, it should show the deep grain, fine tips and butts, and other marks of good breeding. The trouble has been that when you got corn a foot long it was coarse and inclined to be a short grain. If you got the deep grain and fine tips, the ears would be little.

In the new Cornplanter corn I have just what we were all looking for. I didn't originate it myself, but it is good enough that I had to admit that it was better than anything I had, and you know that means a good deal. A few years ago it skinned us all at our corn show—farmers, seedsmen and all.

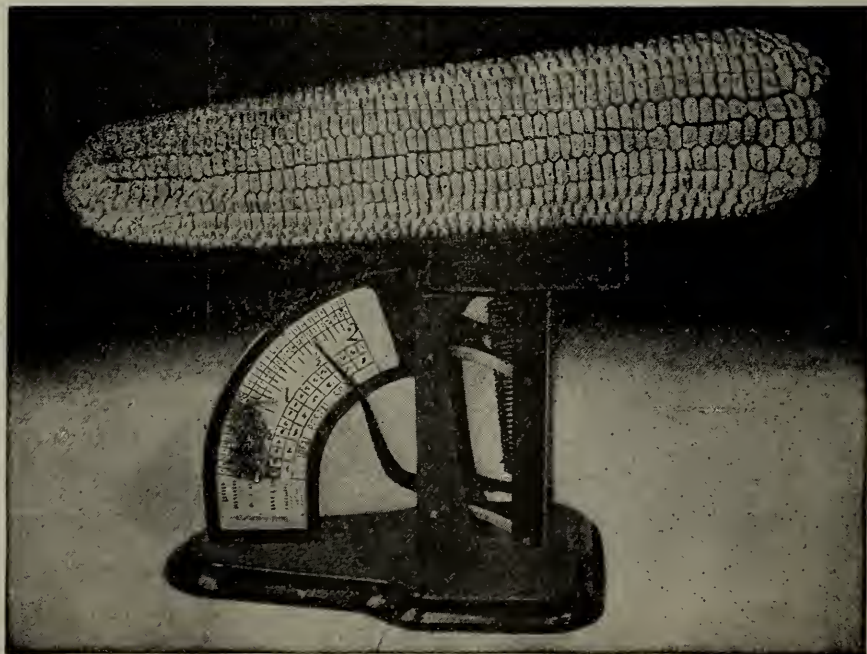
It does a body good to get well beaten sometimes. We got badly whipped and we thought we were well fixed on the white, but a farmer from the north part of the county came down with twenty-five ears of big white corn that he entered in the free-for-all class, and we weren't in it for a minute. The prize in that class was a new Avery corn planter, and he got it. But I got that corn after the show and I have improved on what he had.

The corn was some he had grown from seed secured from a friend in Illinois, who had started with Boone County White. It resembles that corn more than any other, but is different in several ways.

After the show I bought the twenty-five ears and planted about two acres and a half with them. Owing to cut worms I got a poor stand, but I got about 200 bushels of the finest corn I ever saw. That is the start of what I offer now. I am free to admit it is the best corn I have ever had on the place. It has the size, the form, and the yield. The big, growthy type is there, and the quality, too. In the four years I have had it I have improved it materially, and I don't believe many corn-growers can show the equal of it. I know no seedsman can.

Description

A pure white corn on a white cob. Not a red cob in the lot. Ears over average length. The original twenty-five averaged 12 inches long. In a good crop a large amount of the ears will carry this length. Not slender like so much of the long corn, but big in proportion. Very deep grain, not overly wide. Rows generally 20, sometimes 22 or 24, and occasionally 18. As perfect shape as Reid's Yellow Dent. That is the striking thing about it—big, long ears, beautiful shape, perfect butts and tips, and deep grain. Grains fit very tightly together, showing a square rather than a rounded top. Stalk very strong and of medium height. Ears always lap over, but shanks are not long enough to blow off easily. Season about the same as Boone County White, or say 110 days. Ripens in plenty of time in this latitude and 100 miles north. Compared with other varieties it is about two inches longer than Boone—better shape, better grain and dries out better. Not so long as White Elephant, but rougher and larger around. No other white corn can compare with it, and I have tried pretty much all of them. In yield it is ahead of all others. There is no question about this. All who have seen it growing admit that, and they all report it the admiration of the neighborhood. Now, if you want to beat 'em all at the corn show in the fall, this is your corn. All seed sold subject to rejection, and after you get it, if you think I have stretched things any, write and let me know and we will trade back.



An Ear of the Cornplanter

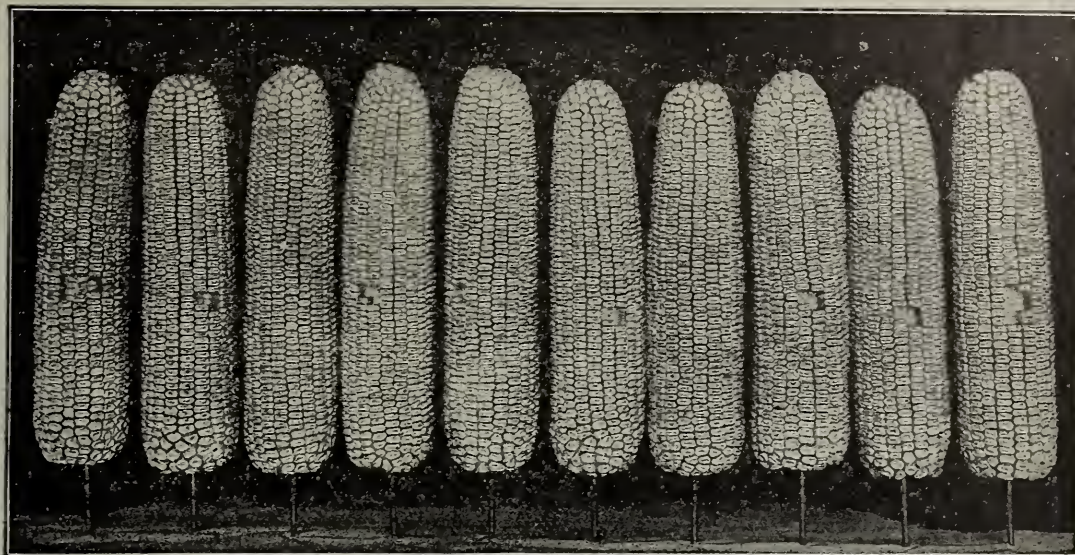
Boone County

White Corn

This famous Illinois corn is, in my opinion, a better variety than Reid's Yellow Dent, but is not so well known. It is being grown to a considerable extent here now and is becoming quite popular.

It is a very large white corn, somewhat like Silvermine, larger and later. It is larger around than White Elephant, but not so long.

Description. Ear 10 to 11 inches long, cylindrical, 18 to 22 rows, generally 20. Grain very deep and rather rough. Well filled at both ends. Cobs always white and medium size. Very large and a heavy yielder. Season 110 to 120 days. Not safe for planting north of Des Moines, but for anywhere south of there it is a very valuable corn. Price, see blue list opposite page 64.



This picture shows what is supposed to be a perfect type of Boone County White, and is worth studying on that account. I don't want you to think though, that all my corn is as good as this—I wish it was; some day maybe it will be; I am working toward it.

Iowa Silvermine

This is more generally grown throughout the corn belt and more widely and favorably known than any other white corn. It is a sure cropper, middling early, deep-grained, pure white, and a good corn every way. On old, thin land it will make a better crop than any corn you could plant, as it seems to be able to adapt itself to hard conditions. In fact, this is true of most white corn, but the "Silvermine" will come nearer to making a crop on thin land than any of them. On very rich land it has made some enormous yields, but I think that there the White Elephant would beat it. The shape of the ear is well shown in the photo below, taken from one of my stock seed ears. I have been selecting the Silvermine for several years with a view of getting the deepest possible grain and the highest possible shelling test. I have a strain now that I have not seen equaled anywhere. It is the true, rough-topped, deep-grained type that is so much sought for by most white corn men. Cob is very small and pure white. Rows generally 16, very straight and very close together. Shape cylindrical. Stalk a little below average height, about 8 feet on the ground. Season 100 days. If you want a new start of the best type of Silvermine you ever saw, I've got it, and can supply you with either ear or shelled corn. The shelled seed is all graded so it will work in any planter. As I have a big supply of it I shall be pleased to quote special prices on large lots. Price, see blue list opposite page 64.

Which Variety Shall I Plant?

Suppose we are asked this question a thousand times a year. It all depends on your soil and season. Don't get too late a corn. You want one that will ripen in your locality. If your soil is thin or old and worn, don't get a big, rough, heavy corn. The land won't carry it. On old or thin land I would advise Silvermine, on land a little better, White Elephant, and on good strong land Cornplanter and Shenandoah Yellow. On good land they will beat any corn you could grow, but on thin, poor land they would be likely to fail.



Imperial White Corn (red cob), stalks very heavy and stand up well

Imperial White---Red Cob

This is a big, heavy, rank-growing white corn with a red cob. Most corn breeders object to a red cob in white corn, but the fact remains that many farmers prefer it, and it often seems to do better than the white-cob white. This may be just a fancy, but there is certainly a strong sentiment in many places in favor of red-cob corn.

It is certainly a good corn any way, and I know you will like it. The ear is large, deep-grained, and medium in thickness. Stalks very heavy and stand up well. No down corn. Price, see blue list opposite page 64.

The Question of Acclimated Seed Corn

We get hundreds of letters every winter asking if our corn will do well in other states and in other soils. It all depends on the variety. We have always tried to suit the variety to the climate where the choice is left to us. From the thousands of reports we get from customers, we know about what to depend on.

We have varieties early enough and hardy enough to fit any part of the corn belt, no matter how cold or how thin. We can give you kinds that will succeed in the far south. We can insure success even in New England. It is simply a question of choosing a suitable variety.

If you tell me that you want a seed corn that will grow in your locality and produce big crops, I know I have the kind you want — not just "seed corn," but a variety that I will select to meet the conditions under which your corn is grown. I know pretty near what my seed corn will do in all parts of the country.

H. F.

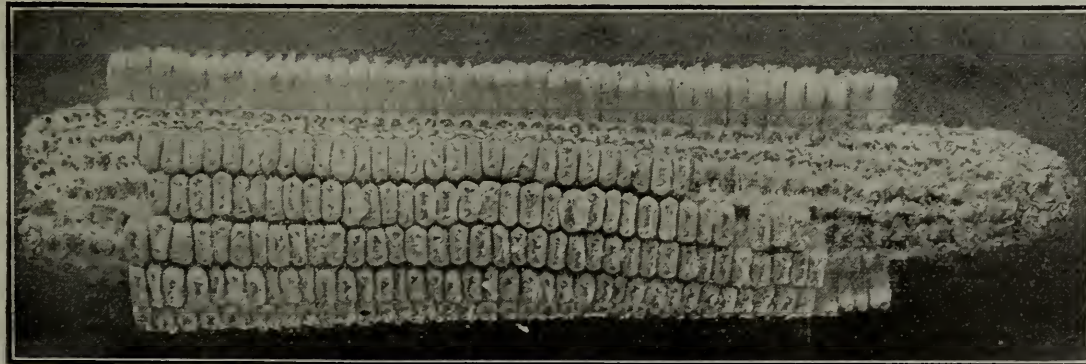
Your Check Is Good

Don't wait to get a draft or money order. Your check will suit us just as well if you have the money in the bank to back it up.

The Perfect Bushel of Corn

Uncle Henry Wallace says: "The perfect bushel of corn is like the perfect family, or the perfect neighborhood — something very rare in this weak, erring world of ours. Go to your own crib and pick out a bushel of the best ears you can find, and see how rare is the perfect ear, one that comes up to the standard in every way."

I've got some pretty good corn, but I don't want you to think it is all perfect ears. Just the same, I am sure you cannot get better corn anywhere at any price. I know the corn I sell.



A typical ear of Iowa Silvermine from some seed saved out for our own planting. Notice the wide, deep grain and medium sized cob

Shenandoah Special Corn

Best Second Early or Intermediate Yellow Corn

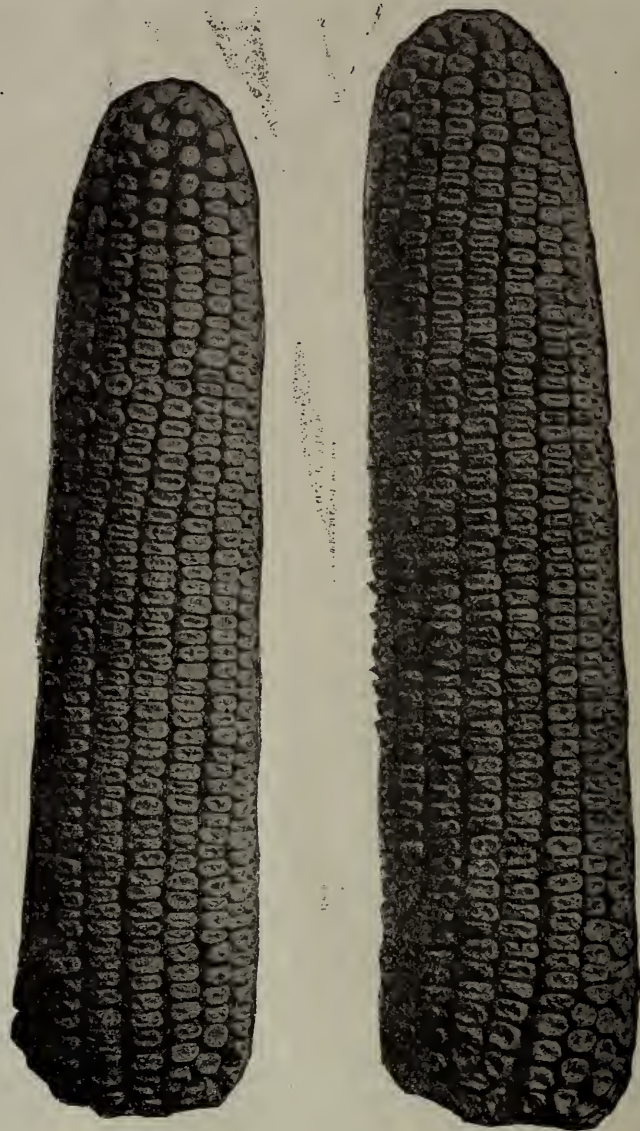
There has always been a call from my customers in the northern part of the state and in Minnesota and the Dakotas for an earlier strain of the Shenandoah Corn. The regular type would generally ripen for them, but they would occasionally get caught with an early frost and they wanted an earlier type of the same corn. We have been experimenting along that line for some time by selecting the earliest ears to ripen and planting them separately. These ears are generally smaller than the others and smoother, as you have probably noticed. By keeping this up for a number of years, keeping the best ears all the time and throwing out any that were at all shallow, we have at last succeeded in fixing a strain that is the earliest dent corn that I have ever seen and at the same time almost as large as the regular Shenandoah type and fully as deep-grained. It is almost as early as *Pride of the North* and much larger. There are few, even of the big varieties, that are ahead of it in yield and none that can approach it in combined yield and earliness.

It is simply the Shenandoah Yellow about an inch shorter, an inch less in circumference and 10 days earlier. It is of the smooth or true "dent" type, instead of being rough like the parent, and the grain is harder. Color, a deep yellow with a light cap. It is remarkably thoroughbred and uniform in appearance and comes "as like as two peas." It is no cross bred stuff. Grain is very deep, and it ways and shells out exceptionally well. The best specimen ears are about 9 inches long and 6½ inches in circumference. A little more tapering than the parent and smoother and harder. It should shell out about 88. Cob small and red. Stalk comparatively short (about 8 feet), but sturdy and tough, and rather wide and spreading in appearance. Stands up well. I have had fine reports on it from everywhere. In the past cool summer it ripened nicely way up in Minnesota and the Dakotas. It was also very successful in the East, and ripened there in many localities where it was thought that nothing but flint corn could be grown. The photo shows well the shape and appearance. The ear shown there is over 9 inches, which is about the extreme length. The Farm and Home published this report of its behavior on the paper's trial-grounds at Springfield, Mass. "A rank growing yellow dent, especially promising. Produced a large growth of fodder with big ears, which were well glazed and in the best condition to put in the silo at time of cutting. Price, see page opposite page 65.

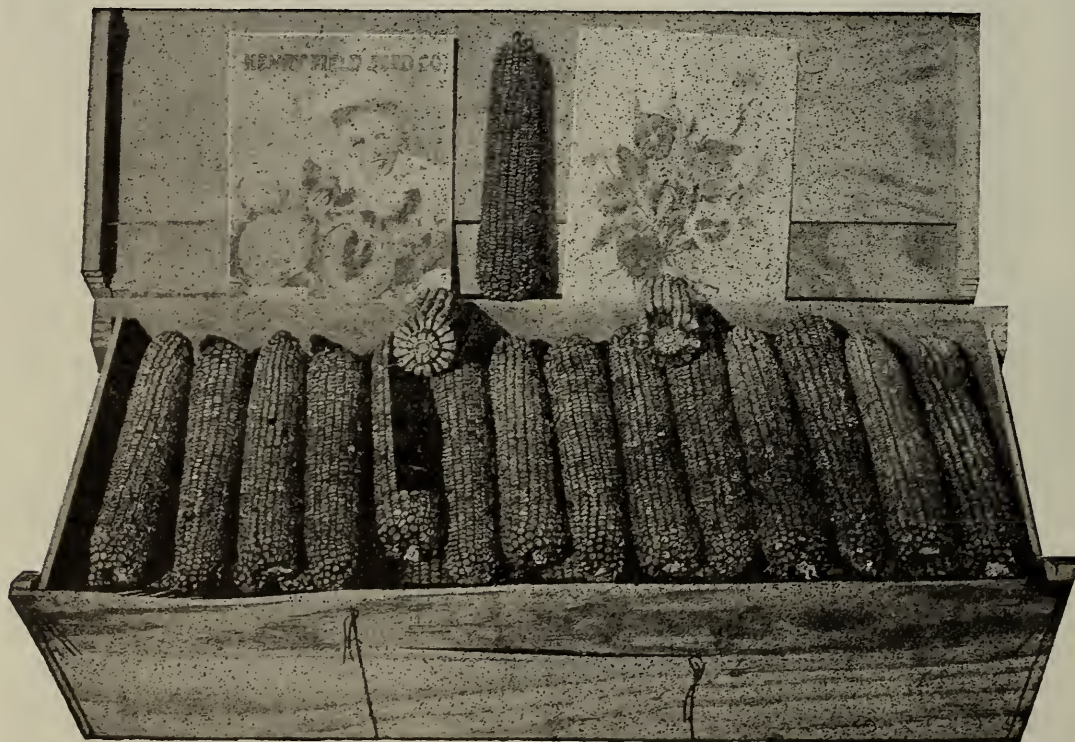
Test Your Seed

Don't wait until spring and go to the crib and trust to luck that the seed will grow. Get after it right now. Use the home-made type of germination box, or any way you please. The only important thing is to keep the seed moist and warm. As good a way as any is to take, say 100 grains, and wrap them in several folds of wet newspapers, tie up in a cigar box and set it on a shelf by the kitchen stove.

Prof. Holden, when asked what he would say if he was allowed to give but one order regarding the growing of corn, answered that it would be, "Test the germinating power of every ear of corn to be planted."



Shenandoah Special, 90 days. Shenandoah Yellow, 100 days
The Corn that has made Shenandoah Famous



A Crate of Our Iowa Type Reid's Yellow Dent

I don't claim that all our corn runs as good as this, but this shows the type. Also I wanted to show you the kind of shipping crate we use. It is solid all the way around, so the mice and the freight handlers can't get into it. It is fastened with wires, so there is no danger of its coming apart. Generally the corn is not as perfect on the butts and tips as that, however, for very often we will shell off part of the butt or tip, so we can see the cob, and see what the grain looks like and judge as to its germination and soundness. The butts and tips are no

good to plant anyway, and we don't make any effort to keep them on the corn.

Reid's Yellow Dent

This is the best advertised corn in America and has won more prizes at corn shows than all other corn put together. It is remarkably uniform and thoroughbred, and if you want something that will make the prettiest corn you ever saw, the Reid is what you want. It was brought out first in Illinois, and the growers there got it down to perfection, but they got it down almost too fine. They went in for fine tips, straight rows, small cob, etc., and gradually ran it down in vigor and size till the first that came in here was poor corn, according to our ideas, and at first I refused to offer it.

We started in, however, to work it over to our idea of good corn, and now I am ready to offer a strain of Reid's that approaches the Iowa idea. It is rougher than the original Illinois type, bigger in every way, bigger stalks and more vigorous. The cob is larger, but not at the expense of depth of grain. It is still remarkably deep-grained, but we have increased the circumference of the ear.

The photo will give you a good idea of the type. It is mighty good corn. Color deep yellow with a rather light cap. Grains very closely packed, butts and tips almost entirely covered over. Grains very deep and dented on top. Slightly rough. Season 110 days. If you have tried the Illinois type and found it a disappointment, I think this will suit you.

Early Corn

(See Blue list opposite page 65 for prices.)

I have a big sale every year on early varieties of corn for replanting. If there comes a cold, wet spell about the last half of May, I am always covered up with orders for corn to replant with, but I always prepare for it, and have a stock of early varieties on hand all shelled up, graded and ready to ship. Send along your orders by mail, telegraph, or telephone, and I will fix you out.

For the northern part of the corn belt the varieties given here are the ones for the main planting. They are all early, hardy varieties that will ripen easily as far north as corn can be grown at all.

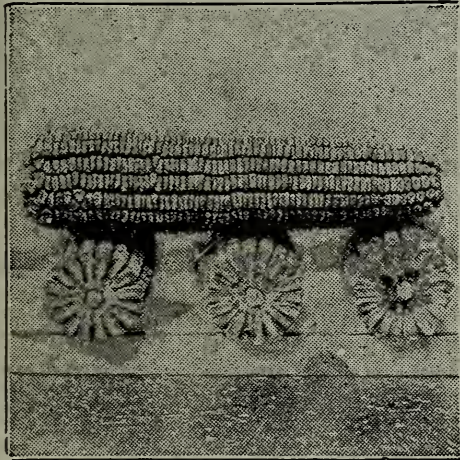
Acclimated Seed Corn

On most of these early sorts I can supply Dakota-, or Wisconsin-grown seed for those who prefer it. The northern seed is apt to be a little earlier, but not so large, and is always a shallower grain.

Red 90 Day, or Early Bloody Butcher

This variety was brought here from Illinois the "grasshopper year" (1875), by farmers who had to replant their corn in June and July after the grasshoppers had eaten off the first planting.

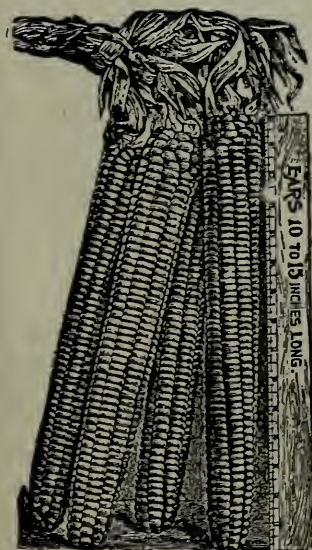
It has been carefully selected and kept pure by some of these farmers ever since, and is the most popular extra-early corn grown here. When a man has to replant in June or has a wet piece of land that is slow in getting ready to plant, he always hunts around for some of the Red Ninety-day Corn, and he is sure of a crop. It is also fine for August hog feed. It comes in a couple of weeks before most of the corn, and the hog-raisers generally have a few acres of this to start the shoats with before the other corn is fit to feed. Although so early it is a yielder, and I have seen it make as high as 65 bushels per acre.



Pride of the North
Best 90-Day Yellow Corn

true to type, and the strain I offer is the best I have ever seen. It has been carefully selected here for several seasons and is much better than most of the Pride of the North. Color deep yellow, grains quite deep, with very small, bright red cob. Rows generally 14 or 16, grain rather narrow and inclined to be rough on top. It is generally about eight inches long, but as it almost always makes two ears to the stalk it makes a good yield, often equal to the big varieties. It is very hardy and will stand cold weather.

Improved Calico



Flint Corn

The old-fashioned striped calico corn has always been popular as a feeding corn. Not strictly an early corn, but is generally earlier than the big standard varieties. The color is a combination of red and yellow striped.

Flint Corn (Yankee Corn)

For the extreme northern part of the corn belt, for the New England States, and for all extra thin, cold land anywhere, it is earlier and hardier, and will grow under most adverse conditions. Can supply either yellow or white or a cheaper grade of the same corn for fodder.

Evergreen Sweet Corn

This is fine to grow for early hog feed. It makes finer, sweeter fodder than field corn and makes lots of good ears. We can supply a fine grade of seed specially selected for large ears and deep grains, or we can supply a fodder grade;

In color it is a deep cherry-red with white cap; cob small and pure white. Ears 8 to 9 inches long and rather slender; generally 14 rows. Stock medium height and moderately heavy. Grains dented and sometimes rough. Remarkably thoroughbred and always comes true to type. It can be planted in this latitude as late as the middle of June and make a safe crop. Can be used as a main crop as far north as St. Paul.

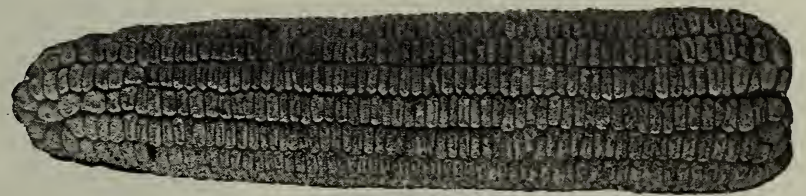
Pride of the North

(Yellow Ninety-Day).

A very desirable first, early dent corn suitable for main crop as far north as St. Paul. It is remarkably thoroughbred and



The center ear is Red 90-Day or Early Bloody Butcher. The other two are Silvermine and Shenandoah Special



Silver King. Best Extra Early White Corn

I believe that, all things considered, the best early white corn for main crop in Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Southern Wisconsin and for early corn farther south is the Silver King, or as it is sometimes called, Wisconsin No. 7.

This corn originated in Kossuth County, Iowa, but was first brought to public notice by the Wisconsin State Agricultural College, who distributed it all over Wisconsin and advises it strongly as absolutely the best variety for that state.

It is a very early variety and at the same time is of good medium size, deep grained and a heavy yielder. It looks somewhat like Silvermine, but of course, is somewhat smaller and not quite so deep grained, but on the other hand it is about ten days earlier. The State Colleges of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin are unanimous in recommending it.

I had a very fine lot of this corn grown for me in Northern Iowa. Also forty acres here at Shenandoah, grown from extra select Wisconsin seed. It is the genuine true type, and I know it will suit you. Can furnish either in the ear or shelled. Both lots are of very high germination. For prices see blue list opposite page 65.

Extra Early White

Dent

(85-Day Corn). Very early white corn of the dent type; comparatively shallow grained, well dented, slightly rough, medium-sized ears, generally 12 rows of grain, the earliest of all white dent corn.



Extra Early White Dent

For prices of all varieties listed on this page see special price list opposite page 65.

Ensilage and Fodder Corn

(For Prices See Blue List Opposite Page 64.)

There is a large and increasing demand not only in the east, but in the central west, for seed corn especially good for ensilage and fodder purposes. It must be a corn that will make a creditable showing of grain. It is important, too, that it stands up well against the wind, so that it may be easily harvested. Western seed corn is for this reason much preferable to the eastern or southern seed, as it is used to the prairie winds and will stand up well in the face of winds that would blow down any eastern corn. This showed very plainly in my trial grounds, both this year and last, as corn from eastern seed invariably went down badly, while the seed from Iowa and other western states stood perfectly. I sold lots of corn last year to farmers in the eastern states, and this fall I wrote to a number of them asking how it stood up and how it succeeded in general. Almost without exception they replied that it stood far better than any other corn, making a better yield of fodder and grain.

Mammoth White Ensilage. — A big, rank-growing white corn, somewhat similar to White Elephant, but has been bred up with the idea of making an enormous crop of fodder. It makes big, coarse ears that ripen easily in this latitude. Grows about 12 feet high on good land.

Leaming Ensilage. — This is a special type of the leaming, very popular all over the east for fodder corn. It grows about 10 feet high, very leafy, stalks stand up well, and can be planted thicker than the big white corn. Ears yellow, solid, fairly early, and of good size. Always can be depended upon for a good yield of both fodder and grain.

Fodder Flint Corn. — This is the principal corn grown in New England, and, in fact, all through the extreme northern edge of the corn belt. It is harder than the dent corn and will stand more cold and ripen much earlier than any dent corn.

Early Dent Fodder Corn. — An early dent corn of medium height, ripening very early. Fine quality.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn. — This is very much the same as the regular Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn, only not so carefully handled as the garden grade. Is of good germination, a vigorous, growthy type and good stuff in every way. It does not grow so large as field corn, but makes sweet fodder and can be planted very thick. It stools out much more than the field corn, and the stalks being finer the stock will eat it up, stalks and all.

Early Sweet Fodder Corn. — This is smaller than the Evergreen type of corn, but earlier, and is valuable for early feed. Specially valuable in the north, where extreme earliness is desired.

Fodder Cane. — Many farmers use fodder cane and kaffir to mix with corn in silo. We can supply either one in good, pure seed. See blue list for prices.

Seed Oats

The change of seed oats is just as important as the change of seed potatoes or seed corn, and it will pay you to renew your seed oats by sowing some of our improved varieties and graded seed. It is as important that seed grain should be graded as it is that seed corn should be graded. It is the only means we have of selecting the best grain. I grade all my seed oats before selling it and the seed from which it is grown is graded. They contain no small seed, weed seed, mustard or cockle. If you find any weed seed in these oats, you can ship them back at my expense.

As to varieties I consider the **Regenerated Swedish Select** the best large white variety now grown. It has a stiff, heavy straw, a very large sprangled head and the finest, heaviest oats you ever saw. It seems to be entirely free from rust or smut.

For the west and southwest and even southwestern Iowa the Kherson or 60-day oats seem to do better some years than the big white ones.

They are very early, comparatively short in straw, but very certain to yield and evidently entirely immune to rust and blight. On this account they have taken the place of Early Champion entirely, as Early Champion is so subject to rust.

For price of seed oats see page opposite page 64, or write for samples and special prices on large lots.



Swedish Select
Best Large White Oats



Mammoth White Ensilage Corn

If you want corn that will fill up your silo in a hurry, this is the corn you want. I don't suppose you would want to climb a step ladder to husk it, like this man did, but he's just doing that to show off any way. What you want silo corn for is for lots of fodder and enough ears to make it a balanced ration. One customer wrote me that his corn from my seed was making over 30 tons to the acre and a good crop of ears besides, and I told him that I'd "have to be shown", so he sent me this picture. I gave it up then. It's a genuine photo, too. No fake about it.

I can sell you seed that will make you corn like this if you have good, rich ground. It will make a good yield of ears, and the best lot of fodder you ever saw.

Special Offer

I am anxious for every man who has a silo or uses fodder corn in any way to try our ensilage and fodder corn, and especially our customers in the eastern states.

The trouble is most of the people out that way are scared to death about the freight rates. They know that I sell the seed corn at a reasonable price, but they are afraid the freight will eat them up. Now, I can fix that for you mighty easy, and here is what I will do:

On any order for five bushel or more of ensilage or fodder corn, either all one or different kinds, I will prepay the freight to any station north of the Ohio river, west of New York and Pennsylvania, and east of the Rocky Mountains. This includes all of the great central states.

For 25 cents per bushel additional I will prepay the freight to New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England states.

Remember, this offer applies to ensilage and fodder corn only, and you must order five bushels or over at one time, and it must be specially mentioned when you order. It does not apply to other varieties of seed corn.

Other Silage Crops

Corn is not the only crop for silage. We sell lots of cane, kaffir, feterrita, milo maize, and soy beans, to use for silage, generally mixed with corn. One man I know of grows cane and corn mixed in the field and cuts and puts them into the silo mixed about half and half and he says it works fine. Some of these special silo crops will stand more drouth than the corn, and besides the mixture makes a better silage than the corn alone. Try it. I know you will be pleased with the results.

The canes and kaffirs, etc., can be drilled right with the corn, or can be grown in a separate field. When grown for fodder you should use about 10 lbs. of seed per acre drilled shallow in rows corn-row width and cultivated same as corn.



A Fine Field of Kaffir Corn Grown in Oklahoma

Kaffir, Milo, and Other Dry Weather Crops

There is an increasing demand every year for the so-called dry weather crops, such as kaffir corn, milo maize, feterita, shallu and other grain sorghums. In the greater part of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska they are a more certain crop and a more profitable crop than field corn and every year they are being more grown and more favorably known in other states all over the cornbelt.

As a rule they will grow anywhere that field corn will grow and many places where, owing to lack of moisture, field corn will not mature a crop at all. They will yield a crop of grain equal to a crop of field corn and besides, will make an abundance of fodder, which can either be fed dry or put into the silo like ensilage corn.

There is a host of varieties of these grains, and unless you are wanting to experiment on a big scale it would not pay you to bother with all of them. I have tried practically all of them in my trial grounds and made quite a study of them, and the ones listed here are the ones I would advise you to grow. Any of these will be practically certain to succeed and we can furnish first class seed of all of them.

Feterita --- The New Grain Sorghum

Feterita belongs to the same class as kaffir and milo, but is considerably earlier than either one, is said to stand drouth better and makes a larger, softer grain. In manner of growth it is about half way between kaffir and milo, but the heads stand perfectly straight and erect and the grains are very large, pure white and comparatively soft. Can be fed without grinding.

D. S. Woodson, Superintendent of Farm Demonstration Work in Oklahoma, is probably the best authority in the United States on the grain sorghums, and this is what he has to say about feterita:

"This Department has decided to recommend feterita in preference to either dwarf milo or white kaffir, where these can be grown. It is earlier than the common varieties of kaffir, which have been heretofore grown in Oklahoma and neighboring states.

The results obtained on the state demonstration farms and in the various agricultural schools and experiment stations and by others who have given it a thorough trial, all tend to prove that it is not only of practical value, but has many points of superiority over both of the more familiar grain sorghums, milo and kaffir. We have received news from every section of Oklahoma that feterita has withstood the drouth in practically every instance and has matured where kaffir and milo are complete failures.

Feterita is the one crop that will beat the hot winds and drouth by maturing 30 days earlier than kaffir corn and 15 days earlier than milo. The feeding value of feterita as a grain and forage is equal in every way to kaffir, and we believe it to be much better on account of the grain being larger and much softer than kaffir."

Now, that sounds to me like pretty straight

talk and while I have not had a chance to try out feterita on a large scale as a field crop, it did fine for me in a small patch in the trial grounds, and I feel no hesitation in recommending it to my customers. I have a good supply of seed grown in Western Oklahoma. Price, small amounts for trial, 10c per pkt., or 25c per lb. Ask for special prices on larger amounts.

Here is what D. M. Nelson, one of our customers in Oklahoma, has to say about feterita:

"Dear Sir: I wish you a happy New Year and lots of good luck. Well, Mr. Field, I guess I know just as much as any farmer about feterita. It is the best all around crop ever planted in Oklahoma. I have raised three crops of it. It will average about 50 bu. to the acre one year after another, but I think 100 bu. or more can be grown on one acre. The main thing is to plant it very shallow, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is plenty deep. It is the best crop a lazy man ever planted. It will yield more without rain or cultivating than any crop you can plant. I took first prize on feterita and millet at the carnival this fall. Say, save me 10 lbs. of your pedigree kaffir corn seed."

Pedigree White Kaffir (Black Hull)

The best authorities claim that it is just as important to use selected heads of kaffir as select ears of field corn. We have arranged with a grower in Kansas to select and save for us in the head, extra choice heads of kaffir from a strain he has been selecting for 18 years. See blue list for prices. Small amounts by mail postpaid 25c per lb.

Kaffir Corn For Fodder Purposes

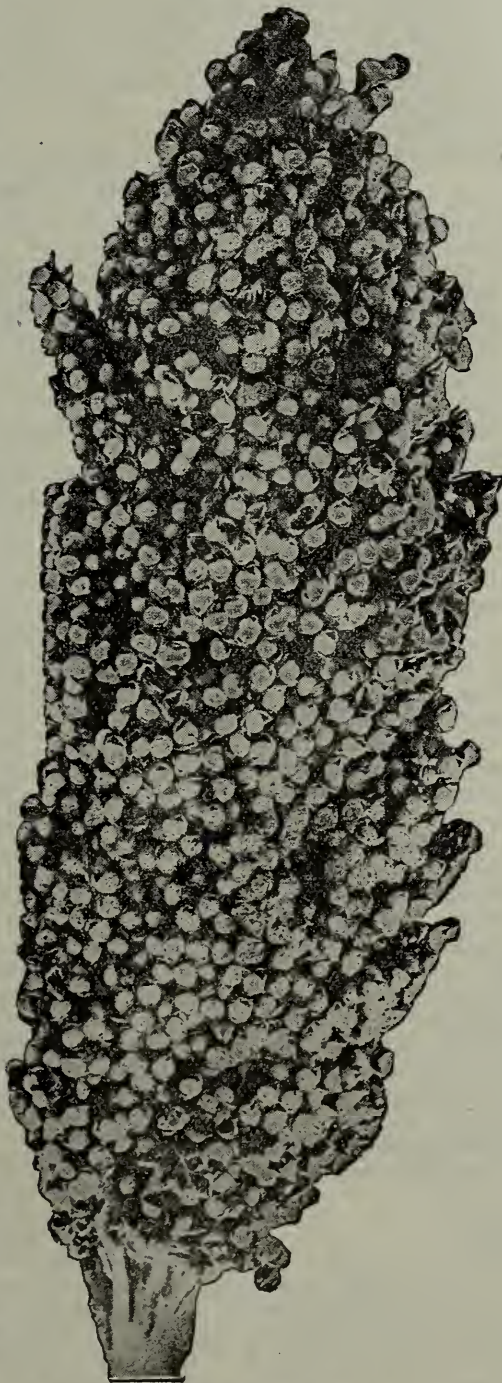
We can furnish plenty of the ordinary grade of kaffir corn, plenty good enough for sowing for fodder purposes, at a very reasonable price. As it requires 60 to 100 lbs. of seed per acre sown broadcast for fodder, a cheaper grade of seed is usually used for this, and we can furnish it to you all right, but we would not advise this grade to use for growing grain. See blue list opposite page 64 for prices.

Milo Maize

Next to kaffir corn this is probably the best known of all the grain sorghums. It does not grow so tall as kaffir corn, and as a rule does not yield as well under favorable conditions, but it can be grown on less moisture and for that reason is quite largely grown in the western part of Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, where kaffir corn sometimes fails for lack of rain. The grains are considerably larger than those of kaffir corn, and the heads instead of standing straight up are inclined to droop more or less. Price, small amounts for trial, 20c per pound, postpaid. For large amounts see blue list opposite page 64.

Shallu (Egyptian Wheat)

I have been growing shallu in a small way now for two or three years and I like it very much. It makes a tall, rank growth of fodder, stands drouth well and makes a big yield of grain. The heads sprangle out like broom corn. With us it grows taller and stands drouth well.

A Good Head of Feterita, $\frac{1}{2}$ Life Size

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds

See Blue Page Following Page 64 For Prices

Note. — Prices on all farm seeds are subject to change. Small samples of any kind of farm seeds free. Large packages of any kind of field seeds for trial planting, 2 to 4 oz., 10c postpaid. Prices quoted here are merely probable prices.

Millet

True German. This is the millet that has enormous big heads and wide leaves. It is the rankest of all millets and makes lots of feed either as hay or grain. Can be sown as late as July in this latitude, and on that account is valuable where other crops have been washed out and lost. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65.

Fodder. This is common or mixed millet, such as is grown everywhere for hay or fodder purposes. It is not so valuable as the pure German for seed purposes, but for hay or feed there is very little difference. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65.

Broom Corn

We are getting some very fine broom corn from a grower in Oklahoma. This man makes a specialty of pure, high-grade strains of broom corn, and I am sure you will be pleased with this seed. We have two varieties, the **Improved Evergreen**, which is the standard variety grown largely in Kansas and Oklahoma, and the **Dwarf**, which is earlier and better adapted to thin land. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65. Ask for special prices on large lots.

Field Vetch --- Winter or Hairy Vetch

Valuable as a soil renovator on very thin land and as a pasture crop. Somewhat similar to pea vines, but much finer and more wiry in growth, and so hardy that it will live out over winter. Does best sown in the fall like winter rye, when it makes a good cover crop for winter and good pasture for spring, enriches the soil like clover when plowed under. Sow at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre broadcast or drilled either alone or with equal amount of rye. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65.

Dwarf Essex Rape

An annual plant of the cabbage family, grows very quickly in any weather and makes a big, loose bunch of leaves, somewhat like cabbage leaves, but long and narrow; grows all summer without going to seed. When eaten off it sprouts up from near the ground. Hard freezing kills it. All kinds of stock eat it readily and thrive on it, but I consider it most valuable for hogs, especially young stock. Broadcast, 5 lbs. per acre on well-prepared land, early in the spring, and after it gets started it will keep a dozen shoats to the acre all summer without other feed. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65.

Short Orange Cane

A Special Sorghum Cane For Syrup Purposes

The cane that is grown for fodder will not do for syrup purposes, as it is generally more or less mixed. It has not had any special selection and has been grown more with an eye to fodder than to good qualities for syrup making. There is a man up in Eastern Iowa who makes the best sorghum syrup I ever tasted. I have been at him for a couple of years for seed, and have secured a supply from him for this coming year. Here is what he says about the variety, which he calls "Short Orange."

"I have planted this for sorghum purposes for the last three years and find it far ahead of any other variety. It is a vigorous grower, good-sized stalks, not overly tall, and the beauty of it is I have never had it bloom down while others all around it went down, and the best of it is, it is from ten days to two weeks, anyway that much, ahead of any of the earliest around here, and that much time means something. It is very sweet and makes a large yield of syrup. I will do the best I can to get absolutely pure seed for you and in the best of condition. I will go through at heading time and select the seed for you, clipping out and throwing away the foreign heads, if any."

Now, this tells exactly what this variety is like. I believe it is by far the best syrup variety grown. The seed will be saved with special care and will practically all grow. Five to seven pounds will plant an acre, and the grower claims that it will make 200 gallons of sorghum to the acre. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65.

Early Rose Syrup Cane

This is another highly bred variety of cane for syrup-making. It is different from the Short Orange in being of the Amber type rather than the Orange. The grower who has this variety made 87 gallons of syrup last year from $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The seed is strictly pure, hand-threshed from selected head. Price same as for Short Orange.

Speltz or Emmer, Spring

Grows like wheat, but yields like oats. Used for feed for all kinds of stock. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65.

Wheat

Spring. There is a very fine strain of spring wheat grown here, which is considered here the best of any. It is a hard, red wheat, in appearance like the Turkey Red Winter Wheat. It yields well, stands up well, and is good in every way. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65.

Winter. This part of Iowa is celebrated for its fine winter wheat. The yield here is enormous. We grow practically all one variety, Turkey Red, we have a splendid strain of it. When the time of year comes for seeding fall wheat, we would be glad to make you special prices on Turkey Red, Malakof or other varieties.

Barley

Beardless Barley. We have a supply of the finest Beardless Barley I ever saw. It is plump and heavy and remarkably pure. I inspected it carefully when it was growing in the field and found only a very slight trace of bearded heads and no oats whatever. It made a very heavy yield and is a vigorous, heavy yielding strain. There has been a great deal of trouble lately to get a good stock of this barley and I am glad to say I can offer it now. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65.

Manshury Barley (Bearded). This is the best of the bearded barleys. It is a very heavy yielder, and is desirable in every way. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65.

Rye

White Winter. The standard variety of winter rye. Fine seed. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65.

Buckwheat

This is very valuable for use on ground that cannot be seeded until late in the summer, as it can be sown as late as July 1, and still make a good crop. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 65.

Sudan Grass

I consider this the greatest new farm crop introduced in the last 25 years. I have been growing it now for two years and I am firmly convinced of its value. I have taken a full page for it further over. See the full page description, and see blue list for prices.

Miscellaneous

Oats. We can supply first class seed of the leading varieties of oats at reasonable prices. See page 74.

Spring Vetch. This is different from the Hairy or Winter Vetch, as it can be sown only in the spring very early and is not hardy for fall sowing, except on the Pacific Coast or in the extreme south. In those regions it is used as a Winter Vetch. I do not advise it for use anywhere in the cornbelt. It is sometimes used as a spring sown crop in the extreme north.

Artichokes. We do not consider them of any value whatever. Better leave them alone.

Johnson Grass. A pest in most parts of the south, but grown as a crop in some places. It is a dwarf perennial sorghum, stands dry weather well and will grow on any soil, no matter how thin, spreads by underground root stalks. Better let it alone.

Bermuda Grass. A valuable pasture grass for the south, as it stands hot, dry weather better than any other grass. Bad to spread and practically impossible to control. Don't plant it unless you are sure you have it where you want it to stay.

Pumpkins. Field or Cow. The big yellow kind that is grown much in the corn fields. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 48.

Pumpkins. Sweet. This is the large, flat, buff-colored pumpkin, which is valuable for either stock feed or house use. Price subject to change. See blue list opposite page 48.

Stock Beets or Mangels. Much grown for cattle, sheep and hogs. Use 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. 45c per lb.

Sunflower. Valuable to grow for chicken feed. Each plant makes a big head often a foot across. Plant and tend like corn and they will yield about the same. Price, 15c per lb.

Stock Carrots. Very valuable for stock feed. Will yield 15 to 20 tons per acre with good culture. See garden seed blue list for price.

Feterita. See full page description further over. Prices on Blue list opposite page 64.

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds

See Blue Page Following Page 64 For Prices

Note. — Prices on all farm seeds are subject to change. Small quantities of any kind of farm seeds free. Large packages of any kind of field seeds for trial planting, 2 to 4 oz., 10c postpaid. Prices subject to 10 days acceptance.

Fodder Cane---Sorghum

Most of the farmers of the west are getting well posted on the value and uses of cane, but the east has yet much to learn about it. Here, in condensed form, are the points regarding cane: Produces from three to eight tons (cured) per acre of valuable feed for horses and cattle; may be grown anywhere from Manitoba to Mexico; will withstand drouth and unfavorable conditions that would kill most fodder crops, principally grown for winter supply of forage, but may be used green for ensilage or for feeding as green feed. In this way it can be made the chief food of horses and cattle from August to May. Furnishes excellent pasture for hogs from June to frost; the seed is excellent for poultry and will increase egg production; dairymen will find it of exceptional value as feed for milk cows, as it will grow thrifty and green in weather so dry that would ruin corn or ordinary crops. Cane can be cut two or three times in the summer if cut before it gets headed out; and in that form makes splendid hay. The variety used for fodder is slightly different from the special variety that is used for syrup purposes, as the stalks are more slender and more easily grown. Price subject to change. See Blue list opposite page 65.

Cowpeas

These are not at all like the Canadian or Northern Field Peas, but are intended for summer or fall use, as they do best in hot weather. They are the kind grown so much in the south, where they take the place that clover does in the north. They can be grown anywhere in the cornbelt fully as successfully as they can in the south. You not only get a quick crop of green feed or hay, but the roots enrich the soil by gathering nitrogen as clover does. They will grow on any soil, no matter how thin, and will bring it up into shape quicker than any crop you can grow. They will make a fine growth where clover would be an utter failure.

Culture. — Cowpeas should not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, say about the time corn is coming up. They should be drilled, as they do much better that way than broadcast. I have sometimes drilled them with a wheat drill, using one bushel per acre. I have also drilled them with a corn planter, leaving them either full corn-row width or straddling the rows and making the rows closer together. In this way you use from a peck to a half bushel per acre. They can be grown for hay or green feed, or can be plowed under for green manuring. I have tried every variety I could hear of and have decided that for the corn belt the Whippoorwill and New Era are the two best varieties.

Whippoorwill. Is a medium early sort, making a rather stocky and heavy growth of vine with a large amount of seed. It is probably the best general purpose variety grown. Seeds are speckled brown in color. Price subject to change. See Blue list opposite page 65.

New Era. The earliest variety and the quickest to make heavy growth. They are bushy in form, rather than trailing, and will just about meet across a 3-foot row. For the northern part of the corn belt and for quick results anywhere they are the best variety to grow, making heavy yield of seed and a fine quality for hay. Price subject to change. See Blue list opposite page 65.

Mixed. Many farmers, especially in the south, prefer to grow the cowpeas mixed, several varieties together, as they claim to get better results one season with another. A great deal of the seed we get harvested from these mixed fields and we have to sell it that way. Price subject to change.

See Blue list opposite page 65.

Alfalfa Plants

Where it is hard to get alfalfa started it is often advisable to set out plants instead of planting the seed. The plants are 1 year old from seed, have been grown in our garden or trial grounds under favorable conditions, and are fine, strong, healthy plants, carrying plenty of inoculation.

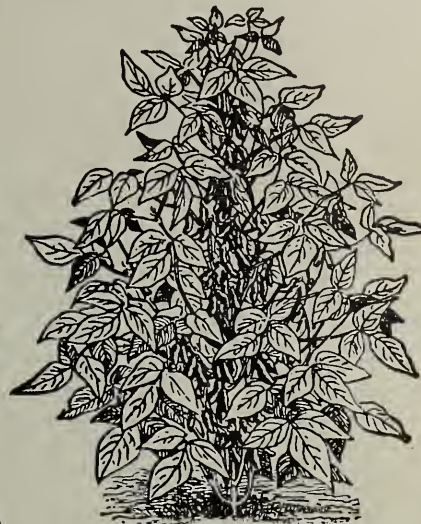
They are very easy to get to live if planted early in the spring. In the dry regions of the west they put the plants 12 inches apart in rows 3 ft. apart, and cultivate like corn, but they can just as well be put thicker if there is plenty of moisture.

Prices. Either Grimm or common alfalfa, \$1.00 per 100, \$4.00 for 500, or \$7.00 per 1,000, postpaid anywhere in U. S.

Soy Beans

Soja Beans

Somewhat similar to cowpeas, but make a stout, erect bush instead of a vine. It is also earlier and harder than cowpeas. Can be sown earlier and will succeed under more adverse conditions. They are grown as a forage crop and as a soil renovator. They can be used as green feed, cured for hay, or cut for a seed crop, and they are very valuable either way. Those who are interested should write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 58, which tells about them. Price subject to change. See Blue list opposite page 65.



Soy Beans

Small Amounts of Cowpeas and Soy Beans by Mail

I want every farmer to try at least a few cowpeas and soy beans, so I will send small amounts by mail, postpaid, as follows: Large package, 10c, lb. 25c, 3 lbs. for 60c.

Caution Regarding Cow Peas

Be sure to say whether you want the Northern (Canadian) Field Peas, or the Southern Cowpeas. The Canadian Peas are a cool-weather crop and should be sown early. They are the ones to sow with oats. The cowpeas are a hot-weather crop, will not grow early or in cold weather, but make wonderful growth in hot, dry weather. Say which you want.

Kaffir Corn

The great fodder crop of western Kansas and Nebraska, valuable for both fodder and grain. In regions so dry that corn cannot be grown at all, Kaffir Corn will make a yield of 30 or 40 bushels per acre of seed, equal to corn in feeding qualities, besides a large amount of first-class fodder — better than the best corn fodder and almost equal to cane. This grain is especially valuable for fowls, as it is a convenient size for feeding and seems to be just the right quality. It can be sown broadcast at 75 lbs. per acre, or drilled in like corn, using about 5 or 10 lbs. per acre. Price subject to change. See Blue list opposite page 65.

Canadian Field Peas

This is the variety of peas grown so extensively in the North and Northwest as a field crop. They are somewhat similar to the ordinary garden pea, but make longer vines and more pods. They should be sown very early in the spring, either alone or with oats or barley at the rate of from one to two bushels per acre. They may be cut and cured for hay or let ripen and threshed like small grain. They do not do well sown late in the season, as they grow only in cool weather. Price subject to change. See Blue list opposite page 65.

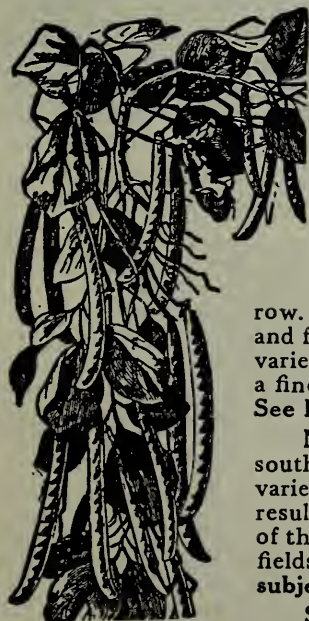
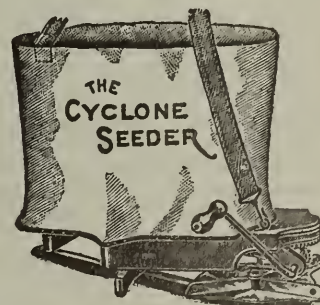
The Cyclone Seeder

This is the best seeder made at any price. It is roomy, strong, works evenly and will sow any kind of seeds any desired thickness. It is fully guaranteed, and if not perfectly satisfactory may be returned at our expense. Price, \$1.50 net f. o. b. here. If wanted by parcels post add postage for 5 lbs.

Little Wonder Broadcast

Seeder

This is the first and only really good seeder sold at a dollar. It does fine work and is almost indispensable to any farmer who has much seeding to do. It will sow any kind of seed, and sow it evenly. Price, \$1 net f. o. b. here. If wanted by Parcels Post add postage for 4 lbs.



Cowpeas

Sudan Grass

The Great New Fodder Crop

Last year when I told about the merits of Sudan grass I suspect some of you thought that—to put it mildly—I was stretching it a little, but another season of experience with it has proven rather that I did not tell it near strong enough.

It is undoubtedly the greatest new crop since the introduction of alfalfa. That is the great thing about it—it will grow anywhere, on any soil, and in any climate.

It is distinctly a fodder or hay plant. It produces lots of seed, but I do not think it will ever be grown much as a grain plant. But it will make more hay or fodder, of a better quality, and with more absolute certainty of a crop, than anything else except alfalfa, and it has the advantage over alfalfa of being easy and quick to get.

It is certainly "the poor man's friend." It will grow on even the thinnest of soil, will make good in a dry season when everything else fails, and will feed a team and cow to every acre. The renter or small land owner who goes on a farm with no hay, can sow seed in May and begin cutting hay in July, and get another cutting in August and another in September. Good hay, too.

Briefly, it is an annual plant somewhat similar to cane or kaffir, but much more slender and fine stemmed, easier to cure, hardier, quicker to mature, making a greater yield of better quality.

It stools like wheat and makes as high a 100 stems from a single seed. It keeps sprouting up and can be cut once a month. Ours planted in May was cut July 1st, when about 5 ft. high, and by Aug. 1st was 5 feet high again, and by Sept. 1st was almost as high and ready for another cutting.

That shown in the picture was left for seed and was not cut for hay in July. The photo was taken Aug. 7th, and at that time it was over 8 ft. high, and so thick you couldn't chase a dog through it. It made about 2,000 lbs. of seed per acre and about 10 tons of hay. The hay stays green even after the seed ripens, and if cut before frost makes the best of hay besides a seed crop.

The best way to plant it is to drill it in rows corn row width and cultivate like corn. This takes from 2 to 5 lbs. of seed per acre. It can be cut by hand or with a mower or binder or corn binder. It handles easiest in bundles, as it is so long it tangles if handled loose. It cures easily and perfectly.

Many people, in order to save the work of cultivating, sow it broadcast or drill it with a wheat drill, using about 20 lbs. of seed per acre, and handle it with a grain binder. This gives about the same yield as the drilled crop and no cultivating, but takes more seed.

In an extremely dry country it should always be drilled in rows and cultivated so as to conserve the moisture. This is true of all crops in such countries.

The hay keeps easily, and rather loose in bulk, or stacked or shocked in bundles. It can be fed same as any hay, and has higher feeding value than any other hay except alfalfa. It yields about the same as good alfalfa, say 6 to 10 tons per acre of dry hay.

It is also fine to feed green as a soiling crop, or to put in a silo like corn. It does not sour like cane, nor get woody like kaffir. Its greatest advantage over other crops is in its ability to withstand drouth. It will make a crop on less moisture than any other crop known. It was first introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a crop for the extremely dry regions of Oklahoma, Kansas, and the Texas Panhandle, and they went crazy over it there. It made a crop every year in spite of dry weather, hot winds, or anything else. It has proven equally valuable in other states, and has been grown successfully in every state in the union. It is certain to supplant millet entirely and probably cane also, as it makes more and better feed than either and is easier grown and will stand more dry weather.

It is important to get northern grown seed, free from Johnson grass, and free from cane or kaffir hybrids. We are growing a big acreage of seed here at Shenandoah, and can furnish genuine Iowa grown seed, guaranteed free from Johnson grass or hybrids, or weeds of any kind. Can also furnish Colorado (mountain grown) seed and north-west Nebraska seed to those who wish it, at the same price as Iowa seed.

Wherever you buy your seed, insist on a guarantee on all the above points. They are important. Northern grown seed is far pre-



Sudan grass on our trial grounds growing for seed. Sown May 15th and photographed Aug. 7th. It is 8 to 9 ft. high and will make about 2,000 lbs. of seed and 10 tons of hay per acre.

ferable to southern seed for planting either north or south. Price. See blue list opposite page 64 for price on quantities. Small amounts by mail, postpaid, 25c per lb., large packet 10c.

Sudan Grass vs. Millet

The extension department of the Iowa State College at Ames is making a very interesting experiment this year, through the farmers who are co-operating with them, by testing out the comparative merits of Sudan and German millet as a hay crop.

They sent a small amount of Millet seed, and a small amount of Sudan grass, to several hundred farmers scattered all over the state and instructed them to plant them under exactly similar conditions, side by side, using the same amount of seed per acre. I think the amount estimated on was about 40 pounds per acre, which was entirely too heavy seeding for Sudan. But they wanted to make all the conditions exactly the same in every way.

We put out the test along with the rest of the people, and while I have no idea what the final report will be, I can make a pretty close guess by watching our own patch here.

The Sudan grass has held the lead right from the start. It has been bigger, more vigorous, and better in every way. Now both are headed out, and the millet stands about four feet high, while the Sudan is over seven feet high. The people who have examined both patches, estimate that if cut at this time, or at any time within the last month, Sudan would make twice the yield of the millet. Then in addition to this you must remember that if the Sudan had been cut on July 1st, it would have made another good cutting August 1st, and another Sept. 1st, or three good cuttings of hay. In the northern part of the state two cuttings would be all that you could expect, but even at that it would be one cutting more than you would get from the millet.



The Banner Potato. My stock is fine, all big fellows as smooth as eggs

Potatoes

There is money in growing potatoes if you have the right kind of seed. I used to grow as high as forty acres of potatoes a year for market when I was in the trucking business, and I believe it was the most profitable farming I ever did. When it came to growing potatoes for seed purposes, however, I could not grow so high quality of seed as they grow in the far north, and as it was for seed that I wanted the potatoes in the seed business, I have all my seed potatoes grown in the Red River Valley of the north. It's away up near the Canadian border, the greatest potato country on earth. Here in Iowa we can grow corn to beat the world, and we can put the quality into it, too; but up there they can put a quality into their seed potatoes that we can't match.

The big potato growers all over the country have discovered this and get new seed every year from up there. They know it pays.

The seed I get from there is no bigger than the potatoes we grow here, just nice, even size, but they have the seed quality, the life and vigor and growth to them. They will often outyield home-grown seed two to one. You will find it will pay you to change your seed and get a start of this new, strong Red River seed.

Time of Shipment

We find that the seed potatoes keep in better shape if left stored in the far north until spring, so we leave most of them with our grower there during the winter and have them shipped to us in frost-proof cars so as to arrive here the last part of March. Then we ship them right out to our customers. In this way they reach us in perfect condition, sound, fresh and dormant, instead of wilted and sprouted seed potatoes that are mighty poor seed.

We have part of each variety shipped to us in the fall and stored in our own cellars here so we can make early shipment to customers in the south. Small amounts by mail and generally small shipments by express will go in perfect safety any time during the winter, but freight shipments are very risky any time before about April 1. We will do our best to get them to you in good condition, but we will not take the risk of their freezing until we are confident the weather is safe, and this means generally the last week of March or April 1. You can have them shipped sooner if you are willing to take the risk of their freezing.

So remember, we will not make freight shipments sooner than the last week of March unless you will take the risk of their freezing if shipped sooner. See prices in blue list opposite page 64 or write us for special quotations on large lots. Prices subject to change.

Red River Ohio (Extra Early Ohio). — The potato growers in the Red River district of North Dakota and Minnesota have specialized on the Early Ohio for years, and they have developed the best type of it to be had anywhere. It is simply the old Early Ohio brought up to date, and by special selection, high culture and careful handling made better than ever. Take it the country over and there is no potato so universally successful as the Early Ohio, and this extra-early, extra selected type is the best of its class. It will ripen a week earlier than your home-grown Ohio and make smoother, evenier potatoes, and about twice as big a yield. The seed is very smooth and is entirely free from scab, blight, rot or any disease of any kind. The dry rot that is so bad in Nebraska and Kansas potatoes is entirely absent here. Also it is entirely free from either the eastern blight or the disastrous Colorado blight.



Early Ohio Potatoes

Potatoes (Continued)

Try a part of your potatoes anyway from this seed, and get a start of some good stuff to sell for seed to your neighbors.

Our seed is genuine Red River grown stock every year. Thousands of bushels of common Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin potatoes are sold as genuine Red River stock, but the expert potato man knows there is a big difference in the quality and value. Wherever you buy, insist on getting the genuine Red River grown seed.

The Banner. The best late potato; large, handsome and very prolific. It has a slightly russet skin, with a creamy white color. Its shape is a little oblong and slightly flattened (cooking through easily). The eyes are very few and shallow, thus securing economy in paring. It seems almost entirely blight and scab-proof. Is always smooth and regular in form, with never any prongs. Although it resembles Carman No. 3, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Rural New Yorker, I consider it better than any of them. It is of much better quality than any of them; and, in fact, better quality than any late potato I know of. It is not quite so late as others of the rural type, and is slightly different in appearance, being more russeted. It is absolutely the smoothest potato grown, as is shown by photograph herewith. It is a splendid keeper and an enormous yielder of all big potatoes. When you add to this its superb quality, what more can you ask? My stock is very fine, all big fellows, and smooth as eggs.

Extra Early Waubonsie. For several years we have been trying to find something to take the place of the Early Ohio, but could find nothing that suited us until we got this. It is a pure white, round, smooth, extra-early potato which we secured from a potato-grower in the state of Maine. While it is earlier than the Ohio, it does not die down quite so soon. It has a very vigorous vine, making a perfect mass of foliage, and unlike the Ohio it blooms freely. It is a good keeper for an early potato and the quality is superb the year round. It has made good with us for five consecutive years, and I now offer it to my customers with the utmost confidence that it will make good with you. We had our supply of seed grown for us in the Red River country and it is beautiful seed, and if thrown on the market would easily bring from ten to fifteen cents a bushel above the regular price on account of its superior appearance and quality.

Drought-Proof Potatoes. I do not believe there is any such thing as a drought-proof potato. All the potatoes I have ever seen seemed to require more or less water to make a crop. It is true, however, that some varieties will resist drought better than others. Good seed is mighty important in a dry season. In the last dry season our observation was that the **Extra Early Waubonsie** stood dry weather better and stayed green longer than any other variety — so much that I was tempted to offer it as a drought-proof potato, but that would be stretching the truth and wouldn't sound reasonable. But I do insist that it will stand more dry weather than any other early potato I ever had any experience with.

Second Size Seed Potatoes. We can generally supply second size stock of most varieties at two-thirds the price of the first grade. These



Extra Early Waubonsie

will be nice, even, smooth potatoes, just nice size to plant whole or cut in two once.

Probable Prices of Potatoes

Subject to change. See blue list.

	By express or freight, customers expense.			By mail postpaid.			
	Pk.	½ bu.	Bu.	Lb.	3-lb.	25 eyes	100 ey.
Red River Early Ohio	60c	\$1 00	\$1 90	20c	55c	30c	1 00
Banner	60	1 00	1 90	20	55	30	1 00
Extra Early Waubonsie	75	1 35	2 50	20	55	30	1 00

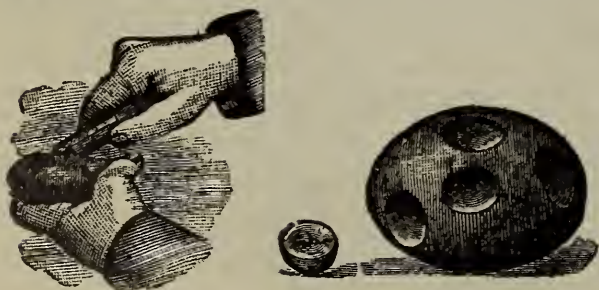
Packed in paper-lined boxes or barrels at 10c per bushel extra. No charge for bags or small boxes.

Seed Potatoes by Mail

Those who want small amounts of whole potatoes by mail, we can furnish nice, smooth, medium-sized potatoes at 20c per lb., or 3 lbs. for 55c by mail postpaid.

Potato Eyes by Mail

There are a number of advantages in procuring potato eyes instead of getting the whole potato, where you want just a small amount to come by mail. Of course, the biggest advantage is in the saving of postage or express, or freight charges. You get simply the eyes with enough meat back of them to start the sprout. If carefully planted, these single eyes will make just about as good a yield as larger pieces, and you can get a start of a new variety without much expense. You have no freight or express charges to pay whatever, and the postage we pay ourselves. They can be sent without danger of freezing at any time during the winter. This is quite a point to customers in the South and on the Pacific coast. We cut the eyes out carefully and prepare them for shipment so that they will keep in good condition for growing. The eyes are packed in neat boxes, either 25 eyes or 100 eyes in a box, plainly labeled, neatly and securely packed so that they will go any distance by mail safely. We cannot furnish less than twenty-five eyes of a sort, and those wanting larger amounts should make their orders even multiples of twenty-five.



Any varieties listed, 25 eyes 30c, 50 eyes 55c, 100 eyes \$1.00, 300 eyes \$2.50, 500 eyes \$4.00.

Special Offer: 100 eyes each of any three varieties, \$2.50.

To Prevent Scab

Scab on potatoes is contagious, and if you plant seed that has been infected with it, the crop is sure to be scabby unless you dip the seed. After it has been dipped, if it is planted on ground that is free from scab, the crop will be clean. Here is the formula I use. Dissolve one-fourth pound of pulverized corrosive sublimate (mercuric bichloride) in a bucket of hot water. Add thirty gallons of water and immerse the potatoes in it from one to two hours. This should be done before cutting.

The potatoes can be cut at once after being taken out of the solution or can be dried first. The solution must be mixed and kept in wooden vessels, as it eats metal. It is poisonous to eat or drink, but will not hurt the hands to work in it. The solution and any potatoes that are left over should be buried to avoid accidents.

Be sure to read the notice about the "Time of Shipment" as printed on the preceding page. On account of danger of freezing, it is not safe to ship potatoes before April 1.

Banner Potatoes Give

Satisfaction

"Dear Brother Field: I sit down this fine morning to tell you the good news. I got 1½ bushel of Banner potatoes last week and two of my good neighbors, C. M. Moore and W. M. Morton, just went straight up over them, and today they are firing you an order for potatoes — the Banner kind.

—Henry Maurer,
Meriden, Kans."



Early Ohio Potatoes grown on a high, narrow divide Semi-Arid Southwestern Nebraska, cultivated shallow after every shower. Potatoes on plate average 1 lb. each.

Cut Here

To HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY, *Shenandoah, Iowa*

Use this order sheet for **Plants, Bulbs and Nursery Stock** of all kinds. It will save us lots of bother and what is more it will **Hasten** the filling of your order, as plants, bulbs and other nursery stock are filled in a separate place from the seed orders and we have to copy them off on a separate order sheet before filling, unless you put them on a separate sheet to start with. See?

NAME DATE

POSTOFFICE COUNTY STATE

RT. NO. BOX STREET & NUMBER

SHIPPING STATION COUNTY STATE

WHAT RAILROAD PREFERRED? WHAT EXPRESS CO?

Mark in square which way Whatever

you want this order sent Mail Express or Freight 'way best

If out of variety ordered have we your permission to substitute equal or better in nearest we can supply?

Have we your permission to send articles priced postpaid, by prepaid express instead of mail if we can get better ser-

vice that way?

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK. It is mutually agreed and understood that any seeds or plants or other goods ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot in any way warrant the stand or the crop as they depend on so many conditions beyond our control.

HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY

HENRY FIELD SEED COMPANY

Total amount of this Order

Paid by P. O. Money Order

Paid by Ex Money Order .	
--------------------------	--

a Paid by Draft	100
---------------------------	-----

Paid by Check	
-------------------------	--

Paid by Currency . . .	
------------------------	--

Paid in Silver	
--------------------------	--

Paid in Stamps . . .	
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Total Amount Paid

Please Do Not Write in this Space

The postoffice to which this book was mailed is in Zone

[illegible]

If this sheet is too short, as I hope it will be, you can paste or pin another sheet of paper on here.

H. F.

Cut Here



This shows a bundle of our nursery stock ready to go by parcel post. We are great believers in parcel post. We guarantee safe delivery

Some Special Collections in Fruits and Flowers

Lots of people who want to plant out fruits and flowers hesitate because they do not know what to plant, and are worried about making a selection.

\$5.00 Small Fruit Collection

175 Plants of Small Fruit for \$5.00, postpaid.

The most satisfactory fruit of any to plant is the small fruit. It is easy to start, comes into bearing the second year, and continues bearing for years. I have put in a lot of study on getting up a collection that will fit the average planter's needs; and by comparing it with letters and orders from hundreds of customers, I believe I have it about right. Here it is. Collections are made up in advance and cannot be changed:

12 Grapes—8 black, 2 red, 2 white	3 Dewberries—Lucretia
6 Currants—3 red, 3 white	25 Asparagus Plants
6 Gooseberries	6 Rhubarb
6 Blackberries	100 Strawberry—The Senator
12 Raspberries—8 black, 4 red or purple.	

This entire collection of 175 plants, all guaranteed to be good, thrifty, live plants of the best varieties, all carefully labeled, wrapped and packed, will be send you by parcels post, postpaid, for \$5.00, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. If you are outside of zone 4, for \$5.75.

This can be planted between the rows of the \$4.75 orchard collection. Safe delivery guaranteed.

\$1.00 Collection of Hardy Shrubs

Of course we all want to plant some hardy shrubs. And I like best the old-fashioned hardy shrubs like we used to see in grandmothers' garden. I have made up here a list of 5 old favorites that will suit everyone. You will find a long list farther over; but if you want just a few, and haven't much money to spend, here is the list you want.

All are perfectly hardy and will live and grow anywhere:

1 Hardy White Rose	1 Bridal Wreath	1 Hardy Hydrangea
1 Snowball		1 Purple Lilac

One good-sized plant of each of the above, all for \$1.00 postpaid in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. If outside of zone 4, \$1.20.

A Double Collection of Hardy Shrubs

Two good-sized plants of each of the above, 10 plants in all, all for \$1.85. postpaid, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4; or outside zone 4, for \$2.25. Safe delivery guaranteed.

All Young Stock. In all these offers I send either 1 or 2-year stock, just like I plant myself.

Parcel Post Zones From Shenandoah

What zone are you in? You can easily tell by looking on this map. If you are so close to the line that it is hard to tell exactly, you can call up your postmaster and ask him or ask your R. F. D. carrier or write to us and we will tell you.

You will notice that some of our postpaid offers are good anywhere in the country, but on others where the postage is large and the stock is heavy, we make a flat rate for zones 1, 2, 3 and 4, with an additional charge beyond that. So if the prices specify an additional charge beyond zone 4, find out if it hits you and remit accordingly. But if no mention is made of an additional charge out side of zone 4, it don't matter where you live

In order to encourage the planting of more fruits and flowers, and to accomodate these people, I have made up some special collections which, from my experience in growing them, I consider just right for the average planter.

I have chosen varieties that are sure to be a success practically anywhere in the country, well tried, standard sorts.

Home Orchard Collection

21 Fruit Trees For \$4.75, Delivered

This collection is meant for the man who has only a limited amount of ground for an orchard and wants a general assortment of tree fruit. The varieties I have chosen will suit everyone and will succeed everywhere. The small fruit collection can be planted between the rows of these trees, on the same ground. Here is the list:

10 Apple Trees, 3 summer, 3 fall and four winter, as follows: 1 Red June, 1 Duchess, 1 Yellow Transparent, 1 Maiden Blush, 1 Wealthy, 1 Snow, 1 Gano, 1 Grimes Golden, 1 Jonathan, 1 Delicious.

4 Cherry Trees, 2 early, 1 second early and one late, as follows: 2 Early Richmond, 1 Montmorency, 1 English Morello.

3 Plum Trees, 1 Forest Garden, 1 Stoddard, 1 Surprise.

2 Pear Trees, 1 Keiffer, 1 Bartlett.

2 Peach Trees, 1 Elberta, 1 Champion.

These 21 trees will be sent prepaid, by parcels post or express, for \$4.75, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4, or for \$5.50 outside of zone 4. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Large Family Apple Orchard For \$9.50 Delivered

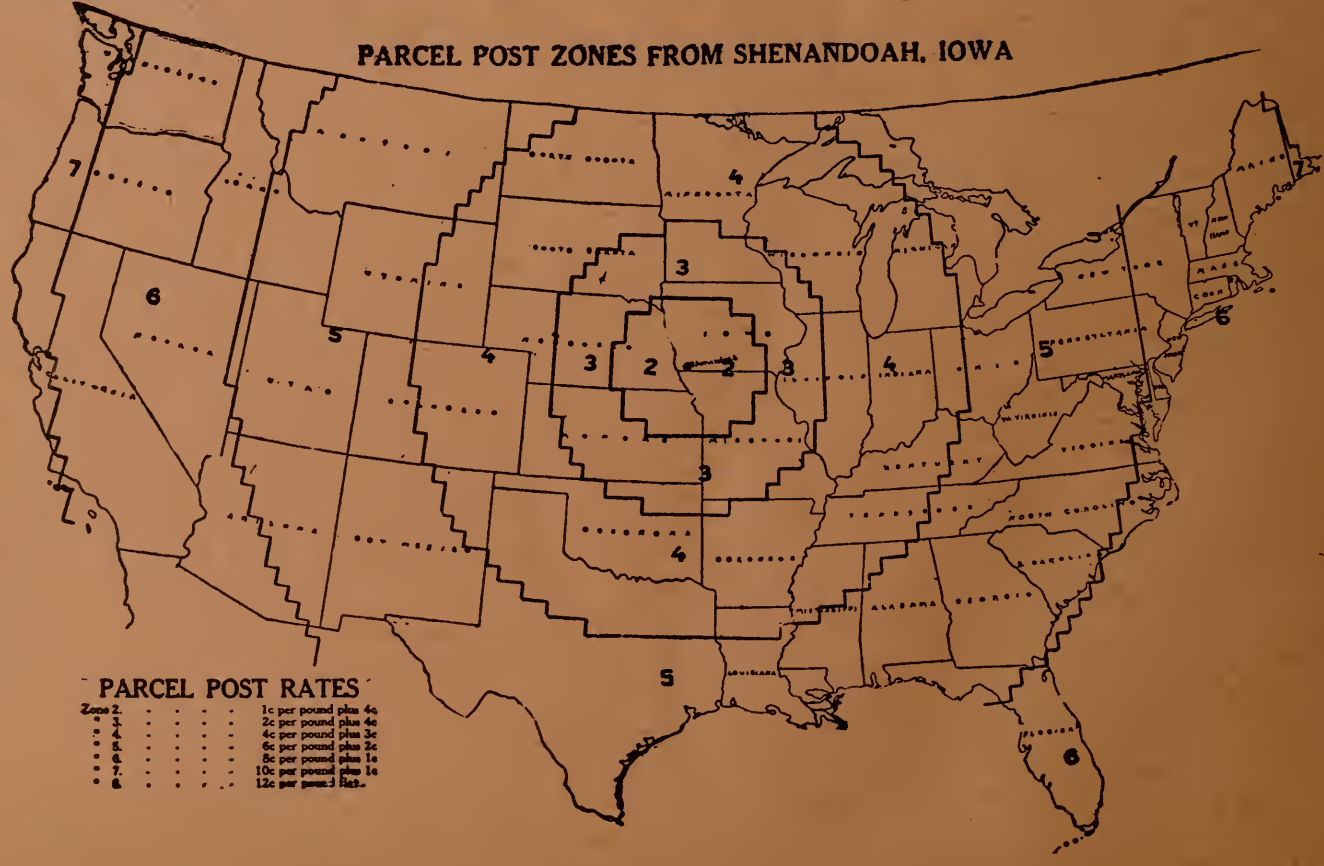
This is for the man who wants a good-sized family orchard — say, about an acre. I have figured on 50 trees, and at 30x30 feet, which is about the right distance, the 50 trees will just plant an acre. The varieties I have chosen are all standard, well-known sorts, and are arranged so as to cover the entire season from earliest to latest. All these varieties are hardy anywhere that apples are grown at all. Here is my list:

5 Summer Apples, as follows: 1 Red June, 2 Duchess, 2 Yellow Transparent.

5 Fall Apples, as follows: 1 Snow Apple, 2 Maiden Blush, 2 Wealthy.

40 Winter Apples, as follows: 5 Gano, 5 Grimes Golden, 5 Stayman Winesap, 5 Rome Beauty, 5 Jonathan, 5 York Imperial, 5 Janet, 5 Winesap.

These 50 trees will be send prepaid by parcel post or express for \$9.50 in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4, or for \$11 00 beyond zone 4. Safe delivery guaranteed.



Nursery Department

Trees, Plants, Bulbs, Shrubbery, Vines, etc.

This is not a new department with us by any means. I was really in the nursery business before I was in the seed business. The first catalog I issued, a little 4 page circular, talked more about strawberry and raspberry plants than it did about seeds.

I have always run strong to plants and flowers and berries and such truck, and they have always had considerable space in the catalog, but more or less scattered around in the book.

This year I am getting them all together here in the back of the book where you can find them easier and study them more intelligently. And I have put a special order sheet here, just in front of them, so that you can have a separate order sheet for the plants and not have to mix them up with the seeds.

Of course we are always glad to get the orders and you can send them in any way you please and not insult us at all. But it is nicer for us, and you too, to have the plants listed separate from the seeds, for they are filled in a different place and we have to copy them off before they are filled. So if you list them separately in the first place it will hasten matters a little.

Now, we have been growing and selling all of these things for a long time, but have not had room to tell about all of them in the catalog till now. But we are organized to take care of it in good shape now, have grown an extra good lot of stuff, built a new packing shed a purpose for the trees, fixed up a special place in the basement for the bulbs and put in an experienced nurseryman in charge of it all, as I have so much to do I can't see to it all myself.

On the next 32 pages we have included the following items:

Iris	Page 82
Peonies	83 to 85
Gladiolas	86 to 87
Cannas, etc.	88
Dahlias	89
House Plants	90
Tulips, etc.	91
Roses	92 and 93
Hardy Flowers	94
Cemetery Plants	95
Strawberries	96 and 97
Asparagus and Rhubarb	98
Small fruit	99
Hardy shrubs	100
Ornamental Hedge plants	101
Vines	102
Grapes	103
Peaches	104 and 105
Apples	106 and 107
Pears and Crabs	108
Cherries and Plums	109
Seeding Trees	110
Shade Trees	111

Flower Bulbs and Plants

You know already what we are on flower bulbs and plants. Some say we are crazy about them, but anyway we have put in a lot of time on them and have the best there is to be had anywhere in the country. Look through the list and see if I am not right.

Strawberries and Other

Small Fruit

We have been growing and selling hundreds of thousands of berry plants for years. We sold over a million of one kind of strawberries alone last year and nearly everyone of them lived too. And we sold almost as many asparagus plants and they all lived. And we have the finest patch of Everbearing strawberries you ever saw.

Fruit Trees

We can give you the finest lot of healthy, vigorous, young fruit trees you ever saw. All grown right here at Shenandoah, hardy and clean and true to name. And we won't charge you tree agent prices either. We believe in young trees, with lots of root system, more root than top. That is the kind of tree that will live well and bear quickly. A 2-year tree or even a 1-year tree, if thrifty, vigorous and all the roots saved, will come into bearing quicker than a 3-year tree. It will not look quite so big when you get it, but it will bring results and that is what counts. We expect to handle 1-year and 2-year trees entirely. And we will dig it so as to save all the roots.

Ornamentals

We can supply practically anything you want in the line of ornamentals. We grow oceans of that sort of stock; and what we do not grow ourselves we can get from one or the other of the two big wholesale growers here, Lake and Welch. They are near neighbors of ours and good friends, and anything they've got we can have.

The Time to Plant

Unless otherwise specified, all kinds of plants, trees and shrubbery should be planted in the spring, March, April and May, and the earlier the better. Here with us, April is the best month. Further south it might be March, and in the extreme north in May.

As a rule we do not ship anything in this department before March 1st, nor later than May 15th, except that special fall planting items are shipped in October.

Free Delivery

All prices quoted in this department, unless otherwise specified, include free delivery by parcels post or prepaid express, and we expect to use parcels post on nearly everything. That is the modern way. Of course some things are too large to go by parcels post and too heavy to go by express economically, but I will mention them when I come to them.

Certificate of Inspection

Our grounds and nursery stock have been inspected by the state inspector and found O. K. and a copy of the certificate will accompany all our shipments.

Young Stock

I am a great believer in young nursery stock, either 1-year or 2-year, not more. If you will take my advice that is what you will plant. It lives better, grows faster, will come into bearing just as quick, and costs less to pack and ship. This young stock can be sent by parcel post or express and reach you much quicker and safer than the bigger, heavier stock which has to come by freight.

Order Early

It is important that you get your order in early. Plants and trees of all kinds do much better planted very early. The chances are always against success with late planting.

Besides, the early orders are more likely to get the pick of the stock and do not run into shortages and other troubles as late orders are likely to do. We always run short on some items before the spring season is over, but the early orders are always sure of getting exactly what is wanted.

Send in your order and we will book it and save the stock for you, and ship it whenever you say.

Commercial Planters

If you contemplate planting a large orchard, write us your plans and let us figure on your needs. We can give you practically anything in the line of standard varieties, whether listed here or not.

Special Collections by Parcels Post

I want to call your attention especially to the collections which are offered on the back of the order sheet opposite this page.

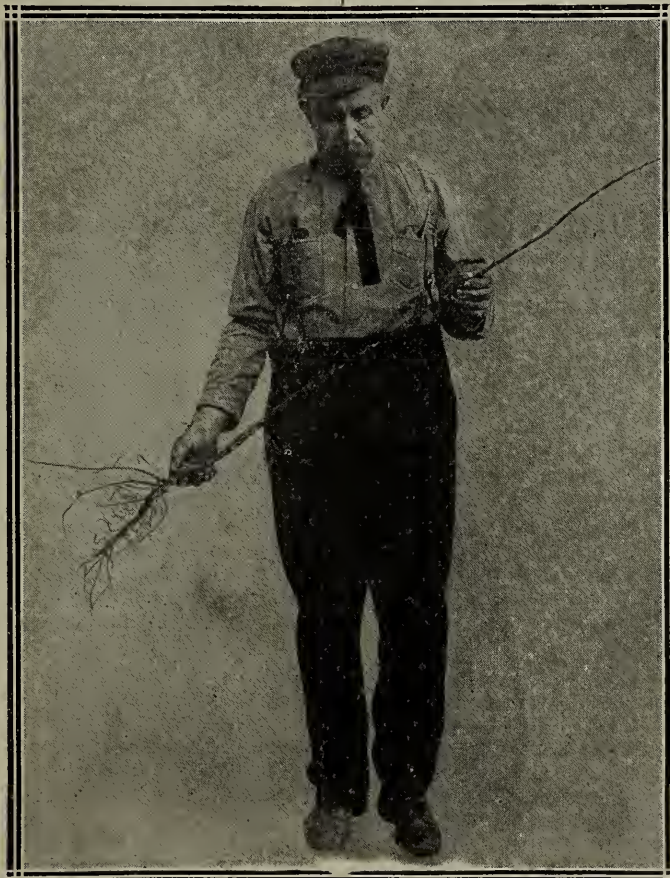
Small Fruit Collection, \$5. A collection of 175 small fruit plants.

Home Orchard Collection, \$4.75. 21 fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, plum and cherry for a home orchard.

Large Family Apple Orchard, \$9.50. 50 apple trees, sufficient to plant 1 acre. Best standard varieties.

Collection of Hardy Shrubs, \$1.00. 5 old-fashioned hardy shrubs that will succeed anywhere.

These collections all postpaid in Zone 1, 2, 3 and 4 at these prices.



This is Mr. Carothers, the Supt. of the Nursery Department. He is a mighty good hand with nursery stock, and knows more about fruit and trees, and plants, than any one I ever worked with. Of course I expect to keep an eye on this department all the time, but he is the man that will have to do most of the managing of it and I am going to have him answer a lot of your questions about fruit and plants too.



A View of Part of Our Field of Iris

We have over fifty varieties in our garden by the seed house, and it is the most beautiful sight you ever saw. They were in bloom from some time in April until the middle of June, and I believe we must have had hundreds of thousands of blooms.

THE Iris deserves to be better known and more extensively grown. I consider it one of the most beautiful of all hardy flowers. In the first place it is absolutely hardy; it will grow and thrive and bloom in any soil and in any climate; it will stand any kind of winter, no matter how severe and will stand any dry summer that will kill almost anything else; it will increase and multiply and always looks well, whether in bloom or not.

The few and common varieties of the old-fashioned garden have been increased by flower lovers and scientific plant breeders to a host of beautiful colors and rare beauties. I have in my own private garden over fifty varieties of this beautiful flower, probably one of the finest collections in the world. Here are the descriptions of some of the best of them:

Queen of Gypsies. The upper part of the flower is old gold, shaded with smoked pearl, while the outer petals or falls, as they are called, are dark maroon, veined with light yellow. This makes a very striking combination of colors,

Blue Siberian. This belongs to a different family of iris. All the others in this list belong to what is known as the 'German iris, but the Siberian is different in appearance. It grows quite tall and slender with narrow, grassy foliage and the flowers are of intense sky blue.

Princess Beatrice (*Pallida Dalmatica*). The standards or upper petals are fine delicate lavender in color, while the falls are a much deeper shade of lavender. Flowers are very large, extra fine, a superb variety for cut flowers; very scarce and sold at about 50c per plant.

Silver King. A beautiful pearly or silvery white. It is large and tall like Black Prince, but a direct contrast to it in color. The entire flower is all the same color, a beautiful silvery white throughout.

Eldorado. Bright, golden yellow, with a slight veining of crimson on the outer petals. A very free bloomer and the most brilliant thing you ever saw. You can see it clear across the garden and it will be the envy of all your neighbors.

Ruby Queen. Nearest to a genuine red of any of the iris. Best described as claret red. A very striking color and a very rare color in iris. If you want something different from what your neighbors have, get this red iris.



Blue Iris — Orientalis
Deep blue; bluest of all iris

Prince of Wales. Deep violet blue with a deeper purple color on the lower petals. Very large, intense coloring, free blooming, tall.

Jenny Lind. A beautiful combination of purplish red and pearl in delicate shades.

Orientalis. This is somewhat like the Siberian iris, and in fact, belongs to that group, but in manner of growth it is more like the German iris. A very deep, striking blue; the bluest thing you ever saw. A rare variety.

Queen of May. A delicate peach blossom pink. Increases slowly and we are sold out on it this year.

Fairy Queen. Most delicate and dainty flower imaginable. Pure white, with a frill or border of lavender.

Black Prince. Large, tall, strong grower. Rich, dark purple in color.

Blue Siberian. This belongs to a different family of iris. It grows quite tall and slender, with narrow, grassy foliage.

White Siberian. Similar to the blue, except in color, which is white.

Sans Souci. Yellow. Practically the same as Eldorado.

Velveteen. Purple and old gold. A very striking combination.

Dwarf Pumila. Very early and very dwarf, only about six inches high. Solid purple color.

Dwarf White. Not quite pure white, but a light cream. Very early. Grows about ten inches high.

Berlin. Violet blue throughout.

Celeste. Pale azure blue.

Frederick. Lavender and purple.

White Swan. Creamy white throughout. Very beautiful.

Britannicus. Blue and lavender.

Bismarck. Yellow and brown.

Candicans. Soft, light blue.

Price, any of these varieties, 15c each, 2 for 25c, 4 for 50c, 8 for \$1.00. \$1.50 per dozen, either all alike or assorted. These will be good, strong plants, guaranteed to live, bloom, and to prove true to name. Prices include delivery by parcels post, postpaid.

Japanese Iris

For some reason I have never been very successful growing Japanese iris. They are mighty fine if you can get them to bloom, but they take lots of petting, and personally, I very much prefer the other kinds of iris. Can supply Japanese iris, mixed or assorted colors, at 20c each or 2 for 35c.

Mixed Iris

We have several rows of iris that are mixed varieties, where we have planted the odds and ends of named varieties that were left at the end of the season, or where we have planted small lots, of which we did not have enough to pay to keep it on the list of named varieties. Also, sometimes a stake will get knocked down and lost or the label on a box of plants will get lost. Then they have to go into the mixture. This mixture contains a good assortment of varieties and plants of some of our very finest ones will be found in it. They are increasing fast on us and we want to get them cleaned out, so I am going to make a special offer on them.

SPECIAL OFFER: Mixed varieties of iris, good, strong plants, 3 for 25c. or 90c per dozen.

When to Plant Iris

Iris is one flower that can be planted at almost any time of the year. I like best to plant it in the fall or in early spring, but really, it can be planted almost any time with a fair chance of success. It is one flower that I have succeeded in moving while it was in bloom, and you know very few outdoor flowers can be moved when they are big and in bloom.

They will grow on practically any soil. We have some on good garden soil, some on a clay fill, where we scraped dirt out of the cellar, some on rich ground and some on poor, and they all seem to thrive about alike. We have a row of them along the curb overhanging the pavement and they seem to enjoy it.



Princess Beatrice

The largest and possibly the most beautiful of all the iris.

The Peony

The Flower for the Million and the Millionaire

First of all in the list of hardy flowers I would put the peony. It is as hardy as an oak, lives for years, and gets better with age. It needs no protection, will grow in any good soil, and has absolutely no diseases or insect enemies. A millionaire could have nothing finer, and no flower will do as well for the common gardener. The plants can be set either in spring or fall, but if set in the spring should be set very early. They will often bloom the first year they are set, and always by the next year. In addition to my already large and fine collection of peonies I added the H. A. Terry collection, which was, in many ways, the finest in the world. Father Terry had spent over fifty years developing the peony, and originated over 300 new varieties, many of them finer than anything heretofore known. After his death I purchased his entire collection and moved it to my own grounds. His varieties are especially noted for bright, clear colors, extreme hardiness and certainty to bloom. The following list is simply a selection of a few good varieties from my collection of over 300 sorts. These are ones that I have chosen as extra good ones, certain to grow and bloom for any one.

There are plenty more in the complete list just as good, but I do not have room to describe them all, so I have chosen these to describe more fully. I am certain that among them you can find any style of peony you want, and I know they are all good ones, for I grow them on my own grounds and have seen them in bloom. All are double and most of them are very fragrant.

Prices given are for good, strong plants of from 3 to 5 new eyes, either large divisions from old clumps, or complete plants of one growth from small divisions or cuttings. See below for prices on old clumps.

Pink Peonies

(Ranging in color from a shell pink to almost crimson.)

Brightness (Terry).—Pure deep pink, tall, free bloomer . . .	.50
Elegans.—Outer leaves pink, center salmon color. Odd and beautiful . . .	.25
Gen. Canby (Terry).—Outer petals deep rose, center light rose, tipped white and fringed. Blooms early . . .	.25
Jupiter (Terry).—Crimson and bright rose, very large and early. Fine . . .	.25
La Coquette.—Bright rose with creamy center . . .	.50
L'Esperance.—Soft, pale pink, slightly shaded with carmine. Very early and fragrant. Very large and a fine bloomer. Nearly always in bloom for Memorial Day . . .	.25
Mazie Terry (Terry).—Bright rose, tipped with white. Large flower, globular, strong grower and free bloomer. One of the best.	\$1.00
Marie Honickman (Terry).—Very tall, dark pink. Handsome.	.50
Parmentier.—Light rose, free bloomer, fine . . .	.50
Pauline.—Bright rose, fading to blush pink. Very fine . . .	.50
Princess Ellen (Terry).—Bright rose, tipped white, very large, free bloomer, tall, fine . . .	1.00
Reine Victoria.—Bright rose, perfect flower, strong grower .	.25
Robert Burns.—Outer petals purplish rose, inside light rose, tipped white . . .	.25
Stella (Terry).—Delicate rose with crimson center. Fine .	.50
Terry's No. 4 (Terry).—Beautiful light rose, full globular flower, very large, center tipped white . . .	1.00

Red Peonies

(Various shades of deep red from crimson to carmine.)

Carnation (Terry).—Bright crimson throughout, center finely fringed . . .	.25
Crimson Queen (Terry).—Solid intense crimson, blooming in clusters, finely fringed, extra fine . . .	.50
Ernest Hemming (Terry).—Bright crimson throughout, broad petals, free bloomer, tall, strong grower, very large flower . . .	.50
Eureka (Terry).—Rosy crimson. A double decker or two story flower . . .	1.00
Grace French (Terry).—Bright crimson, globular flower, compact bush . . .	.50
Grandiflora Rosea.—Tall, deep crimson, blooms late. An old variety . . .	.25
Grover Cleveland (Terry).—In my opinion the best one of Terry's wonderful reds. Deep glowing crimson. Very large flower, globular, and finely fringed. Just about perfect every way.	1.50
Humeii Carnea.—Large flower, bright rose, strong grower, fragrant . . .	.25
Lillie McGill (Terry).—Deep crimson, very large, strong grower and very free bloomer. Extra good . . .	1.00
Mars (Terry).—Deep blood red, very free bloomer, fine every way . . .	.25
Pottail.—Very dark crimson, semi-double, free bloomer and very early . . .	.25



Peonies in Bloom on Our Grounds

We grow all our own peonies here at the seed house, and they are a beautiful sight when in bloom. We check them all over when in bloom so as to be sure they are true to name and that the description is correct.

Rachel (Terry).—Another of Terry's wonderful deep reds. glowing crimson, full double and free blooming. Extra fine . . .	\$1.00
Rhoda (Terry).—Beautiful bright crimson, perfect form, free bloomer, very fine in every way . . .	1.00
Rose Frangans.—Very large, full double, perfect rose color. Has the color and fragrance of an American Beauty rose. Strong grower, late . . .	.25
May King.—The new, deep red, extra red. See full descriptions elsewhere . . .	1.00

White Peonies

(Including some which are bluish white, light pink, or cream colored when first opening, but fading to white later.)

Emily Hoste.—Pure white, edged with crimson, very fine .	.50
Esther (Terry).—Considered by Mr. Terry one of his finest, and named after his wife. Outer petals light rose, center finely fringed, cream tipped with light rose, very free bloomer . . .	1.00
Floral Treasure.—Blush pink, shading to almost white, very fragrant and very large, often seven inches across . . .	.50
Globosa.—Very large, globe-shaped, pure white . . .	.50
Iris Pleas.—Soft, light rose, tipped with white, full double .	.25
Miss Henninger (Terry).—Outer petals soft, light rose, center light cream, tipped white, fading to pure white. Extra good one . . .	\$1.00
Mrs. Douglas.—Pure white with a splash of crimson on center petals. Finely fringed . . .	.50
Mrs. Rudd (Terry).—Pure white or slightly cream, center finely fringed, very fine . . .	.50
Magnifica.—Very large bloom, white with creamy center . .	.25
Queen Emma (Terry).—Large, full double white, tinged with rose, making a very delicate silvery color, blooms very freely and very large . . .	1.00
Terry's No. 6 (Terry).—Full double, fringed white with tinge of light rose, very fine . . .	1.00
Postpaid. These prices include delivery by parcels post, all charges prepaid. Remember this when comparing prices.	

Extra Large Clumps for Immediate Effect

To those who want extra large clumps for immediate effect I can furnish old clumps at twice the price quoted above for regular size. These are too heavy to mail, and would have to go by express at your expense. Can furnish these large clumps in nearly all the varieties.

Special Offer Mixed Peonies

Double White.—Mixture of the best large, double white varieties, some early and some late. 20c each, 6 for \$1.00.	
Double Pink.—A collection of pink sorts ranging from a light shell-pink to almost a crimson. 20c each, 6 for \$1.00.	
Double Red.—Various shades of deep red from crimson to carmine. 20c each, 6 for \$1.00.	
Mixed Double.—All colors. Hardly any two alike. 20c each, 2 for 35c, 6 for 95c, \$1.90 per dozen.	



A Block of Terry Seedling Peonies on Our Grounds

This is the same special offer and the same block of seedlings I was talking about this time last year. I sold most of them, but still have part of the block left and while they last will leave the same offer open. I don't think they will last all season, but will let you know promptly if you order after I am sold out.

Refer to last spring's big catalog or to the September 1915 Seed Sense for full description.

They are mixed seedlings grown by Father Terry shortly before his death. They are all colors, shapes and sizes, mostly very fine stuff, some just common. They run about half double and semi-double and the balance single. They have never been culled or skinned out, but are just the way I got them.

I am digging them clean, dividing them, and making them up in collections of 8, 25 and 60 each, and while they last will sell them at prices named in next column.

You will note they are not postpaid at this special price. The peonies I sell at regular prices I can afford to pay postage, but not on these at these bargain prices. They can be sent either by express or parcel post. If wanted by parcel post add postage when ordering. I estimate they will weigh, packed for shipment, about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per plant. (See price in next column).

Special Offer

Now, here is the special offer I am going to make to you. I will sell you eight of these Terry seedlings, for \$1.00, or 25 for \$2.50, or 60 for \$5.00, not postpaid.

Now, if you want a bargain of really choice peonies, this is the chance of a lifetime. It will give you a chance to get started on some good stuff at a small cost. Of course, I won't guarantee that they will everyone be absolutely fancy varieties. Most of them are extra fine, but some of them are nothing out of the ordinary. In any lot of seedlings there is a wide variation in color, form and quality, but these of Father Terry's represent the last and best work of fifty years of scientific breeding and there probably never was and never will be again as choice a lot of seedling peonies.

The picture shows just exactly how they looked when they were in bloom. They were a solid mass of color, ranging from pure white to the deepest dark red. People from all over the country flocked here to see them. We sold over \$600 worth of cut blooms and a great many of them came from this particular block.

The New Peony, May King

A new and distinct variety of peony, entirely different in growth and appearance from other varieties. Very early, blood red and very free flowering. I made previous mention of this new peony in my catalog last year and after another year's experience with it I wish to repeat most emphatically all I said of it last year and make it even stronger.

The striking points of this peony are its extreme earliness and its deep blood red color. It comes ten days to two weeks earlier than any other sort I have and was in full bloom for me last summer on May 12th. I believe that in an early season it might bloom as early as May 1st. It is medium in size, perfect half globe in shape and the deepest, dazzling blood red. The bush is rather dwarf and the foliage entirely different in appearance from other peonies.

Its history is peculiar. It was first found growing near an abandoned house in Manti, the old deserted Mormon settlement near here, which was settled by Mormon refugees during the exodus from Nauvoo to Salt Lake during the early fifties. On that account it is known locally here as the "Mormon Peony." I have known of it since I was a small boy, but never managed to secure a start of it till a few years ago, and then it took time to work up a stock of it, but now I have enough so that I can offer a limited number of plants for sale.

Now, it may be that others have this peony, but I have never seen it listed in any of the catalogs and it certainly was new to me, and everyone who has seen it here on the seed house grounds pronounced it entirely distinct and of remarkable value to the peony lover. Its extreme earliness, its hardiness, its free blooming habit and its deep blood red color, (which is especially rare in peonies) make it a combination hard to beat. Price, \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

The May Queen, a Sister of the May King. I discovered one plant, evidently a sport, which, instead of coming blood red like the rest, is a beautiful blush pink or apple blossom color. It is exactly the same in earliness, free blooming and manner of growth as the original type, but entirely distinct in color. Price, \$1.00 each; only a limited number to offer.

I Grow My Own Peonies

I grow all my own peonies right here on the seed house grounds, where I can see them every day. In the spring and summer I just pretty near live with them and I know every variety and almost every plant by heart. I know absolutely that they are true to name, true to color, healthy and vigorous. You need fear no disappointment when you get peonies out of such a garden as mine. If you buy any peonies from me, or if you have bought any in the past, and they are untrue to name or fail to live, I will at any time replace them free.

Now, if you are at all interested in peonies. I surely ought to have your order.



May King, the Earliest and Reddest of All Peonies

Complete List of Our Peonies

The varieties which I have described in full do not make up our entire list by any means. We have over three hundred named varieties, lots of them very fine ones. I do not have room to give complete description of them, but here is a condensed list giving name, color and price of most of our list. Would be glad to furnish you any of these you want. Some of them we have only in limited supply, but in most of them we have from 100 to 500 of a kind.

They are all growing on our grounds, and I checked them over when they were in bloom to make sure that they were correct.

If you are a peony fancier you ought to be able to find what you want in this list.

You will note in describing the color I have marked them W. P. and R, meaning white, pink and red. The white includes blush white, and cream colored varieties. Prices include postage.

Color	Variety	Price each.	Color	Variety	Price each.	Color	Variety.	Price each.	Color	Variety.	Price each.
P	Abel de Pujol	.50	P	Elegans	.25	W	Lorena	.75	R	Plenissima Rosa	.25
W	Abolus	.75	W	Elfred	.25	P	Lottie	.50	P	Plutarch	.75
R	Adela	.25	P	Ella Adams	.50	R	Louis Van Hout	.25	R	Pius IX	1.00
P	Adelphia	1.00	P	Ella Hough	.75	W	Lucy Mailard	.75	R	Pottsi	.25
R	Admiral Schley	1.00	W	Elsie Lapworth	1.00	W	Lucretia	.50	W	Princes	.75
P	Agnes Kirkwood	.50	P	Emily Griffin	.25	W	Lutetiana	.50	P	Princess Ellen	1.00
W	Alba Perfecta	.50	W	Emily Hoste	.50	P	Lydia	.50	W	Princess Imperial	.75
W	Alba Plena	.25	W	Queen Emma	1.00	R	Mable	.25	P	Princess Prosper	.75
W	Alba Superbissima	.50	R	Ernest Hemming	.50	R	Madam Calot	.75	W	Princess of Wales	.75
W	Albiflora	.75	W	Esther	1.00	R	Madam Coste	.25	W	Prof. Budd	1.00
P	Alex Dumas	.50	P	Etta	1.00	P	Madam Geisler	.75	P	Prof. Morse	.50
W	Alfred	.50	W	Eureka	1.00	W	Madam De Vernville	.75	W	Purity	.50
W	Alice	.50	W	Euphenia	.50	P	Madam Waroquiz	.75	R	Purpurea Superba	.50
R	Alice Boyd	1.00	W	Eva	.25	W	Maggie Bradley	.75	WS	Queen Bess	.25
W	Alice Roosevelt	1.00	R	Excelsior	.50	W	Magnifica	.25	P	Queen Emma	1.00
P	Ambroise Verschafeldt	.25	R	Fairy Queen	.75	P	Maiden's Blush	.75	P	Queen Mary	.50
P	Andomavensis	.25	P	Favorite	.75	P	Mamie Yocum	1.00	P	Queen Victoria	.25
P	Andre Laues	.25	W	Fay Hough	.50	P	Mamie Cutler	.50	R	Rachel	1.00
R	Auromoneflora	.50	W	Festiva Maxima	.75	W	Mamie Roberts	.25	W	Rebecca	.50
P	Anna Swanson	.25	P	Floy Frank	.50	R	Mamie Hough	1.00	W	Reevesii	.25
P	Arethusa	.75	P	Florence	.25	P	Marie Honickman	.50	W	Reine des Francais	.50
W	Augusta Meillez	.75	R	Florence Brower	.50	R	Mary Holly	.50	P	Reine des Flanders	.50
R	Baronet de Champs	.75	W	Floral Treasure	.50	R	Mary Pratt	.75	P	Reine Victoria	.25
W	Baroness Schroeder	2.50	R	Fragrantissima	.25	P	Mary Smith	.75	R	Rhoda	1.00
R	Baron K. Rothschild	.25	P	Francis Ortegal	1.00	P	Martha	.25	R	Richardson's Rubra Superba	1.00
P	Beauti de Villicanti	.75	P	Gen. Cnby	.25	P	Margaret	.50	R	Richardson's Dorchester	1.00
R	Bacelus	.50	R	Gen. Custer	.25	W	Mary Stewart	1.00	R	Roberta	.50
W	Belle Chatelaine	.50	P	Gen. Dodge	.75	P	May King	1.00	P	Robert Burns	.25
P	Belle Hough	.25	Gen. Grant	1.00	P	May Queen	1.00	R	Rose Fragrans	.25	
P	Belle of Crescent	.50	R	Gen. Hancock	.50	R	Mars	.25	P	Rosea Grandiflora	.75
R	Bertha	1.00	Gen. Hooker	1.00	W	Maud Hutchison	.75	W	Sada Evans	.50	
R	Bessie Mehan	.50	Gen. Miles	1.00	P	Maxentine	1.00	W	Sadie Walker	.75	
P	Bessie McGill	.50	Gen. Sheridan	.75	P	Mazie Terry	1.00	P	Saliator	.75	
W	Blanche Turner	1.00	P	Gen. Scofield	.75	P	Milee Superba	.25	P	Sarah Carstenson	2.00
W	Blushing Bride	1.00	Gen. Sherman	.75	W	Millie	.75	P	S. B. Rendather	.50	
R	Bono	.75	R	Gertie Webster	.25	P	Mamie Kelley	.50	R	Senator	.50
R	Brennas	.25	R	Gladiator	.50	P	Minnie Larson	1.00	W	Seraph	.25
P	Brightness	.50	W	Globosa	.50	P	Miss Brice	.50	S	Smithii	.25
P	Bryan	.50	W	Golden Harvest	.50	W	Miss Henninger	1.00	W	Sophie	.75
P	Boasuet	.25	W	Golden Wedding	1.00	RS	Miss Morris	.25	P	Stella	.50
P	Brunswick	.50	W	Grace Currie	.75	R	Modeste Guerin	.50	P	Stella Harding	.50
P	Candida Febe	.75	R	Grace French	.50	P	Model de Perfection	1.00	W	Sunrise	.50
RS	Cardinal	.25	W	Grace Hough	.75	W	Morning Star	1.00	P	Susanna Evans	.25
R	Carnation	.25	R	Grandiflora Rosea	.25	W	Monarch	.50	P	Susanna	.25
W	Caroline	.75	W	Hazel Hunt	.60	R	Mrs. Bostwick	.50	W	Stephana	.75
R	Caroline Mathers	.50	W	Helen Robertson	.50	W	Mrs. Bradley	.50	W	Snowball	1.00
P	Carrie	.50	W	Hercules	.50	W	Mrs. Bryan	.50	R	Tena Kinney	1.00
P	Cecil Adams	.50	W	Herman	.50	W	Mrs. Burke	.25	P	Terry No. 1	.25
P	Chas. Balleyene	.25	W	Hesperides	1.00	W	Mrs. Douglas	.50	P	Terry's Surprise	.50
P	Cherita	.75	P	Howard	1.00	R	Mrs. English	.50	W	Thelma Adams	.50
W	Cheiron	.75	R	Humeii Garnea	.50	P	Mrs. Frank	.50	P	Theo. Roosevelt	.60
P	Chrysanthemiflora	.25	P	Humeii	.25	W	Mrs. Fletcher	.25	W	Thibce	.25
P	Clarissa	.25	P	Irene	1.00	W	Mrs. Harrison	.25	W	Thos. Meeham	.50
R	Clara Hough	.50	P	Iris Pleas	.25	R	Mrs. Key	.25	W	The Bride	.50
R	Cleveland, Grover	1.50	W	Jane Hall	.75	W	Mrs. McKinley	.50	W	Tillie	.25
R	Cleveland, Mrs.	.25	P	James Vick	.50	W	Mrs. Pleas	1.00	R	Tom Thumb	.50
R	Climax	.75	P	Jennie Blake	.75	RS	Mrs. Rice	.25	P	Tricolor Grandiflora	.50
P	Col. Wilder	.25	P	Jennie Lind	1.00	R	Mrs. Roosevelt	.75	P	Tricolor Plena	.50
R	Com. Dewey	1.00	P	Jessie Kelly	.25	W	Mrs. Rudd	.50	P	Triumph Du Nord	.50
R	Compte de Paris	.25	W	Josephine	1.00	P	Mrs. Tully	.25	P	Triumph Du Nord	.50
P	Con de Rooe	.75	P	King of Roses	.75	P	Mrs. Vick	.75	P	Tulipaflora	.70
W	Congress	.50	P	Jupiter	.25	P	Mrs. Waite	.75	W	Terry's No. 78	1.65
W	Coquita	.75	P	King of Roses	.75	P	Mrs. Woodward	.75	R	Terry's No. 8	1.00
R	Count de Neiperg	.75	P	La Coquette	.75	W	Miss Willard	1.00	P	Terry's No. 5	1.00
R	Count Paris	.25	W	Lady Anne	.50	W	Myrtle Hough	1.00	W	Terry's No. 6	1.00
R	Crimson Queen	.50	P	Lady Bramwell	.50	W	Myrtle	.75	P	Terry's No. 4	1.00
P	Crown Jewell	.50	W	La France	1.00	P	Mary (No. 445)	1.60	P	Terry's No. 7	1.00
P	Cynthia	.75	R	La Fraecheuer	.75	P	Neptune	.25	P	Unique	.50
R	De Candole	.25	W	Lamartine	1.00	P	Ne Plus Ultra	.75	W	Valencha	.50
R	Duc de Enghem	.75	W	La Reine	.50	W	Nettie Hutchison	1.00	W	Varigata	.75
W	D. fiance	.75	W	Latipetala Rosea	.25	P	Nigra	.25	W	Venus	.75
W	Delacourt Verhille	.75	W	La Tulipe	.75	W	Nellie	.50	W	Vera Terry	1.50
P	Delicatissima	.50	W	Lurana	.75	P	Octaroon	.75	R	Verne Williams	1.00
R	Delachii	.25	R	Laura E. Pleas	.25	R	Officialis Rosea	.25	P	Vesticina	.75
W	Delilah	.50	R	Laura	1.00	R	Officialis Rubra	.25	P	Victoria Modeste	.75
P	Desmond	.50	P	Legal Tender	.50	W	Officialis Alba	.60	P	Victor	.75
W	Diamond	1.00	P	L'Elegante	.75	P	Olive Logan	.25	P	Vick's Best	1.00
R	Don Juan	.25	P	Lena Vogt	.75	W	Pallas	.50	W	Victoria Tricolor	.25
P	Dora Jensen	.75	W	Lena Hough	.50	P	Parmentierre	.50	W	Virginia D. Corv	.50
R	Dr. Linley	.50	P	L'Esperance	.25	P	Papaveriflora	.25	W	Washington	.50
W	Duchess of Orleans	.50	R	Lilacina Superba	.75	P	Papaveriflora	.25	W	Whiteleyii	.25
P	E. Claire	.75	R	Lillie McGill	1.00	P	Paul Risburg	.75	W	White Carnation	.75
P	Edulius Superba	.50	P	Livingston	1.00	W	Pauline	.50	W	Wilhelm	.75
W	E. G. Teas	.50	W	Lizzie Lapworth	.50	P	Perfection	.60	P	Zella Mangole	.75
W	Electric Light	.50	PS	Lizzie Mason	.25	R	Peterson	1.00	R	Zenolia	1.00
			R	Lizzie	1.00	P	Phormis	1.00			

Special Offer

I realize that we have too many varieties and especially too many plants of rare and choice varieties, which are extra fine, but which are not well known to the trade. About one-half of this list consists of Father Terry's choice varieties, which are the finest things known in peonies, but are unknown to the average grower, and so are comparatively slow sale. We are crowded for room, especially on some varieties, as they increase rapidly, so we have decided to make the following special offer:

Choice Named Varieties, Our Selection, 5 for \$1

We will sell you choice named varieties of peonies from the above list, our choice of varieties, good strong plants, delivered to you by parcels post postpaid, at 5 for \$1.00, 10 for \$2.00, or 25 for \$5.00.

Many of these will be varieties which we are selling regularly at 50c to \$1.00 each, but we have a surplus and must cut them down. You can specify what colors you want, either white, pink or red, and we will make up your order accordingly, but we cannot promise to fill any certain variety at this price. This will give you a chance to get some choice stuff at a bargain price.

Gladiolas

Queen of Flowers

I believe if I were limited to just one flower for my own growing, I would choose the gladiolus in preference to anything else. It has absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases. It has every color of the rainbow. It is beautiful, either growing or picked. It blooms for three months steady. And, best of all, it will grow and bloom in any soil, any weather, and for any one. I have never known anyone to fail with it if they had good bulbs to start with.

Another thing, it is a case where you can "have your cake and eat it, too," for besides the beautiful blooms, the bulbs increase about threefold, and your supply keeps on increasing from year to year.

Most people, when you speak of gladiolas, think of the old-fashioned red and yellow flower common a generation ago, and have no idea of the immense improvement that has taken place in them. Every color of the rainbow is now represented, and in form and color and size no lily or canna can equal them. Some of mine are 6 inches across and the most wonderful and beautiful coloring imaginable. These bulbs are all of my own growing, guaranteed true to name, first quality and sound. All are large, blooming-size bulbs.

Culture.—Gladiolas will succeed and bloom well under the same conditions that would make a good crop of potatoes or cabbage. They like a rich, mellow soil, fairly moist. They cannot stand shade nor wet, soggy ground. They do best planted very early in the season, the earlier the better, and should be planted rather deep, say 4 or 5 inches. A good rule is to place them as deep as four times the diameter of the bulb, and, in fact, this is a good rule with almost any kind of bulbs. In the fall the bulbs should be dug before hard-freezing weather and stored in the cellar, where they will be cool and dry and safe from freezing.

Field's Finest Mixed

40 For \$1.00

Besides the named varieties, which I keep separate, I grow thousands of bulbs in mixture. Many people prefer them this way; they are of endless variety of form and color. Hardly any two will be alike. They range from dark red to yellow and pure white; every imaginable color. I have bought brag mixtures from everywhere and added to mine until I have a strain that is hard to beat. When they are in bloom I go through and pull out all that do not suit me and throw them away. It carries a large proportion of light and striped and none at all of the old-fashioned red. The bulbs are all of large size. Price, 35c per dozen, 40 for \$1.00. By express, your expense, \$2.25 per hundred.

Standard Mixture. These are not of my own growing, but come well recommended from a reputable grower, who supplies them in large lots to leading seedsmen. The colors are good and the mixture is one generally sold as "Best Mixed." Price, 25c per dozen, 50 for \$1.

Groff's Hybrids. A fine mixture, originated in Canada. They are of my own growing. 40c per dozen, 35 for \$1.00.

Light and Striped Mixture. This mixture runs almost entirely to light colors, such as white, yellow, pink and white-striped, pink and yellow, and it contains practically no reds or dark colors. While the blooms are not quite so large as from the reds, nor the spikes so heavy and massive, these light colors are preferred by a great many people. Price, 40c per dozen, 35 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Silver Trophy, or Gold Medal Collection. This is the celebrated Cowee collection which has created so much excitement the last few years. It contains practically every known color and runs largely to large blooms and tall, heavy spikes. Price, 50c per dozen, 25 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Giant Red Mixture. This strain I secured from an Ohio grower who likes reds better than any other color. The stalks are of heavy, massive growth, often 4 to 5 feet high, with very large flowers of varying shades of red; especially fine for massing where red is wanted as the dominating color. Price, 40c per dozen, 35 for \$1.00.

Goodrich Seedlings

These are the seedlings from which the wonderful Fairlawn Hybrids are being selected. They are from hand-pollinated crosses of the finest varieties known and contains some wonderful sorts. Price, 75c per dozen, 100 for \$5.00.

Wholesale Prices on Bulbs

We grow generally millions of gladiolus bulbs and can make low wholesale prices on large lots in any size or variety. We are especially strong on good first-class mixtures and can suit you on both quality and price. If you can use 500 or 1,000 bulbs or over, write for special prices.

The Fairlawn Hybrids

The most distinct and valuable new race of gladiolas brought out in the last ten years.

If you are a lover of this beautiful flower I can assure you a rare treat in this collection. Honestly and truly it is far ahead of anything I have ever seen in this line.

Its History.—The originator of this strain is Mr. C. L. Goodrich. He is a banker and amateur flower grower in northern Iowa. He is the greatest flower crank you ever saw, and although he has a bank and a farm to look after, he spends most of his spare time fussing around among his flowers. He has probably done more in the line of hybridizing, scientific crossing and hand pollenizing than any flower grower in the United States and he has confined his work almost entirely to gladiolas.

He started ten or twelve years ago with the best varieties he could buy in Europe and America and took these for his parent stock. He worked mostly by crossing the very best known varieties, transferring the pollen by hand from one flower to another and thus knowing the exact parentage of each cross and its pedigree through several generations. His aim has been to get the best possible collection of deep reds, pure whites, clear yellows and delicately striped or penciled varieties and all in the very largest size, and he has succeeded wonderfully. All weak or poor seedlings have been rigidly discarded

and nothing but the very finest allowed to grow.

As fast as they bloomed and were passed as being sufficiently good for his collection he sorted them into four sections as follows; Red and deep pink, white, yellow, striped and variegated. The results from the blue were disappointing to him. He had the color all right; but could not get the size. All that showed clear blue colors so far have proved to be comparatively small, or if they have the size, they are weak in color, so he asks me not to offer any of his blues.

I am ready to offer this year in a limited supply the following sections at prices noted:

	Each	Doz.	100
Red and pink	15c	\$1.50	\$11
White	.20	2.00	15
Yellow	.20	2.00	15
Striped and variegated	.20	2.00	15
Mixed, all colors	.10	1.00	8



Some Sample Spikes of My Gladiolus Collection

Named Varieties From the Fairlawn Hybrids

While Mr. Goodrich believes that gladiolas should as a rule be sold in mixed color sections he has selected out of a few of his seedlings which were of such outstanding merit and value that he thought they ought to be offered separately. Ones of which we have sufficient stock to offer bulbs are the following:

Agricola. This is the first of the Fairlawn Hybrids and has been used as the parent of many other varieties. It is very large, generally five to six inches in diameter, with peculiarly distinct stripes of white and light crimson with dark crimson band on lower petals.

Waterloo. A seedling of Agricola from a cross with America. A very large flower. It is blended with light lilac and lavender marked with crimson on tips of petals.

Shenandoah. A beautiful flower of largest size. A seedling of No. 50. (A cross of Agricola and America) crossed with Daisy Leland. Fully as large as any of the parents and with none of the defects of any of them. Color, bright pink, but showing the Agricola parentage in penciling of crimson.

Decatur. A seedling of Gov. McCormack (Childs), from a seedling tracing back to Agricola and a large, pure white. Pure white ground, tips of petals marked crimson, throat marked and mottled with crimson.

Luther. A large flower, combination of lavender and light lilac with a mottled throat.

Price, any of the above, 25c each, or 5 for a \$1.00.

SPECIAL OFFER: One each of these five wonderful new varieties, all good, strong bulbs, for \$1.00, postpaid.

Plant Gladiolas Early. They like cool weather, and the earlier they are planted the better.

Rare and Choice Gladiolas**At 7c Each, or 75c per Doz.**

Any of the following, 7c each, 4 for 25c, 75c per dozen, either all alike or assorted to suit. All 16 for \$1.00.

4 Fine Whites

Glory of Holland. Pure white. The best and largest pure white in the list.

Snowbank. Practically pure white. a strong grower and good size. Shows faint pink marking on lower petals.

Willy Wigman. Very large, bluish white, with large carmine blotch on lower petals.

White Excelsior. Tall, long spike, pure white.

4 in the Yellow Class.

Klondike. Beautiful cream color, with bright scarlet throat. Best one of its color.

Golden West. Brilliant orange, striped darker. Extra fine.

Victory. Variegated, yellow and pink, tall, straight spike.

Jean Dieulafoy. Cream pink with conspicuous crimson blotch.

4 Beautiful Pinks.

Pink Beauty. Earliest of all. Soft pink with heavy dark maroon blotch in throat.

Pink Perfection. A beautiful solid pink, very large spikes.

Eugene Scribe. Tender rose blazed with carmine and red. Finely ruffled and frilled edges.

Wm. Falconer. Clear rosy pink; very large and very fine.

4 Odd Colors

Velvet King. Velvety dark intense red. Long spike. Fine every way.

Empress of India. Brownish black or black red. The darkest of all and wonderfully striking and attractive. Good size and a free bloomer.

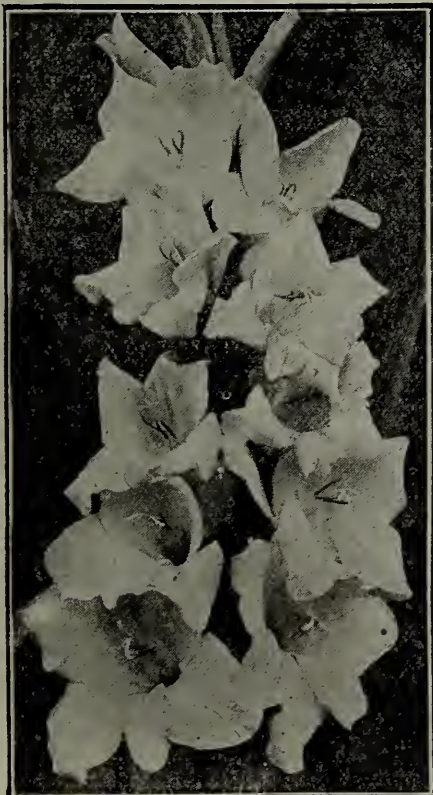
Purple Prince. A beautiful reddish purple color, mottled and blotched with cream. One of the girls here says it reminds her of plum juice and cream.

Bird of Paradise. Beautiful striped pink and yellow. Large flower and large spike; with a large number of flowers open at once.

One bulb each of the 16 rare and choice sorts, all extra fine, for \$1.00.



Sample bunch of spikes in bloom from some of my rare and choice varieties of Gladiolas



Niagara, the beautiful new cream-colored variety.

New and Striking Varieties at 10c**Each or 6 For 50c**

One each, blue, yellow, pink, white, red, and ruffled, each the very finest and best in its class. Price, 10c each, 6 for 50c, \$1.00 per doz., either all alike or assorted.

Baron Hulot (Blue Jay). The only strictly blue gladiolas. Dark, rich velvety blue, which shades out in the house to a violet purple. Probably the rarest and most sought after color in the whole list.

Niagara. The beautiful new cream-colored or yellow sort that has been winning prizes everywhere. Large wide open flowers on a long straight spike. Has always before sold at 25c to 30c each.

Panama. A very fine flower somewhat like America, but of a deeper pink color, being more a cherry pink or rose color. Very large.

Peace. A grand white variety. Flowers are large, wide open, with a heavy straight spike. Color glistening white, with faint lilac feathering on lower petals.

Princes. The reddest of all. Rich crimson with broad white blotches on the lower petals. Probably the largest flower in the list. Opens wide and flat.

Glory. The best of the new ruffled and frilled type. Delicate pink and yellow.

Special Offers

The 6 new varieties described above, the best in the entire list, blue, white, pink, yellow, and red, one large bulb of each for 50c.

One bulb each of 30 different named sorts, our selection of varieties, each one marked with name and color, all for \$1.25.

One bulb each of every variety listed on this page. 34 in all, each one marked with name and color, all for \$1.75.

Gladiolas, Choice Named**Varieties at 5c Each**

Any of the following, 5c each, 6 for 25c, 50c per doz., or 25 for \$1.00, either all alike or assorted to suit. Ask for special prices on lots of 100 or over.

America. This is the wonderful variety an eastern seedman paid \$4,000 for. In color it is soft pink, very light; spikes 2 to 3 feet long, with large spreading blooms. Will bring a higher price in cut-flower market than any other variety.

Mrs. Frances King. In many ways the best in the list. A rank, thrifty grower, very large flowers, often 5 inches across, and a beautifully shaped long spike. Often almost two feet of flowers in bloom at once. Light scarlet, with deep markings.

Augusta. Very popular with the florists. Practically pure white with blue anthers.

Brenchleyensis. An old variety; one of the most brilliant reds. Whole spikes open at once.

Faust. Deep velvety crimson with some white shading on two lower petals. Large size and strong spike.

Halley. Delicate salmon pink, very large and bright and very early. One of the best in the list. Fine for cut flowers.

(The 6 listed above are all exceptionally good, and every flower-grower should have all 6 of them in addition to whatever else is ordered.)

Lemoine No. 1. Light violet and purple, with deep velvety purple throat. Long spike; free bloomer.

Madam Lemoine. Probably the earliest variety grown. Large flowers; creamy white with scarlet throat.

Marie Lemoine. Large spike of fine flowers. Upper divisions pale cream color, flushed salmon lilac. Lower division spotted violet and yellow.

Meadowvale. Almost pure white, with a touch of crimson in the throat, and a trace of pink on the two lower petals. Very fine.

Independence. A brilliant rose pink with richly marked throat and a long, strong spike.

Antoinette. Of the Lemoine type. Quite early, beautiful rosy pink color; medium size.

Gladiola Bulblet Collection**Grow Your Own Bulbs**

These are the little, wee fellows, about as big as a pea, from which we grow the blooming-size bulbs to sell a year from now. Some few of them will bloom this year, but all will grow and make a bulb that will bloom next year. These are from our best mixture. Most growers refuse to sell these bulblets, but I have decided to offer a limited amount of them at 200 for 25c or \$1.00 per 1,000, sent postpaid. I will send out with each package full directions for growing them to blooming size.

Gladiolas For Cut Flowers

Gladiolas make the finest cut flowers imaginable. They are easily grown, ship well, will keep for a week after they are cut and are popular everywhere. They can be had in any color for any occasion.

For the woman or man who wants to grow a few cut flowers for profit, I don't know of anything better than gladiolas. You are almost certain to succeed with them and the cost of starting is comparatively small. You can grow hundreds of dollars worth of them on a small piece of ground.

If you are interested in a quantity of bulbs for cut flower growing, write me for special prices.

Cannas

These are fine for decorative effect on the lawn. They are tropical looking, and the rank, green foliage and gay red and yellow flowers make a brilliant sight. Plant in rich, moist soil when the weather is warm and settled. Better yet, start roots in a flower-pot in the house and have them ready to set out when warm weather comes.

Either Dormant Bulbs or Growing Plants

We generally send out dormant bulbs of the cannas during the early part of the season, taking care to send out only good live bulbs with nice sprouts showing.



The modern type of large flowered C. nnas

As the season advances we generally send started plants six to ten inches high. Provided they are alive and sound, I like the bulbs the best, but some people prefer plants, and late in the season plants are all we can send. Either should live all right with ordinary good care and plenty of warmth, but they cannot stand cool weather.

Special Canna Beds

If you wish, I will make a selection of varieties for you for a complete Canna bed, and will choose varieties that will match up well in foliage, bloom and height. Will guarantee to give you kinds that will please you.

Five Foot Bed. 13 plants as follows: 4 tall for center, 9 medium height for outside. Price \$1.00.

Seven Foot Bed. 19 plants as follows: 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium height for second circle, 12 short for outside. Price \$1.50.

Ten Foot Bed. 37 plants as follows: 1 extra tall for center, 6 medium height for second circle, 12 short for next circle, 18 still shorter for outer circle. Price \$2.75.

Choice Named Sorts

- Allemania.** 5 ft. Very large flower, scarlet with yellow border. Green foliage.
- Austria.** 4 ft. Very large flowers. Pure canary yellow. Green foliage.
- Black Beauty.** 7 ft. Small red bloom, rich bronze foliage. Makes excellent background for the yellow varieties, fine for center of bed. Best red-leaf variety.
- Burbank.** 5 ft. Flowers canary-yellow with small crimson spots. Very large.
- Charles Henderson.** 3 to 4 ft. Bright crimson flowers. Green leaves.
- J. D. Eisele.** 4 ft. Green leaves and bright vermilion scarlet flowers.
- Explorateur Campb'el.** 5 ft. Crimson bloom, green foliage.
- Florence Vaughn.** 4 ft. Green leaves and bright yellow flowers with red dot.
- King of the Bronzes.** 7 ft. Bronze foliage, small orange flowers.
- La Patrie.** 4 ft. Green foliage, pink bloom.
- Majestic.** 7 ft. Extra-large green leaves, veined and edged with purple, making a very beautiful foliage; flowers small; bright glowing crimson.
- Major.** 7 ft. Very wide, dark green leaves, small scarlet flowers.
- Musafolia.** 6 ft. Giant or foliage type. Very large, dark green leaves, edged bronze.
- Parthenope.** 6 ft. Green foliage. Orange-scarlet bloom shading to salmon.
- Shenandoah.** 3½ ft. Pink-flowered, bronze foliage.

Any of the above named varieties, 10c each, 6 for 50c, or 90c per dozen, postpaid, either all alike or assorted.

Some Extra Fine Ones

Any of these varieties, 15c each, 2 for 25c, 5 for 50c, \$1.00 per doz., either all alike or assorted.

King Humbert. 4 ft. The finest canna grown; very broad-leaved foliage, of a rich, reddish bronze color. Flowers orange-scarlet, very large. Very free bloomer.

Indiana. 6 ft. Dark green foliage with glistening golden orange blooms. Six inches or more in diameter. Orchid-flowering type.

Pennsylvania. 6 ft. Green foliage, deep orange-scarlet flowers; very large, often 7 inches across.

Wyoming. 6 ft. Similar to Indiana in bloom, but with foliage of a purplish cast; has the same large, fine flowers.

Henry George. An extra good dwarf variety. Not over 3 ft. high, but loaded with deep red bloom all summer.

Marvel. 4 ft. An exceptionally bright red flower with yellow back. A beautiful blending of the two colors.

Carroll F. Read. 5 ft. Bronze foliage and large bright red flowers. A profuse bloomer.

Greenback. 7 ft. An enormous plant of foliage type. Broad rounded leaves resembling a banana plant. Does not bloom, but is a dandy for the tall plants for the center of a bed or for a back border.

These last four are new sorts from an enthusiastic canna grower in Alabama.

I had the four planted in a bed here at the seedhouse last summer in the order named above and they made a great combination.

Choice Unnamed or Mixed Cannas

I have a very fine collection of cannas in about 20 named varieties, but we have odds and ends, small lots of a kind, stray plants that get mixed in with other varieties, and so on, and these we put all together in a mixture. They are all first class named varieties, but I cannot promise you any particular color or variety. 6c each, 6 for 30c, 60c per doz. postpaid.

Miscellaneous Spring Bulbs

These are all bulbs which are planted in the spring in April or May and have to be taken up in the winter and stored in the cellar to be replanted again in the spring.

Caladium or Elephant's Ear.

These plants do not bloom, but are valued for the appearance of their enormous leaves. They often grow 3 feet in length and make a fine background for small plants and flowers. Start in a flower pot in the house and set out when ground is warm, give rich soil and plenty of moisture. The roots can be saved for another year. 15c each, 2 for 25c; \$1.25 per doz.



CALADIUM

Dasheen. This is a new plant of the caladium family which has been boomed recently by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture as a food plant for the south. I grew a lot of them here last summer and they did fine. I do not think they will ever be a success as a food crop except in the extreme south, but they sure are a fine ornamental plant. I consider them better than caladiums for ornaments, as they are hardier, taller, and more rapid growers, and the roots keep better through the winter. The root resembles a caladium only smaller, but grows much more easily. You ought to plant a few by all means. 10c each, 3 for 25c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Spotted Calla. A summer blooming calla that does well in the open ground; grows about 2 feet high with immense dark green leaves, spotted and blotched with silvery white. Flowers are creamy white with purple blotches at base. Large bulbs. 15c each, 2 for 25c.

Panama Lily. This beautiful lily is entirely different from any other lily I have ever seen. The bulbs should be planted in the spring after the cold weather is past. Last year we started ours in flower pots in the house and then transplanted them outdoors in May after they had started to grow. It blooms the first year and blooms very early, ahead of any other lily. Ours came in about Decoration Day, and was the most fragrant and beautiful thing I ever saw. Each bulb throws up from one to three massive bloom stalks bearing about a dozen enormous bell-shaped lilies, which keep blooming for two or three weeks, generally two or three flowers on a stem open at once. After the flower stalks die down the foliage is very showy all summer. Dig and store in cellar in the fall like cannas. Each 25c, \$2.50 per dozen.

Tuberoses, Mexican. A new type of tuberose, which in my opinion is far better than the old variety, as it blooms early, much more freely and is more graceful in appearance. Pure white, waxy flowers and Very fragrant. 5c each, 6 for 25c, 45c per doz.

Tuberoses, Excelsior Pearl. Tall spikes of pure waxy white flowers of delicious fragrance. Grow well anywhere, bloom all fall, especially fine for button-hole bouquets. Bulbs are extra large size and sure to bloom. 5c each, 6 for 25c, postpaid.

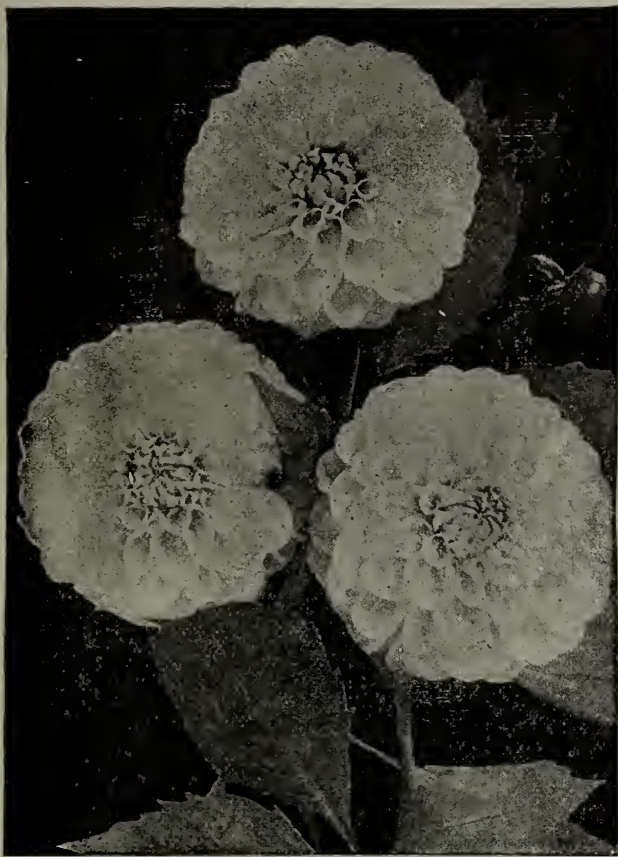
Madeira Vine. A beautiful and very rapid climber. Grows from root like a potato. Leaves very thick and dark green, making a dense shade. Long sprays of small white flowers. 5c each, 6 for 25c.

Tigrida (Tiger Flower or Shell Flower). Gorgeous summer blooming bulbs — looking somewhat like a tulip but larger. Range in color through all shades of yellow and red. 3 for 15c, 6 for 25c, 50c per dozen.



Mexican Tuberoses

A big improvement over the old kind.



Dahlias, Show or Decorative --- the big showy kind

Dahlias

The Dahlia is the queen of fall flowers, as the rose is of early summer. They much resemble a rose in appearance and, except for fragrance, they are the equal of roses in every way. They are as easily grown as potatoes, will grow in any kind of soil and give continuous bloom in the greatest profusion from late June until after frost. They cover a time of year when flowers are scarce, and are fine for bouquets or decorating of any kind. The colors range from pure white to the darkest red and show all the shades between. The roots can be taken up in the fall and stored like potatoes till spring, when a single hill can be divided into roots enough to make a big bed.

Special Collection Offer

13 Named Dahlias for \$1.00

We have a lot of choice varieties of dahlias of which we do not have enough to pay to list them, also we have a surplus of some of the ones listed below and we are willing to make you a bargain price on them. So here is the offer:

13 choice named varieties of dahlias, each one marked with name and color, one or more good strong live tubers of each, well packed in a box, and mailed postpaid for \$1.00. Our choice of varieties, covering a wide range of color and no two alike. Money back if not satisfied.



Cactus Dahlias

These are a new type, greatly admired for their graceful shape and beautiful coloring. The petals are twisted and waved like a fancy chrysanthemum.

Choice Named Varieties

There is an endless list of named varieties of every color, shape and size; but about three-fourths of them are for the fancier or collector only, and are no account for common folks. What we want is a list of varieties that will bloom anywhere, for anyone, and good distinct bright colors. I have tried hundreds of kinds, and weeded them down to the list below. These all did well and bloomed fine here at Shenandoah last summer. I will guarantee them to do well for you. You could shut your eyes and pick good ones out of this list, for they are all good. I have divided them into three general classes. The first class show, decorative and fancy, includes all the big, well-known type of dahlias. They range from the flat, wide-open type, to almost globe shaped. The Cactus dahlias are the new class shown in the picture to the right above. The Pompon dahlias are the little early hardy fellows with perfect globe-shaped blooms that bloom so early and so profusely. They are not very big, but are very satisfactory.

Show, Fancy and Decorative Dahlias

15c each, 2 for 25c, 5 for 60c, \$1.25 per dozen, either all alike or assorted.

Arabella. To my mind this is the most beautiful dahlia of the entire collection. The inner petals are a clear, creamy yellow, shading toward the outside to a pink, making a beautiful combination of cream and pink that is hard to describe. The flower is of large size, perfect form, double clear to the center and the freest bloomer I ever saw. Medium height, compact bush. Whatever else you get, you should have this one by all means. 20c.

A. D. Lavoni. A beautiful deep pink, perfect form, extra large, long stems, very free flowering. 20c.

Baron Schroeder. Rich glowing purple, very free flowering. Fine for cut flowers. The best one of all the purples.

Bird of Paradise. White overlaid with deep cerise pink. Very beautiful.

Burleigh. Large carmine tipped white. Very free bloomer. Long stiff stem. Will please everyone.

Catherine Duer. Irridescent red. A glowing crimson under artificial light.

Cuban Giant. Dark crimson, very large on a tall, stiff stem.

Elsie Burger. A good partner to Arabella. Similar in shape and appearance, but a different color. White, tipped with delicate lavender. It always makes good.

Frank Smith. Velvety maroon, white at tips. Very early and free blooming.

Golden Beauty (Clifford W. Burton). Best yellow variety grown. Very free bloomer, beginning in July and blooming till frost. Very thrifty bush about four feet high and always full of bloom. I consider it in many ways the most satisfactory variety grown. Flowers large, very double and clear golden yellow. 15c.

Henry Patrick. A beautiful big, pure white. Very large. Splendid for cut flowers. Bush often 5 feet high or more.

Jack Rose. Brilliant crimson, the color of a Gen. Jack Rose.

Lyndhurst. Best scarlet for cut flowers. Brilliant color and long stiff stems.

Maid of Kent. Bright cherry red, sometimes solid color and sometimes striped or tipped with pure white. Very fancy.

Manhattan Beauty. Spotted and striped, crimson or amber ground. Beautiful.

Mrs. Hartong. Bright golden bronze, overlaid with pink. Very large, fine for cutting.

Nymphae. Silvery pink, shading to pearly white at center.

Penelope. White, overlaid with pale lavender. Long stiff stems.

Queen Victoria. Canary yellow, very free blooming. Perfect globular shape.

Sylvia. Flesh pink, changing to white at center. A popular florist sort.

Uncertainty. Several shades of pink, white and red all on the same bush and often all in the same flower. A decided novelty in coloring. Free bloomer.

White Swan. Pure white. The most popular white for cut flowers. A free bloomer and a strong grower, which is not always the case with other whites.

William Agnew. Bright red. Very large. Probably the largest bright red.

Cactus Dahlias

15c each, 2 for 25c, 5 for 60c, \$1.25 per dozen, either all alike or assorted.

Blanche Keith. The best yellow cactus. Bright yellow, very free, very large flower.

Countess of Lonsdale. A pleasing blend of salmon, pink and amber. The freest bloomer of all cactus dahlias.

Kriemhilde. The best pink cactus. Brilliant pink, shading to white at center.

Rhein Koenig. The best white cactus. Pure snow white, 5 to 6 inches across.

Strahlen Kroppe. The best red cactus. Rich cardinal red, very free bloomer.

Pompon Dahlias

15c each, 2 for 25c, 5 for 60c, \$1.25 per dozen, either all alike or assorted.

Catherine. Pure yellow, very free bloomer and very early. Blooms steady all summer.

Rosalie. Yellow, edged with crimson. Very striking.

Snowclad. Pure white. A free and sure bloomer. Literally covered with bloom.

Indian Chief. Bright intense crimson.

ALL LIVE ROOTS

The dahlias we ship are divisions of field-grown clumps, and are guaranteed to be sound and alive and to sprout with any ordinary care. Remember the sprout on a dahlia root or tuber comes right at the neck or stem end. You often cannot see the bud or sprout at first, as it is dormant, but it will appear with warmth and moisture.



Flowering Begonia

Abutilon

Also called Flowering Maple. Beautiful either as a house plant or a bedding plant out of doors. 12c each, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Ageratum

Dwarf white.
Dwarf blue.
10c each, 3 for 25c.

Alternanthera

Rich carmine.
Pure yellow.
Crimson, chocolate, and green.
Dwarf red.
Each 10c, 3 for 25c, 90c per dozen.

Alyssum, Sweet

Dwarf double white.
Giant double white.
Each 10c, 3 for 25c, 90c per dozen.

Asparagus Sprengeri

A trailing fern-like plant of great beauty, will grow anywhere. Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Begonia---Flowering

Vernon. Pink.
Vernon. White.
Luminosa. Red flowers and foliage.
Glorie de Chatelaine. Dwarf, compact grower, always full of flowers. Rose color.
Gracilis Prima Donna. Clear Neyron rose color.
Gracilis Triumph. Pure white, free flowering.
Each 15c, 3 for 40c.

Cineraria

Sometimes called "Dusty Miller".
Each 10c, 3 for 25c, 90c per dozen.

Lantana

Orange and rose, pink and yellow, pure white with yellow eye.
Each 12c, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Weeping Lantana

One of the finest trailing or basket plants. Easy to grow. Flowers delicate lilac lavender.
Each 12c, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Chrysanthemums

Yellow, white, red, lavender, and many other colors. We can give you any of the standard named sorts.
Each 15c, 3 for 40c, 6 for 75c.

Dwarf Orange

Has waxy white, true orange blossoms and bears well. Each 15c, large.

House Plants

Plant Orders will be mailed as soon as possible after receiving them, weather permitting. It is usually unsafe to ship plants before April 1. The plants will arrive in better condition if shipped at that time, and will be much larger and stronger than if shipped earlier. If customers desire plants immediately, we will comply with their wishes as soon as we think it safe after receiving their orders.

We cannot fill orders for house plants to advantage during the summer and fall, as there are no plants of suitable age to send then. We can do best on them during the spring.

All plant and bulb orders are filled from the greenhouse, and will be mailed in separate packages from there and not with the seeds.

All Plants Postpaid

At prices named all plants on this page are sent by mail postpaid.

Lemon Verbena

Each 12c, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Lobelia

Each 10c, 3 for 25c, 90c per dozen.

Moonvines

Either white or blue. Each 10c, 3 for 25c, 90c per dozen.

Double Petunias

Double fringed mixed.
Double white.
Each 12c, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Ferns

Boston Fern. The standard sort, popular everywhere.

Ostrich Plume Fern. The best of crested ferns.

Asparagus Fern (Asparagus plumosus nanus).
Each 15c, larger plants 25c and 50c each.

American Wonder Lemon

Fruits freely in pots.
Each 15c, larger plants 35c.

Coleus or Foliage Plant

Brilliancy. Bright carmine, shading off to deep maroon, margins yellow and green.

Rob Roy. A beautiful dwarf variety, pinkish red with crinkled edges.

Duneira. Various shades of crimson. Very large.

Eldorado. Old gold, ribbed and blotched with garnet.

Fire Brand. Bright maroon flamed and shaded with scarlet.

Golden Bedder. A universal favorite. The best yellow.

Hero. Almost jet black.

Queen Victoria. Bright cardinal red with yellow border.

Sensation. Dark maroon and light crimson, with pink ribs.

Spotted Gem. Green blotched with crimson and maroon.

Verschafeltii. The standard crimson variety.

Any of the above, each 10c, 3 for 25c, 90c per doz.

English Ivy

Each 12c, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Parlor Ivy

Each 12c, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.



Geranium

Geraniums---Double

Alphonse Ricard. Bright vermilion.
Beaute Poitevine. Beautiful shrimp pink.
Edmund Blanc. Bright carmine, white center.
Jean Oberle. Hydrangea pink.
La Favorite. Finest pure white.
Miss Kendall. Dark carmine red.
Mme. Recamier. Pure white.
S. A. Nutt. Dark velvety, deep crimson.
Each 12c, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Geraniums---Single Varieties

Admiration. Bright shrimp pink.
Ardens. Scarlet with white center.
Clifton. Deep scarlet and maroon.
Eugene Sue. Brilliant russet orange.
Mrs. E. G. Hill. Soft light salmon.
Rival. Salmon red.
Snowdrop. Pure white.
Tiffin. Rich glowing scarlet.
Each 12c, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Geraniums---Ivy Leafed

Alliance. Delicate white and lilac.
Cordens Glory. Bright scarlet.
Countess De Crey. Light satiny salmon.
Each 12c, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Geraniums--Variegated Leafed

Mountain of Snow. Green and white variegated.
Mrs. Pollock. Green with yellow margin and chocolate zone.
Mme. Salleri. Bright green, edged white.
12c each, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Geraniums --- Scented Leafed

Apple. Apple scented.
Lemon. Lemon scented.
Nutmeg. Nutmeg scented.
Rose. Rose scented.
Each 12c, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Fuchsias

Black Prince. Single, waxy carmine petals, pale pink corolla.

Little Beauty. Dwarf grower, free flowering, carmine and lilac, single.

Lord Byron. Very striking. Cochineal red and deepest violet. Single.

Marinka. Red flowered. Tall grower.

Minister Boucher. Very large, carmine and lilac rose, double.

Mrs. Gladstone. Scarlet tube and white corolla. Double.

Tener. Dark red and solferino. Double.

White Beauti. Light pink and white.

Trailing Queen. Large flowers in drooping clusters.

Any of these, 12c each, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Heliotrope

Either lilac, white or deep purple.
Each 12c, 3 for 30c, \$1.00 per dozen.

Fall Bulbs

The bulbs and flowers listed on this page are all what is known as fall bulbs. This means not that they bloom in the fall, but that they should be set in the fall. They are all early-blooming flowers, blooming as a rule in March, April and May, before other flowers come. They should be set out in October and November, either out-of-doors in garden or in pots for house-blooming. Every year when the tulips and hyacinths are in bloom in the spring we get calls for bulbs from people who want to get them out right away, and they are generally surprised when they find that these bulbs can be bought and set only in the fall. Now, remember, if you want a nice bed of tulips and hyacinths or narcissus or crocus, or anything of that kind, you must set them in the fall in October or November. You can, however, send in your order at any time during the spring or summer and we will book it for future shipment. When the proper time comes we will send the bulbs to you.

Narcissus or Daffodils

Paper White Narcissus. Finest of all for house culture. Can be bloomed in water like Chinese Sacred Lily or in dirt like other bulbs. Not hard out-of-doors. Price, each 4c, 3 for 10c, 40c per dozen.

Emperor. Largest of all. Price, each 4c, 40c per dozen.

Empress. White and yellow trumpet. Price, each 4c, 40c per doz.

Barri Conspicuous. Heavily stained orange scarlet. 3c each, 12 for 25c, 25 for 40c, 100 for \$1.50.

Poet's Narcissus. Best known of all. White flowers with gold cups, bordered scarlet. Price, each 3c, 25c per dozen.

Double Yellow Von Sion. Fine for either house or out-of-doors. Price, each 4c, 40c per dozen.

Mixed. All varieties and colors. Price, 30c per doz., 25 for 50c, \$2.00 per 100.

Miscellaneous Bulbs

Chinese Sacred Lily. The National Flower of China. Blooms best in a dish of water without dirt. The bulbs are enormous in size, each one often making a half dozen stalks of bloom with a dozen or more flowers on each. Very fragrant. Price, each 15c, 2 for 25c.

Crocus. Either separate colors or mixed. Price, 15c per doz., 25 for 30c, \$1.00 per 100.

Freessias. Price, each 4c, 3 for 10c, 30c per doz.

Spanish Iris. A bulbous hardy Iris that should be planted in the fall like tulips. Colors very bright. Price, each 3c, 25c per doz.

Calla Lily. One of the most popular and ornamental house lilies. Price, each 25c.

Jonquils. Either single or double. Similar to Narcissus, but very fragrant. Price, each 3c, 30c per doz.

Snowdrop. Dainty little white flowers blooming very early. Price, each 2c, 20c per doz.

Easter Lily. The well-known house-blooming lily; flowers long, tubular in shape, and of a most delightful fragrance; large bulbs. Price, each 20c, 3 for 50c.

Tulips

No other flower excels the tulip in pure form, brilliancy of color and effective bedding. It is equally desirable for pot culture.

Prize Mixture Early Tulips. In our Prize Mixture Single Early Tulips we pride ourselves in offering the best mixture in this country. Over 250 choice varieties and the largest of bulbs. Price, 30c per doz., 100 for \$2.00.

Prize Mixture Double Early Tulips. Our Prize Mixture Double Early Tulips are very choice and bloom a week or ten days later than the single. Not quite so tall or bright, but have excellent lasting qualities. Price, 30c per doz., 100 for \$2.00.



Tulips

Early Tulips in Separate Colors. Red, white, yellow, pink, striped. Price, 30c per doz., 100 for \$2.00.

Late Tulips. Sometimes called May Tulips or English Tulips. Grow tall and large. Price, 30c per doz., 100 for \$2.00.

Parrot Tulips. Also called Dragon Tulips. Choicest of all. Often 6 inches across. Are striped and spotted in all kinds of color combinations. Price, 30c per doz., 100 for \$2.00.

Darwin Tulips. A fine class of tall, stately tulips. All the rage now. Price, 35c per doz., 100 for \$2.25.

Named Varieties. I have a good supply of all the named varieties of tulips and shall be glad to quote special prices on application. Ask for what you want.

All bulbs prepaid at prices quoted.

Hyacinths

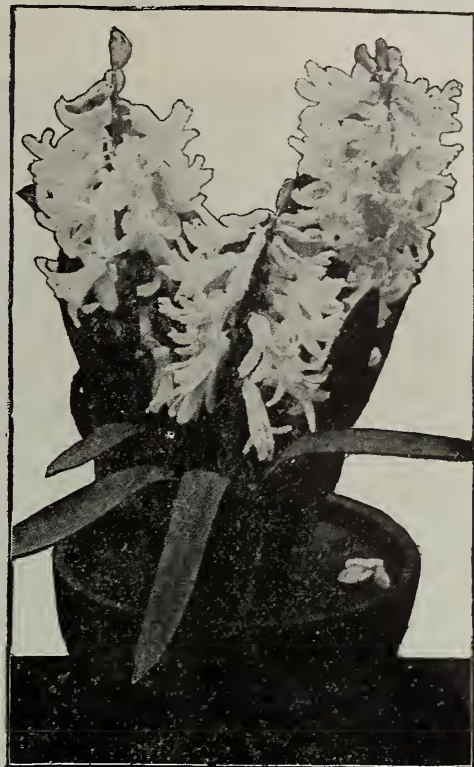
These are probably the best known and the best loved of all the Dutch bulbs. They can be grown either outdoors or in the house with equal success. All varieties except the French Roman are perfectly hardy anywhere, and once set out will bloom year after year without trouble. The single hyacinths are the best bloomers and the most satisfactory.

Mixed Bedding Hyacinths. A good mixture, all colors, all fine bulbs guaranteed to bloom. Fine for house culture and specially fine for bedding out, and at our low price can be planted in large lots. Red, pink, white, blush white, deep blue, light blue, or mixed colors. Price, each 7c, 6 for 40c, 75c per dozen, 25 for \$1.50, or 100 for \$5.50.

Special Offer: One each of the 6 colors, 45c; 6 each, 36 in all, \$2.10; 12 each, 72 in all, \$4.

French Roman Hyacinths. Earliest of all hyacinths and easiest grown. Each bulb will make two to four spikes of bloom, slender, graceful and very fragrant. Set in September will bloom about Christmas. Price, each 6c, 6 for 35c, 65c per dozen, 25 for \$1.25.

Dutch Roman Hyacinths. A smaller and earlier variety of the regular Dutch hyacinth. Price, each 5c, 6 for 25c, 50c per dozen, 25 for \$1.00, \$4.00 per 100.



White Hyacinth

Special \$1.35 Collection of Hardy Bulbs

These are all hardy bulbs to be planted in open ground September to December, and blooming in March, April and May. Nothing makes so fine a showing in a garden as a bed of early, hardy bulbs, and few people realize how cheap they are, and how easily grown. In order to get more people started growing them, I have made up this special collection at almost cost price:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 White Hyacinths | 6 Early Double Tulips |
| 2 Red Hyacinths | 6 Parrot Tulips |
| 2 Blue Hyacinths | 6 Darwin Tulips |
| 6 Hardy Narcissus or Daffodils | 6 Crocus |
| 6 Poet's Narcissus | 2 Narcissus, Von Sion |
| 6 Jonquils | 2 Narcissus, Emperor |
| 6 Early Single Tulips | 2 Narcissus, Barri Conspicuous |
| | 6 Spanish Iris |

All the above for \$1.35 postpaid, all first class bulbs.

Special \$1.25 Collection of Bulbs for House Culture

To be planted in flower pots from September to December and blooming from December to April.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2 Roman Hyacinths, early white, very fragrant. | 6 Paper White Narcissus, very early and fragrant, and easily grown. |
| 2 Red Hyacinths, best variety for house culture. | 6 Freessias, Giant White. |
| 2 Blue Hyacinths, best variety for house culture. | 9 Daffodils, mixed varieties. |
| 1 Chinese Sacred Lily, will bloom in water or dirt. | 1 Narcissus, Von Sion, very large and double. |
| 1 Double Sacred Lily, same as above, but double flowers. | 1 Narcissus, Emperor, largest variety grown. |
| 1 Calla Lily, large, everblooming. | 6 Crocus, large size, mixed colors. |
| 6 Tulips, bright colored, early variety, mixed. | 3 Jonquils, yellow, very fragrant. |

This entire collection, worth at list price over \$2.00, sent postpaid for \$1.25.

Special School Yard Collection of Tulips, \$1.50

For planting on school grounds there is nothing equal to tulips. They are sure to grow and bloom, the children go wild over them, and they bloom before school is out in the spring. The trouble with most flowers for school gardens is that they bloom in vacation, but the tulips bloom in April or May when school is still in session. (Planted in the fall during the fall term.)

I have made up a special collection of tulips at a very low price especially suited to school needs. Here it is: 50 Tulips, Fine Single Mixed. 25 Tulips, Fine Double Mixed. 25 Tulips, Parrot Mixed.

All for \$1.50, delivered postpaid. This is a special offer for schools only.



Everblooming Roses

There is nothing much finer than roses. Everyone loves them and tries to grow them. And almost everyone can succeed, too. There is no flower grown that will succeed in more different parts of the country than the rose. You can get the little one year plants at 10c to 20c each, or you can get big 2-year plants ready for immediate blooming for a little more. All of the roses on this page are of the true everblooming type. That is, they will bloom constantly all summer from regular rose time on. I have a bed of them here at the seed house and there is never a time from May till frost that I cannot pick a bouquet of roses. These everblooming roses are not entirely hardy in this latitude, as they go into the winter so soft and green that they always kill back some; but that does not hurt them at all, as they do not kill clear to the ground, and they come right on in the spring and bloom the same as ever. A little protection is a help, but not absolutely necessary. Farther south they need no protection at all.

There are hundreds of varieties of them, but the ones I have listed here are the cream of the list, well known successful varieties, that will do well for anyone. Be sure and specify whether you want 1-year or 2 year size.

All Postpaid. All roses will be delivered postpaid at prices named here, unless you want them sent with the dirt on. In that case they will be sent by express at your expense.

My 12 Favorite Everbloomers

	1 yr	2 yr
Hermosa. Clear bright pink, very double and fragrant . . .	15	35
Blumenschmidt. Pure citron yellow, outer petals tinged rose	15	40
Bon Silene. Bright, rich rosy crimson, very large	15	35
Mme. Jos. Schwartz. White tinged, yellow and rose. Sweet	10	30
Queen's Scarlet. Rich bright velvety scarlet, great bloomer	20	40
Bessie Brown. Large pure white, flushed with pink . . .	20	40
Gen. McArthur. Glowing crimson scarlet, intensely fragrant	20	40
Gruss an Teplitz. Rich crimson, always in bloom, best of all	20	40
Kaiserin. Best white. Large, pure white, cream center . .	15	40
Killarney. (Irish Beauty). Rich imperial pink. Very popular	20	50
Mme. Jules Grolez. Rose color shading to satiny pink . .	15	40
Meteor. A vivid striking rich velvety crimson	15	40

SPECIAL OFFER F1:—The above magnificent collection of 12 best everblooming roses, 1 plant each, 1-year size, \$1.70 postpaid; 2-year size, \$4.00 postpaid.

Climbing American Beauty

A true climbing form of the celebrated American Beauty rose. It has the same enormous blooms, and the same wonderful deep rose color and exquisite fragrance. Every bloom perfect. Grows to a height of 15 feet, producing literally hundreds of blooms at one time. Can be grown practically anywhere without protection. 1-year, 25c, 2-years, 60c.

Everblooming Baby Ramblers

These are not climbers, but little bush roses from 1 foot to 2 feet high. They will live out for years, or will do well in the house. They bloom in great clusters like the well known Crimson Rambler, but on a little bush, and they bloom steady all summer.

	1 yr	2 yr
Red Baby Rambler. Immense clusters of rich crimson flowers	15	35
Pink Baby Rambler. Beautiful bright pink like Dorothy Perkins 7	15	35
White Baby Rambler. Creamy white. Very free bloomer	15	35

SPECIAL OFFER F3:—All three of these Everblooming Baby Ramblers in 1-year size, 35c postpaid. In 2-year size for 80c, postpaid.

Everblooming Climbers

Climbing Gruss an Teplitz. Color is dark rich crimson, passing to velvety fiery red. 1-year, 25c postpaid, 2-years, 40c.

Climbing White Maman Cochet. Outside petals tinted blush, inside creamy white. 1-year, 20c postpaid, 2-years, 40c.

Empress of China. Red, shading to cherry pink. 1-yr., 15c postpaid, 2-yrs., 35c. Striped Reine Marie Henriette. Striped deep carmine over pale rose. 1-year, 20c postpaid, 2-years, 40c.

Miss Messman. Crimson flowers borne in clusters like Crimson Rambler. 1-year, 15c postpaid, 2-years, 50c.

Climbing Mosella. Flowers buff colored. Free bloomer. 1-year, 15c postpaid, 2-years, 40c.

OFFER F4:—The above 6 Everblooming Climbing Roses, 1-year size, 90c postpaid. In 2-year size the 6 for \$2.25, by express.

The Four Great Cochet Roses

	1 yr	2 yr
Pink Maman Cochet. Enormous flowers, very full and of great substance. Color coral pink, shaded rosy crimson	15	40
Red Maman Cochet. Bright rose red, elegantly shaded	15	40
White Maman Cochet. White, outside petals tipped pink	15	40
Yellow Maman Cochet. Yellow, peach red center	20	45

OFFER F2:—The four famous Cochet roses, in four colors, 1-year size for 50c postpaid. In 2-year size, the four for \$1.40, postpaid.

THE LA FRANCE SET. All 4 for 50c in 1-year, or \$1.25 in 2 years.

La France. Probably the most popular rose in cultivation; color fine peach blossom.

White La France. Seedling of La France; extra large, pearly white flower, soft rose.

Red La France. Is a superb rose of the hybrid tea class; color, lovely pale pink.

The Striped La France. Elegant new rose. Striped with pearl-white and pearl-rose.



The Baby Rambler

These dainty little Baby Ramblers or Polyantha roses have won the love of everyone. They are sure to grow and bloom, start blooming so young, and keep at it so steadily, that everyone is pleased with them. Notice I offer a set of these, one each of the red, pink and white, all for 35c postpaid, or in large size for 80c.

Hardy Roses

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This is a valuable class, as the varieties mentioned below are all perfectly hardy and produce large flowers like the General Jacqueminot shown in the illustration. They produce quantities of roses in June, and some bloom again quite freely in the fall. No rose garden is complete without some Hybrid Perpetuals.

My Favorite 12 Hybrid Perpetuals

	1 yr	2 yr
American Beauty. A great favorite. Color deep pink to crimson	25	50
Anna de Diesbach. Flowers extra large, full and sweet, color a beautiful carmine pink	15	40
Boron de Bonstettin. Extra large flowers, solid, round and full. Dark rich crimson	15	40
Captain Hayward. Beautiful bright crimson, perfect form, very sweet	15	40
Clio. Flesh color, shaded in the center with rosy pink. Fine form	15	40
Frau Karl Druschki. The grandest white rose in existence	25	50
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant shining crimson. (See cut)	20	40
Hugh Dickson. Crimson shaded scarlet. A gold medal rose.	15	40
Magna Charta. Unusually fine flowers. Bright rosy pink.	15	40
Marshall P. Wilder. Extra large, dark deep red, free bloomer.	20	45
Paul Neyron. The largest pink rose in existence. Color is clear pink	20	40
Ulrich Brunner. Color is brilliant cherry red. An exceptionally free bloomer	20	45

OFFER F5: — The above 12 perfectly hardy roses, 1-year size, \$1.75 post-paid. In 2-year size, the 12 for \$4.00.

Old-Fashioned Hardy Garden Roses

I advise 2-year plants only on these. These are the old-time favorites of our grandmothers' days. Hardy, fragrant and sure to bloom every year without care or protection. Will thrive anywhere.

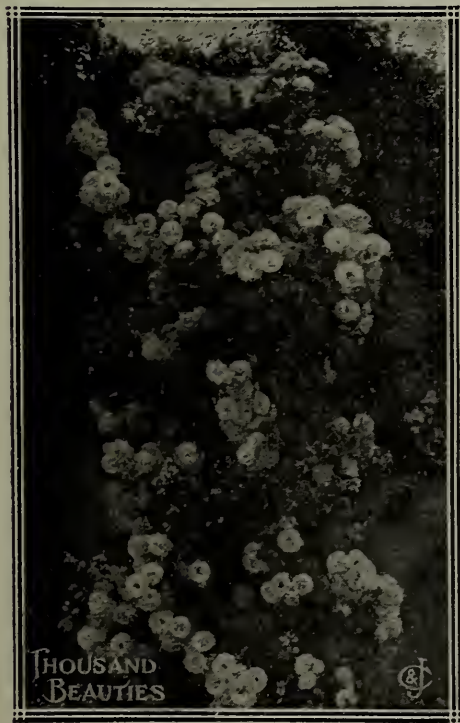
Mad. Plantier. Pure white, free bloomer and extremely hardy. Specially recommended for cemetery planting. Very double and fragrant	35c
Harrison's Yellow. Semi-double, bright clear golden yellow	45c
Persian Yellow. Full double, deep golden yellow	45c
Soleil D'Or. Blended coppery red and orange yellow, spicy fragrance.	50c
English Sweetbriar. (Eglantine). Fragrant foliage. Pink flowers	40c
Moss Roses. I can supply either red, pink or white	40c

Memorial or Trailing Roses

These are a distinct type of roses, known botanically as the *Wichurianas*. They are of ironclad hardiness, will grow anywhere on any soil. They are strong growers, but trail instead of climbing. Will creep and cover the ground like ivy. Beautiful glossy dark green foliage, remaining green nearly all winter. They bloom profusely in June and July. Especially valuable for cemetery planting or for covering banks or rookeries. Can be had in either white or pink. 1-year 15c, 2-years 35c.

The Rambler Roses

These are a distinct class of hardy climbers, made popular by the well known Crimson Rambler. They are strong growers, very hardy and literally loaded with bloom. Can be had in practically all colors now.



Gen. Jacqueminot

The "Jack Rose."
Velvety deep red.
The favorite of all.



	1 yr	2 yr
Crimson Ramblers. Probably the best known of all climbing roses	15	35
Pink Rambler. (Dorothy Perkins). Better than the Crimson. Peach pink color	15	35
White Rambler. Like Dorothy Perkins, but white in color	15	35
Yellow Rambler. Extra fine deep gold yellow	20	50

SPECIAL OFFER F6:—The full set of 4 Hardy Ramblers, red, white, pink and yellow, 1-year 50c postpaid, 2-years \$1.40.

Old-Fashioned Hardy Climbing Roses

These are well known hardy climbers, which can be depended on anywhere.

	1 yr	2 yr
American Pillar. Absolutely the most free blooming single hardy climber. The flowers are borne in immense clusters, rosy pink, with golden yellow stamens.	20	50
Baltimore Belle. Double bluish white in large clusters.	15	35
Gardenia. Buds bright yellow, opening cream color. Very fine	15	35
Prairie Queen. The old stand-by. Large flower, bright rosy red	15	35
Russell's Cottage. Dark red, very double and full. Extra good	15	35
Seven Sisters. Large clusters of red roses, fading to light pink	15	35
Universal Favorite. Large double flowers, beautiful rosy pink	15	35

SPECIAL OFFER F7:—All 7 of these climbers for 80c in 1-yr. size, \$1.75 in 2-yr. size.
SPECIAL OFFER F8:—Any 4 of these in 1-yr. size for 50c, \$1.10 in 2-yr. size:

Special Varieties of Hardy Climbers

	1 yr	2 yr
Philadelphia Rambler. An improved Crimson Rambler, deeper red	15	40
Thousand Beauties. (Tausendschoen). Bears multitudes of roses in white to pink	20	40
Flower of Fairfield. An everblooming Crimson Rambler	15	40
Blue Rambler. Not a true blue, but the nearest to it in roses	15	35
Excelsa. Best of all Ramblers. Like Crimson Rambler, but healthier and hardier	20	45

SPECIAL OFFER F9: — All 5 of these special climbing roses for 70c in 1-year or \$1.70 in 2-year size.

Hardy Perennial Flowers and Plants

All Hardy All of the plants listed on this page are Hardy Perennials. That is they live permanently and indefinitely from one planting. They are all perfectly hardy in any part of the country and all are easily grown. They should be planted very early in the spring. Some of them can be planted in the fall also, but most of them are to be planted in the spring. They cannot as a rule, however, be planted late in the spring, but must be planted very early. In this latitude that means sometime in April.

Time of Shipment As most of these are growing out of doors in the ground, we cannot fill orders for them during the winter and we do not ship them until spring opens, so we can dig from the open ground. Also we cannot fill orders late in the spring, as the plants would be too far advanced to move with safety. Therefore, get your orders in early. You can order any time during the winter and early spring and we will send them at the

proper time. Ordinarily, we cannot fill orders for any of these plants after May 10th, and really it is risky planting them later than May 1st. Get your order in in time to get them planted in April if possible.

About Prices All prices quoted on this page include prepayment of postage anywhere in the United States. Remember this when ordering. Unless otherwise specified, plants listed @ 10c will be sold @ 3 for 25c or \$1.00 per dozen. Those listed @ 15c will be sold @ 2 for 25c or \$1.50 per dozen. Those listed @ 20c each will be sold @ 3 for 50c or \$2.00 per dozen. Those listed @ 25c each will be sold @ 3 for 65c or \$2.50 per dozen.

Large Clumps On most of these plants large clumps can be furnished at double price, but this would not include postage. They would have to go by express at your expense.

Columbine (Aguilegia). Beautiful and graceful hardy flowers, which will grow anywhere. They come in a wide variety of colors from white to dark red 20c

Chrysanthemums (Hardy or Pompon). These are beautiful, double, pure white Chrysanthemums which are absolutely hardy out of doors in any climate. They grow from 15 to 18 inches high and bloom very freely during October and November. There are a number of different colors, but I grow only the pure white. The flowers are about as big as a silver dollar and there are literally hundreds of them on each plant 15c



Shasta Daisy. The well-known, hardy, white Daisy. Grows about 18 inches high and bears large quantities of pretty white flowers 15c

Giant Maximus Daisies. Somewhat similar to Shasta Daisies, but they are taller and hardier. The only one that can stand dry, hot weather well 15c

Marguerite Daisies. The old-fashioned ox-eye Daisy. These are the hardy white Daisies that are so popular everywhere. Pure white with yellow centers 15c

Hibiscus Militar. Somewhat similar to the Hibiscus Crimson Eye, except that the flowers are flesh pink in color, shading to a deeper red in the center 15c

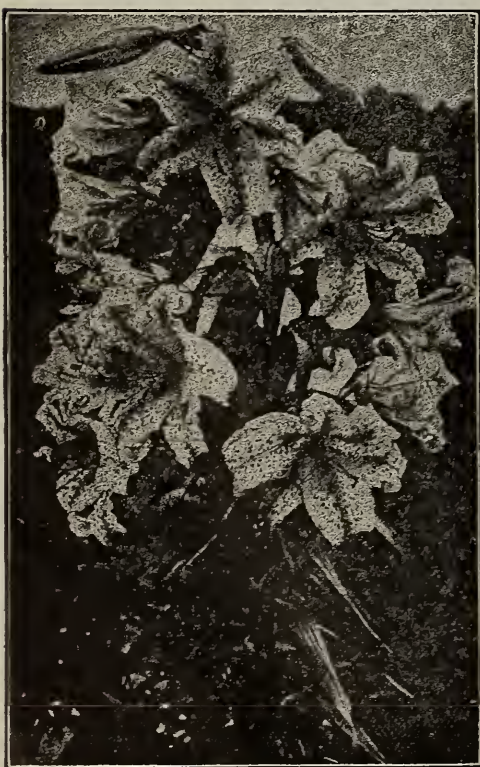
Hibiscus Militar

Hibiscus, Crimson Eye. Beautiful tall growing plant of the Hollyhock family with handsome foliage and large, striking, pure white flowers with a large crimson spot in the center 15c

Coreopsis Lanceolata. A rich golden yellow flower, 1 to 3 ft. high. Very hardy and will grow anywhere 15c

Delphinium or Hardy Larkspur. These are remarkably beautiful and are better in every way than the annual Larkspur. They come in a wide range of colors. Ours are a mixture of all colors, but mostly different shades of blue 20c

Bleeding Heart. This is one of the most popular of the old-fashioned perennial flowers. It does best in a shady location, but will grow almost anywhere. It should be planted very early 25c



Lilium Auratum, 20c each, 3 for 50c

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). A very striking flower of an intense blood red margined with golden yellow. Blooms all summer and fall 15c

Hollyhocks. These are old garden favorites, full of sentiment. They require a deep, rich soil and a sunny location, but will really grow and bloom almost anywhere. We can furnish either the single or double. The single makes the best growth and are by far the thriftiest and the best bloomers. We generally sell them in a mixture containing practically every color, but can furnish separate colors if you desire them. Specify whether you want the double or the single 15c

Hardy Pinks

Grass Pinks. The old-fashioned, hardy, sweet-scented pinks of our grandmother's days 15c

Snowball Pinks. A very hardy, large, white double flower 15c

Fireball Pink. Similar to the Snowball, except that it is a deep red in color. Very double and very showy 15c

Diadem Pink. Hardy, single, very bright . 10c

Sweet Williams. An old favorite 10c



Hardy Phlox

These we consider one of the most desirable of hardy flowers. The flower-heads often measure from 7 to 9 inches across. Flowers as large as a silver quarter, and in some cases as large as a half dollar. Comprises all shades from vermilion to white: They do best in a sunny location and rich soil, but are not particular and will do well anywhere. Can be set either fall or spring, but not late in the spring. We have a long list of named varieties, but as very few people are acquainted with named sorts, we sell them mostly by color instead of name. Here are the colors we can furnish: Pure white (very fine). White, with red eye. Pink, with red eye. Solid red. Solid pink. Price, 15c each, 2 for 25c, 5 for 50c, \$1.00 per dozen, either all alike or assorted colors.

SPECIAL OFFER: Mixed phlox; all fine plants, but not labeled as to color, all good strong plants and good assortment of colors. 3 for 25c, 6 for 45c, 75c per dozen.

Lilies

The lilies are among the most prized of all the garden flowers. They can be planted as a rule either in the spring or fall, but the Japanese lilies arrive from abroad so late in the fall that we generally have to wait until spring, as the ground is nearly always frozen by the time we get them in. They do well planted in the spring and planted very early.

Lilium Auratum (Gold Banded Japan Lily). The largest, and most beautiful of all the Japanese lilies. The flower is ivory white with a central band of bright yellow and numerous deep purple spots 20c

Lilium Album. A pure white lily with flowers opening out wide and flat. Perfectly hardy 20c

Lilium Rubrum. Very similar to the above, except that flowers are a dark pinkish-red 20c

Lilium Longiflorum. This is the hardiest of the well-known Easter lily. Has long tubular flowers. Very fragrant and very beautiful 20c

Lilium Elegans. Early flowered. Large upright blooms, very showy and ranging in colors from orange to deep red . 20c

Lilium Tigrinum. The well-known Tiger lily. The flower is a deep orange-red with numerous black spots. Is very showy and hardy 20c

Lemon Lily (Hemerocallis). A very fragrant, hardy, old-fashioned flower. It blooms in May very freely, in clusters on slender stems about 2 ft. high. Will grow and thrive and bloom anywhere 15c

Perennial Sweet Peas A hardy form of peas that live over winter and come up from the roots every spring. Will grow and bloom all summer in spite of dry weather. Mixed colors, white to dark red . 15c



Lemon Lily

Cemetery Plants

There is a great deal of call for flowers and plants suitable for cemetery planting, and many people do not know what to plant, how to plant, or when to plant, so I am gathering together on one page here a number of different kinds of flowers and plants that come under this general class.

Peonies. Probably the most satisfactory plant for cemetery purposes is the peony. It is absolutely hardy, and once set out, will live for generations. It has no insect enemies or diseases, and it always blooms; besides, it is generally in bloom by Decoration Day, which is the time flowers are most wanted. They can be had in either white, pink, or red, and can be planted either fall or spring. Large plants, each 25c postpaid. See page 85 for full list.

Hardy Phlox. These flowers are perfectly hardy and will live for years. They can be set either fall or spring, and will grow in any soil. They grow from 1 to 2 feet high, and bloom from July till frost. They can be had in either red, pink or white, with various shades between. \$1.00 per doz., either all alike or assorted.

Roses. These are always a favorite with every one for cemetery use. The only drawback is that they sometimes winter-kill in severe winter. Here are some varieties especially suitable,

White Memorial Rose. This is the creeping rose that makes a mass of glossy green leaves and an abundance of pure white flowers late in June. Does not grow up into a bush, but stays close to the ground. Strong plants. Price, 35c each.

Madam Plantier (White). Best of all hardy white roses. Very free bloomer. Strong plants. 35c each.

Baby Rambler (Red). Everblooming bush rose that gives an abundance of medium-sized red flowers in large clusters throughout the summer. Partially hardy, but should have a little protection. Strong plants. 40c each.

Other Roses. I can furnish any variety of roses you may want, but I do not have room to list them all here. See page 92.

Dutch Bulbs

These are the hardy bulbs that are set in the fall and bloom early in the spring. Here are some of the most popular ones. See page 91 for full list of hardy bulbs.

Hyacinths. Can be had in pure white, pink, red or blue. Grow about 1 foot high and bloom very early in the spring from bulbs planted in October or November. 7c each, 6 for 40c, 75c per dozen.

Snowdrops. First of all to bloom. Hardy. Small, white flowers. 20c per doz.

Tulips. Very fine for early blooming, perfectly hardy and live for years. Should be set in October or November. Can be had in white, red, yellow and various other shades or in a mixture of all. 30c per doz.

Crocus. Hardy and bloom early. Will grow right in grass. Can be had in white, yellow, blue or striped. 15c per dozen, \$1.00 per 100.

Daffodils (Narcissus). Hardy and will live and bloom for years. Can be had in white, yellow, and various shades between. Double and single. 25c to 50c per dozen, according to variety.

Annual Flowers

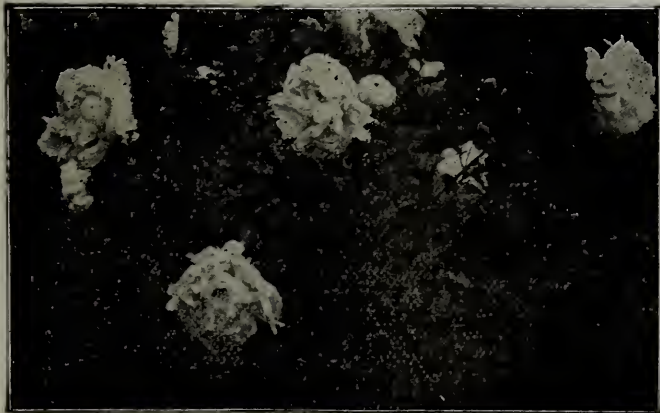
These are the ones grown from seeds and blooming the first year. Should be planted in spring, April or May.

Pansies. Favorite with every one. Can be had in almost any color. Finest mixture. 10c per packet. Collection of six varieties, 25c.

Asters. These bloom profusely during August and September from seed sown in the spring; from 1 to 2 feet high. Come in white, pink, blue and red. Finest mixture, 10c per pkt., collection of six varieties, 25c.

Phlox Drummondii. Blooms freely all summer, growing about a foot high. Finest mixture, 5c per pkt.

Sweet Assylum. Small white flower growing in masses about 6 to 8 inches high and blooms all summer. Very fragrant. 5c per pkt.



Peonies.



Hardy Phlox

Dahlias. Like cannas, these are not hardy through the winter, but grow easily during the summer. Can be had in white, red, yellow, pink and various other shades. Should be planted early like potatoes. Strong bulbs, 15c each, 2 for 25c.

Iris. Iris makes a very satisfactory flower for cemetery planting. It is always in bloom for Decoration Day, and that is quite an advantage. It is hardy, lives and increases well, and always looks well, whether in bloom or not. See page 82 for full list of varieties and prices.

Panama Lily. See page 88 for full description of this lily. It is not hardy, but can be planted out early in the spring and will bloom in June. A wonderfully fine lily in every way. Large bulbs, 25c each.

Cannas. See page 88 for full list. These are very satisfactory for summer decoration. Not hardy, but easily grown from roots kept in the cellar during winter. 10c each, 6 for 50c.

Shasta Daisies. Somewhat similar to Marguerites, but slightly different in manner of growth. 15c, 2 for 25c.

Daisies (Marguerites). These are hardy white daisies that are so popular everywhere; large size, pure white with yellow center. Strong plants. 15c each, 2 for 25c.

Other Plants

Perennials are the best kind of flowers for planting in the cemetery, as they do not need much attention and are perfectly hardy. See opposite page for a full list. Also see page 100 for hardy shrubs and page 102 for hardy vines.



Shasta Daisies

Grass Seed

You can easily get a fine sod of grass started by sowing seed almost any time during the season, if there is moisture enough for the seed to grow. Work the ground up fine and mellow and sow a good mixture like our lawn grass seed at the rate of one quart for every 200 square feet. Thicker seeding would do no harm. We furnish a special mixture—just what you want. 35c per pound, postpaid.

Cut Flowers

We grow lots of flowers here, and often have large quantities of cut-flowers for sale. This is especially the case with peonies in May and June, Iris in May. Phlox from July till frost. Dahlias from June till frost and gladiolas in July and August. We have very fine varieties in all of these and can give you some fine stuff. Write and ask about what you want. We will make the price right.

Hedge Plants

For making a low hedge that will stay green and look nice all summer, there is nothing better than the California Privet. It is perfectly hardy. We can furnish good, thrifty, field-grown plants at \$6.00 per 100.

Peony Blooms For Decoration

There is one day in the year when the peony is the national flower, and that is Decoration Day. There is no flower which so perfectly fills the bill for decorating the graves of our loved ones as the peony. On our grounds we have over 100,000 peony plants growing and we always have thousands and thousands of the blooms for Decoration Day. We can ship to you anywhere in the United States. Send your order a week or so in advance and state just when you want them shipped. Price, delivered to your door by parcels post, \$1.00 per dozen. By express, at your expense, \$4.00 per 100. Ask for special prices on large lots.

Strawberry Plants



Special Prices on Senator Strawberry Plants

Postpaid or Prepaid

25 plants	\$.35
50 plants . . . . .	.60
100 plants	1.00
200 plants	1.75
300 plants	2.50
500 plants	3.50
1000 plants	6.00

Express Not Prepaid

100 plants . . . . .	.75
200 plants	1.25
300 plants	1.80
500 plants	2.50
1000 plants	4.00

First class fresh plants, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Senator. Best of all Strawberries

Directions For Growing

I have been growing strawberries for a good many years, something over 20 years, in fact, and long before I was in the seed business I was selling strawberries. I always had better strawberries than my neighbors and they all came to me for plants. I still grow lots of berries for market and have lots of plants to sell.

The plants should be set very early in the spring; April is best, and if the ground is in good condition they are almost sure to grow. With good care, by fall they will make a growth that will cover the ground. Then in the winter, after the ground is frozen, mulch them well and next summer you will have berries to burn. I have had them make a quart to every four feet of row at one picking.

They will do well on almost any fairly good ground, but of course do better the richer the ground is. You can't get it too rich for them. Have it fall plowed if possible. Don't bother with fall setting. It is never a success here.

Set the plants a foot to a foot and a half apart in the row, and the rows any convenient width for tending. They will cover the ground all right the first season. It is a good practice to mulch the plants just before hard freezing weather comes on in the fall, as this prevents the plants heaving when the ground thaws. Whole or cut straw and straw manure from the stable is generally used. Where the snow is unusually deep, the mulch should be thin, if used at all, for the snow will afford protection to the plants. Every man who has a patch of ground as big as a blanket ought to have all the berries he can use.

I have tried over 150 kinds of strawberries, and then settled down to just one kind, outside of the Everbearing, the Senator. As it is a perfect-blossomed sort, it can be set alone and needs no other kind with it. It is positively the best berry I have ever seen. It is a large dark red, fine quality, and above all an enormous yielder. It will make more berries and stand more grief, than any kind I ever saw. It is as hardy as blue grass, and is fully able to spread and take care of itself. It doesn't need any petting. Just set it out and keep the weeds out till it gets a fair start and you will have all the berries you want for years. You can grow them as well as not. They will do well on almost any fairly good ground, but of course the richer the ground the better. You can't get it too rich for them. It is a safe rule to follow,

to plant them on any ground that would make a good big crop of potatoes. If it is too dry or too thin or too hard to grow a big crop of potatoes, don't put in strawberries. Have the ground fall-plowed, if possible, but don't bother with fall setting. It is never a success in my experience unless you have potted plants and even then it is not so good as spring setting. The plants should be set very early in the spring. April is best, and if the ground is in good condition, they are almost sure to grow. With good care by fall they will make a growth that will cover the ground.

Then, in the winter after the ground is frozen, mulch them well with any convenient mulching material that is free from seeds. This mulching is to protect the plants from the alternate thawing and freezing, and also to keep the ground cool and moist in the spring and summer. Do not rake it off in the spring, but shake it up so the plants can see through, and they will grow right up through it. The mulching will keep the ground cool and moist, and the weeds down.

You will get practically no berries the season you set them, but the next summer you will have berries to burn. You can generally count on a quart of berries for each plant you set.

Set plants a foot to a foot and one-half apart in the rows; make the rows any convenient width for tending. For field culture, the rows should be four feet apart, in the home garden two feet is right.

How About That Strawberry Bed?

Last year when strawberries were ripe you swore by all that was great and good that you wouldn't be another year without a strawberry bed. It was too late to set one then, though. All fall setting is a failure nine times out of ten. April's the only time.

So if you really want a strawberry bed, now is the time to get busy. The earlier the better. Any good ground will do. Don't worry about these long-winded directions about preparing the ground and so on. Just get the plants fresh and set them in just the same depth they grew before or a trifle deeper. Don't let the ground dry out or bake. Keep it well hoed. Don't let it crust over or a weed start. Mulch in the fall, after ground freezes.

Don't worry about picking off runners or blossoms. If the plant is healthy it is a safe proposition to let it do as it pleases. No berries to speak of this year, but next year at least a quart to the plant with good luck and good care.

Best variety we have found is Senator. We grow no other except the Everbearing. Big, dark red, juicy, hardy as blue grass. Needs no other kind with it. 200 plants makes a good home patch; 300 is better. 300 will make a patch 25 feet square. See special prices above. Send along your order. We can make shipment March, April or May, as you prefer.



Some of Our Strawberries in South Dakota

This is John Brannan, Madison, S. Dak., and some of his berries. No, that's not potatoes in his pan, although he insists he's a thoroughbred Irishman. It's some of our Senator strawberries. He wants to know if we can beat them in Iowa. No, I don't believe we can. But we can raise them almost that good, and so can you. We will sell you the plants, and you can't buy better ones anywhere. We have the best plants this year we have ever had and guarantee them to reach you safely and be true to name. See prices above.

The Everbearing Strawberries Have Made Good

There can be no possible doubt any longer about the Everbearing strawberries. They have made good and then some. If you have been putting off planting them waiting for them to show whether they are a good thing or a fake, you don't need to wait any longer. They have proved the last three seasons that they will bear all summer every summer, from earlier than the others till the ground freezes in the fall. Ripe berries, green berries and blossoms, all the time. And the best berries you ever tasted, big, and red, and sweet, and juicy. Real strawberries.

The Price of Everbearing Strawberries

Last year we got \$5.00 per hundred for our Everbearing strawberry plants. Lots of people sold them at higher prices, but we thought that was about a fair price.

This year we have a bountiful crop of plants. I think we have the best crop and best plants we have ever had.

We are going to give our customers the benefit of this. We are going to cut the price square in two in the middle. We are going to sell 200 plants for \$5.00, delivered postpaid, anywhere in the United States. A single 100 for \$3.00. Less amounts will be at about the same rates with possibly a little higher rates on amounts of 25 or less. My advice, however, would be to buy not less than 100 plants. That makes a nice, good-sized patch for a home garden. With 100 plants of Everbearing strawberries you can have enough berries for the ordinary family, steady all summer. If you have a large family or want to treat the neighbors, you had better buy 200 plants.

Of course, if you have a small place and only want a few plants, I will sell you whatever you want,

Postpaid Prices

For Spring of 1916

1 dozen plants . . . . .	.60
25 plants	\$1.00
50 plants	1.65
100 plants	3.00
200 plants	5.00

All by parcels post, delivered postpaid to any part of the United States.

Send along your order and we will book it to be shipped at the proper time in the spring.

Remember we guarantee to replace 2 for 1 if not genuine Everbearing.

150 Berries on a Single Plant

"Want to tell you what our Everbearing strawberry plants are doing. We got 76 plants of you. All lived but one. Set them out the 25th of April and the 25th of May we picked a pint of berries. Picked a few berries on up until July, when there was an increase each week until this week I picked three gallons of nice large berries. Our patch is 15x26 ft. One plant had 150 berries on at one time and would pick from 15 to 20 berries at a time. Yours truly, —Mrs. J. F. Prather, Villisca, Iowa."

"Dear Sir: Last spring I bought about 5 dozen of your Progressive Everbearers. They certainly are fine. I set the plants out late in April and began picking ripe berries early in June, only a few at first, but the quantity grew larger each time until this month we got four quarts at a picking. I have picked 20 quarts this month and how we have enjoyed our strawberries through August and September. —W. Stinman, Callaway, Nebr."

"Dear Sir: I am Laura Josephine Strode, age 14 months, and enclose my picture, taken in papa's Progressive Everbearing strawberry bed on Nov. 8, 1915.



Papa ordered these berry plants of you last spring and planted the 100 plants April 19, and on May 19 he picked a small handful of berries. There were blooms on the plants when he got them and they didn't blight. They have borne continuously ever since till the night of Nov. 12, when we had a very hard frost. He has not picked less than 100 boxes off the 100 plants during summer and fall.

I am going to help garden next summer and also pick strawberries. I send love to Ruth and the little baby. I would like to play with them.—Laura Josephine Strode, Garden City, Kansas."

Progressive Everbearing Strawberries. About two-thirds of life size.

Varieties of Everbearing Strawberries

There is getting to be a great deal of talk and discussion about the different varieties of Everbearing strawberries. When the people first commenced to talk about Everbearing strawberries they did not specify any particular variety. It was just Everbearing strawberries and no more specification, but now people are beginning to be particular as to which variety they get, as they have found out that there are good and poor varieties of Everbearing strawberries just the same as of the common strawberries.

We got into the game early and experimented with all the different varieties of strawberries we could get. I don't suppose we got all of them, for there are 40 or 50 varieties in all. We got all the leading ones. The ones that we knew were well recommended. We gave them all an equal chance on good dirt and with ordinary farmer cultivation and tried them out thoroughly and conscientiously. We wanted to find which variety was really the best for us and our customers.

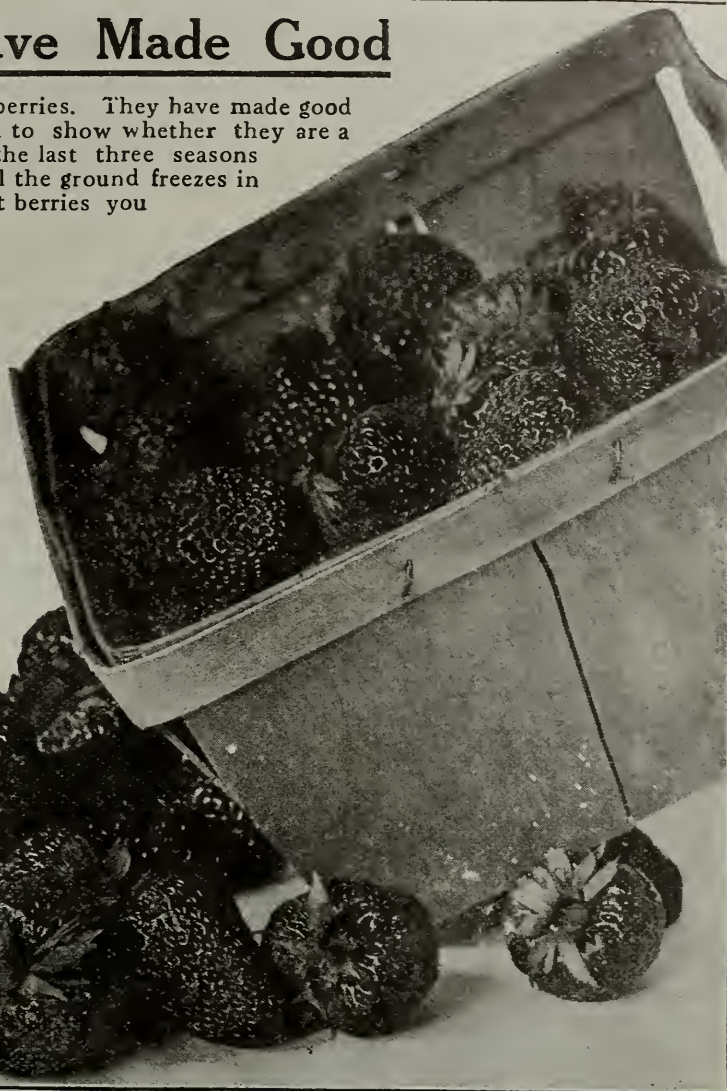
We are growing now nothing but the **Progressive Everbearing**. We think it by far the best variety now grown, and of the million plants we have, everyone is the genuine Progressive.

I suppose you want to know why it is the best. One reason I like it better than the others is because it is a half breed Senator Dunlap. The Senator Dunlap was always my favorite of the common strawberries and this Progressive has all the good qualities of its celebrated parent. It has the same plant making ability, the same hardiness and the same color and size and shape of berry. The only noticeable difference is that it is sweeter and of better quality, and of course is Everbearing. It makes plants almost as freely as the Senator Dunlap, but the plants are larger. Generally about twice as large.

It also has the Senator Dunlap free bearing quality. It absolutely loads itself with berries and not only in the spring, but all summer and fall. That is where it has the advantage over its parent.

Like all good things of the days past, the Senator Dunlap must go. It has been a good berry in its day. All common strawberries are doomed now. There is no question about it. I am mighty glad to know that its place in the strawberry world will be taken by an offspring which is even more celebrated and trustworthy than its parent.

Now, remember that in ordering Everbearing strawberry plants from us, you do not need to specify the variety. Just write it down now and paste it in your hat that we have nothing on the place but the Progressive, do not expect to grow anything but the Progressive, and will not sell anything but the Progressive. If you get Everbearing strawberry plants from us, you can rest assured, without examining the label, that they are **Progressive Everbearing**.



Why Not Have an Asparagus Bed?

Most of you have the idea that there is some great mystery about the growing of Asparagus, and that you have no chance of success with it. Nothing to it. It really grows like a weed. Just give it good, rich soil, the richer the better, plenty of room and decent cultivation, and you can't help but succeed. It's mighty good eating in the spring of the year, too. Nothing better.

The best way to get a start is from the plants. We have literally millions of them. Best size is strong 1 yr. Some people though prefer 2 yr. Take your choice. We have both. 50 per cent extra for 2 yr.

Set the plants early. It's all bosh this talk about trenching and all that. Just get the roots in the ground right side up and covered about three or 4 inches deep. That's all. Keep them well hoed all the first summer. Then in the fall mulch heavily and keep mulched heavy enough to keep the weeds down all the time from that on. Put plants 10 inches apart in the rows. Rows any convenient width apart.

No crop the first year, but fair crop next year and plenty from then on for 20 years to come. Cut every day or every other day from early spring till peas come. Great money maker. Can't freeze out or dry out or drown out or hail out. Sure income. Regular pension. Sells readily at most places at 8c to 15c a pound.

Field culture 12,000 plants per acre. Home garden, with rows 2 feet apart. 100 plants for bed 10 feet by 20 feet.



Asparagus, Best of all Spring Vegetables

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

We have the best variety of Rhubarb that I have ever seen. It is the strain that is sometimes sold for Wine Plant. The stalks are very large, quite red in color; very tender and mild in flavor. It is early, hardy and just right in every way. We have no special name for it, but it is somewhat similar to the variety sometimes sold by nurserymen as Victoria, but in my opinion better. It was brought to this country by some of the early settlers and is well known in this neighborhood. We have increased both by dividing the clumps and by growing seedlings, and it comes equally true either way. The plants can be set either fall or spring and live very easily. They can be shipped safely by mail or express to any part of the country. See prices below.

Horse Radish

Maliner Kren, or Improved Bavarian. This is an improved variety of Horse Radish from Bavaria, which is being rapidly adopted all over the United States as the standard variety. It can be grown from either cuttings or crowns. The crowns are the top portion of the large roots and will make a big hill the first year. The cuttings will each one make a single plant of medium size the first year. See prices below.

Sage

Mammoth Broad Leaved. I have a few hundred plants of the large, broad-leaved German Sage, which I can supply while they last. Price, 15c each, 2 for 25c., \$1.25 per dozen; all postpaid.

Dasheens, Trinidad or Edible

This is a plant newly introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a field and garden crop in the south. They have a bulletin about them. Write for it. It is very interesting. The plant looks like the well known Caladium or Elephant's Ear, but is taller and hardier. The tubers are eaten like Irish potatoes, which they very much resemble in appearance and taste after they are cooked. Not good raw. Can be grown anywhere, but not recommended as a field crop north of the north limit of cotton, as it requires a long season and hot weather. The U. S. Department of Agriculture will tell you how to grow and cook them. They yield enormously and will grow where it is too hot to grow potatoes. I have some tubers of my own growing and some more grown for me in Alabama. See prices below.

Varieties of Asparagus

Really there is no great amount of difference in varieties of asparagus. It depends a great deal more on the soil and culture than it does on the variety. Any of them will be all right in good rich soil and plenty of moisture.

Postpaid Pricelist of Asparagus Plants

These prices include delivery prepaid by either Parcel Post or Express in Zones 1, 2, 3, and 4. If outside of Zone 4, add 10% for prepay. Prices are for strong 1 year. If 2 year plants are wanted, add 50% to prices.

	Doz.	25	100	200	300	500	1000
Columbian Mammoth	25c	35c	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50	\$3.50	\$6.00
Bonvallettes Giant	25	35	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	6.00
Conovers Colossal	25	35	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	6.00
Palmetto	25	35	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.50	6.00

Pricelists of Asparagus Plants not Prepaid

These prices are for the plants to go by express at your expense. Same varieties as above. Prices are for strong 1-year. If 2-year plants are wanted, add 50%.

	100	200	300	500	1000
	75c	1.25	1.80	2.50	4.00

Rhubarb or Pieplant

These prices include delivery prepaid by Parcel Post or Express in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4. If outside of Zone 4, add 10% for prepay.

	Each	Doz.	100
Rhubarb, 1 year (3 for 25c)	10c	\$1.00	\$5.00
Rhubarb, 2 year (2 for 25c)	15c	1.25	8.00

Ask for special net prices on large lots to go at your expense.

Horseradish

These prices include delivery by Parcel Post or Prepaid Express, in Zones, 1, 2, 3, and 4. If outside Zone 4, add 10% for prepay.

	Each	Doz.	100
Horseradish cuttings		20c	\$1.00
Horseradish crowns (3 for 25c)	10c	\$1.75	4.00

Write for special net prices on large lots.

Dasheens (Trinidad or Edible)

These prices include delivery prepaid by either Parcel Post or Express anywhere in the United States.

	Each	Doz.	100
Small Tubers	7c	75c	\$ 4.00
Large Tubers	10c	\$1.00	8.00
Mammoth Tubers	15c	1.50	12.00

See vegetable seed department for price on seed of Rhubarb and Asparagus.

Gooseberries

Gooseberries should be planted in good fertile soil that is well drained. Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row and keep well mulched with old hay or straw. Don't be sparing, put it on thick, five or six inches deep. This will retain moisture during the dryest weather and keep down weeds. What few weeds do come through can be easily pulled up. If not convenient to mulch, the next best thing is good cultivation. Go over them and stir the ground well. The American varieties are not subject to mildew, but to prevent it spray the bushes as soon as the leaves appear in the spring, and several times during the summer with Potassium Sulphide. One ounce to four gallons of water.

Every family can have a bountiful supply of this valuable garden fruit at small expense and with little trouble. It is much sought after for culinary purposes and finds a ready sale in all markets. In the varieties we list, probably the best known are the *Houghton* and *Downing*. They are both old varieties that have been tested for years and you can not make a mistake in planting either one of them. *Houghton* is the strongest grower, a good annual bearer and fruit of fair size. *Downing* is a more compact grower and the berries pale green and very large. Fine for dessert or canning. *Champion* is a strong grower, about equal to *Houghton* in growth, which it resembles somewhat. Berries large and of a brownish red color, a good market variety. *Josselyn* (or Red Jacket) is an American seedling, very compact, grows similar to *Downing* in looks, both as to bush and fruit. Hardy, but I do not think it is as prolific as *Downing*. *Industry* is about the only English gooseberry planted in this country. Berries are very large—largest of any variety grown here, dark red and good quality. spreads but little and requires little or no pruning.

Currants

Currants require about the same soil and cultivation as gooseberries to succeed well. Tops should be well cut back in planting out, leaving only two or three sprouts to grow the first season. They should be pruned some every year, cutting out the old and darkest looking wood; keep the center of bush open somewhat. Currant worms can be destroyed by White Hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water and applied with sprinkler or sprayer. Plant about the same distance apart as gooseberries.

Black Naples is the only black currant we handle and about the only variety planted to any extent in this country. We consider it the best of the blacks, but no black currant is fit to eat in my opinion.

In red currants we list three and you cannot go wrong on any of them. *Cherry* is large, very deep red, rather acid but fine for jelly. *Fay's Prolific* not so red in color, but bunches very large and very productive. *North Star* is the strongest grower of all the red varieties and berries large and heavy clustered. *White Grape* is the best of all white varieties. Bush strong and a vigorous grower. Clusters long and handsome, excellent quality and a fine table currant.

Prics List of Fruits on this Page

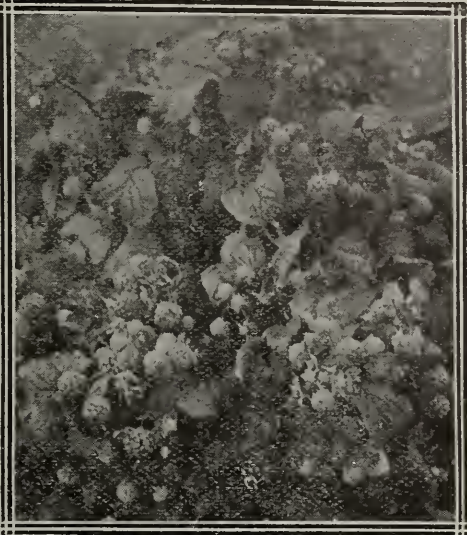
All delivered postpaid or by prepaid express at these prices, in zones 1, 2, 3 and 4. (See map.) If outside zone 4, add 10 per cent if wanted prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Gooseberries			
(6 or more at dozen rate, 25 or more at 100 rate.)			
	Each	Doz.	100
Champion	20c	2.00	12 00
Downing	17	1.70	10.00
Houghton	11	1.10	7.00
Industry	23	2.30	14 00
Josselyn	20	2.00	12.00
Currants			
Black Naples	12c	1.00	7.00
Red Cherry	12	1.20	7.00
Fay's Prolific	12	1.20	7.00
North Star	12	1.20	7.00
White Grape	12	1.20	7.00
Raspberries (Black)			
Cumberland	10c	.75	4.00
Gregg	10	.75	4 00
Kansas	10	.75	4.00
Raspberries (Red and Purple)			
Cardinal (purple)	10c	.90	5.00
Columbian (purple)	10	.90	5.00
Loudon (red)	10	.90	5.00
Cuthbert (red)	10	.75	4.00
St. Regis—Everbearing (red)	15	1.00	6.00
Blackberries			
Early Harvest	10c	90	5.00
Eldorado	10	90	5.00
Erie	1	90	5.00
Snyder	10	90	5.00
Dewberries			
Lucretia	10	90	5.00
Miscellaneous Small Fruits			
Strawberry-Raspberry or Tree Strawberry	15c	1.25	
Juneberry, Dwarf	20	2.00	
Rocky Mountain Cherry	20	2.00	
Himalaya Berry	15	1.25	

Raspberries

Raspberries are the most delicious and popular of all our small fruits, except possibly strawberries. They are excellent for table use and in canning retain their flavor much better than some other of our small fruits. They are always in demand in season and bring good prices everywhere. They will do well in almost any soil.

Have the ground thoroughly prepared and plant in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and they will produce large crops and will well repay for all trouble. As soon as they are done bearing cut out the old wood so as to give strength and vigor to the new canes which is to produce your next year's crop of berries.



Everbearing Raspberries

Varieties of Raspberries

Cumberland is the largest berry of all the black-caps, a strong grower, heavy bearer, and excellent quality. Keeps well and is a good shipper. *Gregg* is one of the oldest and likely the best known of all the black-caps and still retains its popularity wherever known. Good size, fine quality, and one of the very best shippers we have.

Kansas is earlier than either *Cumberland* or *Gregg*, is a great table berry, moderately juicy and good flavor. Plants strong growers, stand drouths well and is an all-round good berry to plant.

Cardinal and *Columbian* are both purple, but of somewhat different nature in growth. *Cardinal* has a strong, vigorous upright cane, bright reddish bark and extremely hardy. Fruit season somewhat late, but large and fine. Is very firm for a purple variety. *Columbian* is a seedling of Cuthbert and a cross between it and the *Gregg*. Very strong grower, but, unlike most red and purple varieties, does not sucker, but propagates from tips the same as black-cap varieties. Very hardy and has stood from 28 to 30 degrees below zero without injury. Berries large, fine quality and enormously productive.

Loudon is among the largest of red varieties and a fine, showy berry of good quality, not so bright a red as the Cuthbert, but of a different flavor. *Cuthbert* is one of the old standbys, well known almost everywhere, sweet, and rich, very hardy and one of the best late sorts.

St. Regis, or *Everbearing Red*, is an excellent novelty, a brilliant crimson in color, good size and one of the earliest to commence ripening and continues to produce more or less fruit until late in October, and said to be as hardy as any raspberry.

Blackberries

Blackberries are a fruit that everyone likes and everyone can have with just a little effort and time. They require the same treatment as raspberries. Nip back new canes in growing season to 3 feet, causing them to throw out laterals. They do well on almost any soil and bear good crops of fruit. We list four of the very best varieties covering the season of ripening. *Early Harvest* is the earliest, a very compact dwarfish grower, and can be planted closer than other varieties. Fruit rather small and very sweet. Not recommended for extreme north. *Erie* is another early blackberry, hardier than *Early Harvest* and much larger fruit. Very black and and firm, is a splendid bearer and stands shipping well, *Eldorado* is also a good shipping berry. Very hardy everywhere; fruit large and borne in clusters, quality unsurpassed. *Snyder*, the best known and a favorite everywhere, extra heavy canes, often growing 7 to 8 feet if allowed to run up. Very productive, berries medium size and very sweet. Season of ripening longer than any other variety. Probably the hardiest of any.

Dewberries

Lucretia Dewberry is a variety of blackberry that trails on the ground. Perfectly hardy and very productive, ripens early, very large. is often 1½ inches long by 1 inch in diameter, rather soft, sweet and with no hard core. Does well on any soil.

Strawberry Raspberry

A fruit of Japanese origin. Valuable for the extreme north, as the fruit is borne on the new growth and of course is hardy in any climate. Berries are bright scarlet, larger than strawberries, but of similar shape, rather partakes of the character of raspberries in that the seeds are covered by flesh as in the latter. Not much good for eating raw, but good for jelly and has a flavor peculiar to itself. Bush is low growing, 12 to 18 inches high. Quite a curiosity at least.

Dwarf Juneberry

In habit of growth similar to currant bushes, attaining about the same height, extremely hardy, fruit a mild sub-acid. Red, changing to purple when ripe, is a handsome growing shrub and very ornamental.



A fine specimen plant of *Syringa* or Mock Orange on a Shenandoah lawn. Of course this bush is 20 years old or more, and has had good soil and plenty of room; but it is not at all unusual to see as fine specimens as this. You can have as fine yourself, and they grow very quickly.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

Flowering Almond.—An old time favorite flowering shrub. Blooms very early, and the branches are often entirely covered with the showy double flowers. In our old garden we used to have just the white, but now you can have them in red and pink too. Mention which color you want.

Althea (Rose of Sharon).—Very handsome, hardy and free blooming in late summer and fall when most other shrubs are out of bloom. The flowers look more like a rose, and come in various shades of white, red, and variegated. Ask for the color you want.

Barberry, Purple Leaf.—Grows from 3 to 5 feet high, and spreads out in a half globe shape. Makes a beautiful single plant or is fine in groups or hedges. The foliage is of an attractive purple cast, and the yellow flowers and bright red berries are also very showy.

Barberry, Common.—The same as the preceding except that the leaves are a bright green in color.

Barberry, Thunbergii.—A very pretty dwarf barberry from Japan. Has glossy green foliage changing to a coppery red in the fall. Valuable as an ornamental hedge or for grouping. Grows more compact than any of the others.

Calycanthus.—The old-fashioned "Sweet scented shrub". Has velvety deep purple flowers early in the spring.

Dogwood, Red Barked.—Grows from 3 to 6 ft. high, and has large white blooms, but is especially valued for the bright red color of the twigs.

High Bush Cranberry.—Similar to Snowball, but the bloom is more open in spreading. Blooms profusely in May, followed later by clusters of bright scarlet fruit something like cranberries.

Deutzia.—A very showy Japanese shrub of dense upright growth bearing a profusion of showy white or rose colored flowers. Should be planted by everyone, as it is a sure bloomer and blooms freely.

Golden Elder.—Foliage is of a bright golden yellow color all season. Much used on account of its foliage effect.

Forsythia (Golden Bell). Vigorous grower, the drooping branches with yellow flowers.

Purple Fringe.—A much admired small tree or shrub with a curious fringe of hair like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in midsummer.

Bush Honeysuckle.—A fine showy plant for either a single or for groups or hedges. Bush is always of nice even shape, and the blooms look much the same as the climbing honeysuckle. We can supply it in either white, pink, or red.

Flowering Quince (Japonica).—A low growing, bushy, thorny quince, literally covered in early spring with glowing scarlet blooms. Valuable for ornamental hedging or for specimen plants.

Lilac. Everyone knows and loves the lilac. It is the best of the old-fashioned flowers. Will grow anywhere, and in almost any soil. Blooms freely even when small. We can supply either the white or the purple in both the common lilac and the Persian lilac. The Persian is more slender and willowy in growth, and has finer foliage, and is a great bloomer. Both are perfectly hardy.

Hardy Hydrangea. (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*).—One of the most of all the hardy shrubs. Grows to a height of five or six feet and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. Flowers are white, changing to pink, and are borne in great pyramidal clusters often nearly a foot in length. Commences flowering in July and continues till November. Fine for cemetery planting.

Snowball.—A well known old favorite. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. Bears great clusters of snowy white globes of flowers in May. Hardy anywhere.

Spirea Anthony Waterer.—A new, crimson flowering spirea. Dwarfish and very compact growing, 15 to 18 inches in height and covered nearly the whole growing season with deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy and fine for low clumps or bedding purposes.

Spirea Billardii.—A hardy, upright shrub. Grows from 4 to 5 ft. in height, with brownish branches, leaves oblong and bright green. Flowers produced in dense panicles of rich pink. Very showy for cut flowers. Blooms in July and August and very frequently again in the fall, continuing until frost.

Spirea Van Houttii.—The grandest of all the spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season. When in flower is a complete fountain of white bloom. Just enough green of leaves showing to make it most attractive. A grand and graceful shrub attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. Perfectly hardy everywhere. Fine for an ornamental hedge,

(Continued on page 101.)

Condensed List of Hardy Shrubs

Flowering Almond, white	Bush Honeysuckle, pink
Flowering Almond, red	Lush Honeysuckle, white
Flowering Almond, pink	Hardy Hydrangea
Althea, White	Persian Lilac, purple
Althea, red	Persian Lilac, red
Althea, variegated	Persian Lilac, white
Barberry, purple	Lilac, purple
Barberry, common	Lilac, white
Barberry, Thunbergii	Flowering Quince, scarlet
Calycanthus	Snowball
Cranberry, High Bush	Spirea, Anthony Waterer
Dogwood, red barked	Spirea, Billardi
Flowering Currant	Spirea, Van Houttii
Deutzia, white	Syringa, Mock Orange
Deutzia, pink	Tamarix Amur
Elder, golden	Weigela, Rosea
Forsythia, Golden Bell	Weigela, Candia
Purple Fringe	Weigela, Eva Rathke

Prices of Hardy Shrubs. All Varieties

30c each, 2 for 55c, 3 for 80c, 4 for \$1.00, \$3.00 per dozen either all alike or assorted to suit. These prices apply to all the shrubs mentioned on this page.

Prices Are Postpaid

These prices include prepaid delivery, either by parcels post or express in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. Add 10 per cent for prepay beyond zone 4.

Extra Large Plants

We can generally supply extra large or "specimen" plants of most of these shrubs, but they would have to go by express at your expense. They are harder to get to live than the regular size, but some want them. Price 50c each, any amount.



Spirea Van Houttii. The best of all the Spireas



California Privet

Probably the best known of all the ornamental hedge plants. Makes quick growth and can be easily kept trimmed, has perfect hedge form, will thrive in practically any soil or location. Extra large plants, \$6.00 per 100. Smaller size \$3 per 100.

Ornamental Hedge Plants

The green growing hedge of ornamental plants take the place of the disfiguring fence and makes a beauty of a necessity.

There are hedges for all sorts of locations and conditions, from the low hedge a foot or two high meant simply to mark the boundary of the lawn, to the tall dense hedge meant to shut out the view of an unsightly alley.

Of course it depends largely on the treatment and trimming given the hedge, as most of them can be kept down low and trim by constant shearing, or can be allowed to grow tall and dense.

For all around hedge there is nothing more popular than the Privets. There are several varieties, but all are rapid growing, healthy shrubs, with glossy green leaves and a multitude of small branches.

The California Privet is the best known and in most ways the best one, except that it is not quite so hardy in severe northern winters. It sometimes kills back, but when trimmed will come again. For anywhere south of Kansas City it is safe any winter. North of there it may be damaged sometimes.

For the more northern localities I advise the Amoor River Privet and the Ibota, especially the former. It is absolutely hardy anywhere and equal to any in appearance.

All the privets should be kept constantly sheared back. The more they are trimmed the better they get.

The Barberries are absolutely hardy anywhere, are handsome summer and winter, and require very little shearing. They do not grow quite so thickly as the privets, but are not intended for a tall hedge anyway. Will thrive north or south on any kind of soil. Covered with little red berries which hang on all winter.

There are three varieties of Barberries, all good. The common variety has bright green leaves, the Thunbergi is rather copper colored, and then there is a purple-leaved sort.

For tall, heavy hedges the Bush Honeysuckle, Siberian Pea, and Japan Quince, are all fine. They are perfectly hardy, grow quick and large, and can be kept sheared down if preferred.

For downright beauty there is nothing to equal a hedge of Spirea Van Houtii in full bloom along the side of a lawn or against the foundation of a house. The picture on the opposite page will give you a good idea of how they look.

For dry and windy locations, or anywhere where a plant is needed to stand extremes of cold or dry or windy weather, there is nothing to good as the Siberian Tamarix or Tamarix Amur. I saw a good bit of it used for wind breaks around gardens in western Kansas. It has beautiful feathery leaves and is very ornamental.

In planting a hedge, dig out a good sized trench, and fill in with good dirt. Set the plants a trifle deeper than they grew before, and about 1 foot apart in the row. It is always best to cut them back severely, almost to the ground in fact, so they will throw up new branches all the same age.

There are a number of other varieties of shrubs sometimes used for hedge, but the ones named above are the ones most commonly used. If there are others you would like to use, I will be glad to make you special price on whatever you need.

Prices of Hedge Plants Listed on This Page

(These prices are Not pr. paid nor postpaid.)

	Per 100
Barberry, Purple Leaved	\$ 9.00
Barberry, Common	9.00
Barberry, Thunbergi	12.00
Buckthorn	6.00
Caragana (Siberian Pea)	9.00
Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince)	9.00
Bush Honeysuckle	9.00
Osage Orange	1.00
California Privet	4.00
California Privet (Extra large)	6.00
California Privet (Small)	3.00
Ibota Privet (Small)	6.00
Amoor River Privet (Extra hardy)	9.00
Tamarix Amur	12.00
Spirea Van Houtii	10.00

These prices are based on fairly large lots, but 25 or over will be supplied at the 100 price. Less amounts are slightly higher price,

We do not prepay the charges at these prices. They are based on the plants going by express at your expense. We pack in good shape without extra charge, and guarantee safe delivery by express.

It is best to figure on setting the plants one foot apart in the row to make a good hedge, so order as many as you have feet of hedge to plant.

All plants are field grown, thrifty and healthy, and at least two years old. They are selected for uniform height so they will make a nice even hedge.

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

(Continued From Page 100.)

Syringa. (Mock Orange.) — A hardy, free flowering shrub with most showy, fragrant flowers, which appear in the late spring. Grows 8 to 9 feet in height with spreading and often arching branches. Leaves a bright green, flowers pure white, large, very showy, and fragrant. Should be in every garden.

Tamarix. — A hardy shrub of strong growth with foliage as light and feathery as asparagus. Very fine for single plants if kept trimmed, but lately has been much used for hedging and is indeed very pretty for that purpose. It will stand lots of pruning and if kept well trimmed through the summer is even finer than the best of evergreen hedges, and from a distance is frequently taken for such. They grow well on almost any soil, and will stand great extremes of cold and dry weather.

Weigela. — This beautiful shrub grows from 6 to 8 feet tall and blooms in June and July. The flowers are produced in such profusion as to almost hide the foliage. They are fine for border or grouping and also as specimen plants for the lawn. The following three are the best varieties:

Weigela Rosea. — One of the most popular and the tallest growing. Foliage a very dark green, flowers bright rose.

Weigela Candida. — Of vigorous and upright habit. Flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continues to bloom at intervals through the summer.

Weigela Eva Rathke. — A most charming new variety. A strong grower and of graceful drooping habit. Flower a dark beautiful crimson, distinct and very fine. One of the best hybrids.

Flowering Currant. — A beautiful plant of easy culture. Much admired for their wealth of bright yellow flowers and their prevailing spicy odor. The leaves are glossy and turn brilliant colors in the fall. Perfectly hardy and grows from 6 to 8 feet tall.



Annual Evergreen, the Plant For Quick Hedges

When you want a hedge in a hurry there is nothing to beat the Annual Evergreen or, as it is sometimes called, "Mock Cypress." It grows easily from seed, and makes a good hedge in 8 to 10 weeks, shapes up perfectly and will grow anywhere. It is bright green, changing to red in the fall. Price of seed, oz. 25c, pkt. 5c.

Ornamental Vines

Everyone likes vines on a house. They are practical, beautiful and home-like. They give shade to a window, protection to a porch, and beauty to a pillar. Some of the varieties will climb and stick tight to a brick wall.

I have chosen a list of vines that can be depended on anywhere and will grow for anyone. All of the ones named on this page are perfectly hardy and easy to grow. They will grow in any kind of soil, but of course they will do best in good rich soil, fairly moist.

Most vines do best planted in the spring — the earlier the better. I do not advise fall planting for them. If planted in a row along a wall or fence they should usually be planted about 3 feet apart. On a building it is usually best to plant one or two at each window or pillar to be covered.

Boston Ivy

(*Ampelopsis Veitchii*)

This is the best known of all the Ivies. It is very common in the eastern states and does best there. It clings very tightly to any kind of a wall — brick, wood or stone, and does not need any support of any kind. The foliage is very dense and will completely cover the surface it climbs on. We have it on the seed house wall, as you may have noticed in some of the pictures. It is hardy, but here in the west suffers from dry weather, both in summer and in open winters, so that it kills back some; but in the eastern states it it practically the only Ivy used. See prices below.

Trumpet Flower

(*Begonia Radicans.*)

A hardy native vine, an extra strong grower, and always looks well. Has glossy green leaves and large trumpet-shaped flowers. Blooms practically all summer and fall. Very useful for covering unsightly fences, stone piles, etc. Will climb anywhere if it can find anything to cling to. I have a vine of it that went over the roof of a shed by clinging to the edges of the shingles. Very easy to grow. See prices below.

Bitter Sweet

(*Celastrus Scandens.*)

A well-known hardy native vine. Yellow flowers in June, followed by orange-colored pods, which split open showing red berries.

Honeysuckle

These are well known and loved by everyone. They are all hardy and easy to grow. They are great climbers and will grow anywhere. They range from white to yellow and red in color of bloom. The best one to my notion is the Halleana, or Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. It is practically everblooming, very fragrant, and a great climber. All the Honeysuckles are fine to have, but this one is the best. See prices below.

Matrimony Vine

An old-fashioned hardy shrub vine, grows anywhere, and covered with a profusion of scarlet berries. Good to cover walls or steep banks.

Madeira Vine

Grows from tubers like potatoes, which should be taken up and kept in the cellar over winter. Very easily grown, and will thrive in any location or soil. Will grow 12 to 15 feet high. Waxy dark green, heart-shaped leaves, and racemes of fine white bloom, very fragrant. One of the best vines for planting thickly along the front edge of a porch for quick effect. Should be bought by the dozen.



Hardy Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*) on Episcopal Church, Shenandoah, Note how it clings to the wall.

Hardy Boston Ivy

(*Ampelopsis Engelmannii*.)

This is a variety most used here in the west. It has a leaf more like the American Ivy, but will cling to a wall almost as well as the true Boston Ivy. It has the advantage of being absolutely hardy to both drouth and cold, and never kills back in the least. In all the country west of the Mississippi I strongly advise it as the one to use. See prices below.

American Ivy

(*Virginia Creeper or Woodbine.*)

This is a native American vine, and is hardy all over the country. It is a beautiful vine and the fastest grower of any. The only fault is that it will not cling to a wall, but needs some support. With a little support of some kind, however, it climbs readily and is a beautiful vine. The foliage takes on very bright colors in the fall. See prices below.

Wistaria

Beautiful climbing vines, with great drooping clusters of purple or white flowers. Hardy anywhere. We have the American Purple and the Chinese White. See prices below.

Perennial Sweet Peas

These look like the regular sweet peas, but are hardy and will live for years — getting better all the time. Fine for a fence or an arbor. When well established will grow 10 or 12 feet high. Colors from white to red.

Cinnamon Vine

Grow from a root like a sweet potato, which is hardy and lives in the ground for years. A rapid grower when well established, but rather disappointing the first year. The Madeira vine is much better in my opinion. 10c each, 3 for 25c.

Clematis Paniculata

(*Japanese Clematis*)

The best and hardiest of all the Clematis. Hardy, thrifty and quick growing. Has great masses of fragrant white flowers about the size of apple bloom, in July, August and September. Climbs readily where there is any support or trellis. See prices below.

Clematis Jackmanii

(*Large Purple Clematis*)

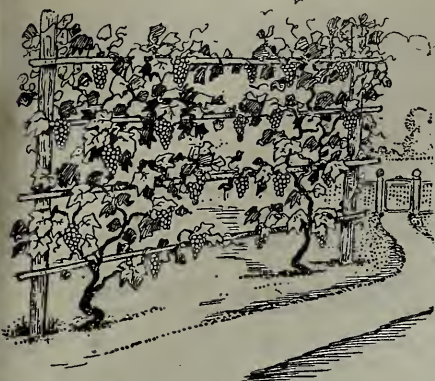
This is the beautiful, large flowering Clematis so much admired. It is harder to grow than the Clematis Paniculata, and does not make so tall a vine, but is well worth growing on account of the great beauty of its flowers. Our plants are extra fine and sure to live with proper care. See prices below.

Postpaid prices of vines listed on this page.—These prices include delivery prepaid by parcels post or express anywhere in the United States.

	Each	Three	Doz.
Boston Ivy	30c	75c	\$3 00
American Ivy	30	75	3 00
Hardy Boston Ivy	30	75	3 00
Trumpet Flower	30	75	3 00
Bitter Sweet	30	75	3 00
Clematis Paniculata	30	75	3 00
Clematis Jackmanii	50	1.25	5 00
Honeysuckle, Scarlet Tpt	30	75	3 00
Honeysuckle, Halleana	30	75	3 00
Honeysuckle, Chinese	30	75	3 00
Honeysuckle, Gold-Leaved	30	75	3 00
Honeysuckle, Yellow Tp't	30	75	3 00
Matrimony Vine	30	75	3 00
Wistaria, American Purple	30	75	3 00
Wistaria, Chinese white	50	1.25	5 00
Madeira Vine, large tubers., 6	15	38	.50
Perennial Sweet Peas	15	38	1.50



Clematis Paniculata. Note what a strong grower it is and what a wealth of beautiful white bloom



Grapes

This is one of the best and healthiest fruits we have. Everybody should have a few grape vines in the home garden. There is scarcely a yard so small either in the country or city that room for from one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. By selecting a few vines of early, medium and late, ripening varieties, one may have grapes for the table for several months in the year. They can be planted along side the house or trained over fences, trellises or doorways and made ornamental as well as useful. They do well on any soil, except low, wet ground. To succeed best they should have a free exposure to sun and air. Have your ground mellow and plant about two inches deeper than they stood in nursery. If planting along side fences, plant 6 ft. apart. If in open ground, in rows 5 ft. apart, and six feet in the rows. Cut back well when planted out. Leave not more than three buds on vine the first year and then prune severely, every year cutting out the oldest wood and leaving strong new vines. We believe in the list we are offering is included all the best varieties grown in this country.

Probably the best known variety and the most extensively planted everywhere, is the *Concord*. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, very productive, bunches large, berries juicy and sweet, not the earliest, but ripens over a longer period than most varieties. *Moore's Early* and *Worden* ripen about two weeks, and one week, ahead of *Concord*. *Moore's Early* is not a heavy grower, but bunches and berries are large and fine. Very sweet, fine for table, as it is very showy. Also it is the first good eating grape to ripen. *Worden* in growth is much like *Concord*. Fruit about the same in size and of excellent flavor. *Campbell's Early* commences ripening soon after *Moore's Early*, and is a vigorous grower. Berries very large, but bunches not so well shouldered as *Moore's Early*. Keeps well and is a good shipper and good quality. *Champion* is a fairly good market grape, but poor quality. Very vigorous grower. Bunches medium, compact. Fruit showy and a heavy bearer, but too sour to eat well. Among the white varieties *Moore's Diamond* and *Niagara* are about equal in growth of vine and hardiness and also in size of bunches and berries. *Moore's Diamond* is greenish white in color. Juicy and

tender, *Niagara* yellowish white. Skin thin but tough, a good shipper and market berry. *Elvira* is a smaller grape than either *Niagara* or *Moore's Diamond*, but bunches very compact and a great bearer, extensively grown as a wine grape. *Pocklington* is golden yellow when ripe. Fruit medium in size and vety showy, sweet and juicy and with little pulp. fine flavor. Of the red varieties *Agawam* and *Salem* are the largest berries and heaviest bunches. *Agawam* is an extra strong grower, fruit very dark red when fully ripe. Skin thick, pulp juicy and of a peculiar spicy flavor. A great bearer and splendid keeper, ripens ten days to two weeks later than *Concord*. *Salem* ripens late in September, coppery red in color, thin skin, sweet and tender, a good variety for both table and wine as well as being a good shipper. *Delaware* is a fine table grape. Bunches small, but well shouldered. Berries rather small, light red, sweet, and without any hard pulp. Extensively grown in the east both for table and shipping, earlier than either *Agawam* or *Salem*. *Catawba* is a well-known old variety, bunches and berries large, red, turning to purple when fully ripe. Flesh somewhat pulpy, but sweet, juicy, one of the latest. Does not ripen well in the north, but is a very profitable variety for southern latitudes.

Postpaid Price List of Grapes

At these prices all grape vines will be delivered by parcel post or prepaid express, all charges paid. in zones 1: 2, 3 and 4. If you live outside of zone 4, add 10 per cent for delivery prepaid. (6 or more at dozen rate, 25 or more at 100 rate.)

Black Grapes.		Each	Doz.	100
Concord.....	12c	\$1.20	\$6.00	
Campbell's Early	20	2.00	12.00	
Early Champion.....	15	1.50	8.00	
Moore's Early.....	15	1.50	8.00	
Worden.....	15	1.50	8.00	
White Grapes.				
Diamond.....	15	1.50	8.00	
Elvira.....	15	1.50	8.00	
Niagara.....	15	1.50	8.00	
Pocklington.....	15	1.50	8.00	
Red Grapes.				
Agawam.....	15	1.50	8.00	
Delaware.....	15	1.50	10.00	
Salem.....	15	1.50	8.00	
Catawba.....	15	1.50	8.00	

The Usual Distance of Planting

Apples	24 feet to 40 feet
Apricot	16 to 20 feet each way
Asparagus.....	1 to 2 feet between plants, in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart
Blackberries.....	3 to 5 feet between plants, in rows 4 to 6 feet apart
Catalpa, Black Locust, etc., for posts and timber,	6 to 8 ft. each way
Cherry.....	16 to 20 ft. each way
Currant.....	4 feet between plants, in rows 5 ft. apart
Gooseberries.....	4 feet between plants, in rows 5 ft. apart
Grape	6 to 8 feet each way
Hedge Plants.....	1 to 2 feet apart in the row
Mulberries	25 to 30 feet each way
Ornamentals—The planting distance for ornamentals varies with the kind of shrub or bush and the purpose for which it is used. Roses should be planted about two feet apart, hedge plants about one foot, other shrubs about ½ to ½ their height when full grown.	
Pecan and Walnut.....	35 to 40 feet each way
Peach.....	16 to 20 feet each way
Pear.....	20 to 30 feet each way
Plum.....	16 to 20 feet each way
Quince.....	10 to 16 feet each way
Raspberries, Black.....	3 feet between plants, in rows 6 feet apart
Raspberries, Red.....	3 feet between plants, in rows 6 feet apart
Rhubarb.....	2 feet between plants, in rows 4 feet apart

Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance apart, feet	No of Trees	Distance apart, feet	No. of Trees
1 by 1	43,560	13 by 18	257
1 by 2	14,520	14 by 14	222
2 by 2	10,890	15 by 15	193
3 by 3	4,840	19 by 16	170
3 by 4	3,630	17 by 17	150
3 by 5	2,904	18 by 18	134
3 by 6	2,420	19 by 19	120
4 py 5	2,178	20 by 20	108
5 by 5	1,742	25 by 25	108
6 by 6	1,210	25 by 25	69
7 by 7	888	30 by 30	48
8 by 8	680	35 by 35	35
9 by 9	537	40 by 40	27
10 by 10	435	45 by 45	21
11 by 11	360	50 by 50	17
12 by 12	302	60 by 60	12

Evergreen Trees By Mail, \$1.00 Per 100, Postpaid



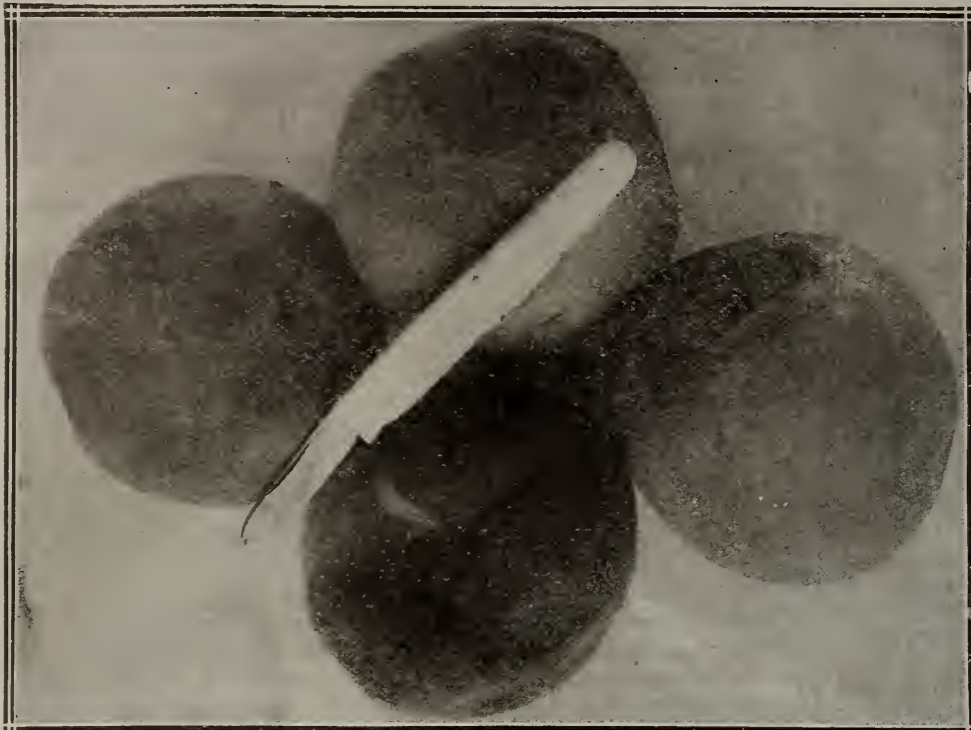
Now, don't get unduly excited. These are not big trees, big enough to hang a hammock on. They are little seedlings, 2 years old, and from 4 to 6 inches high, or about 8 to 12 inches long, roots and all. They are good stuff though, nice and thrifty and healthy, and guaranteed to reach you in perfect condition by mail.



They are grown by a nursery man who makes a specialty of evergreens and who is one of the few men who have made a success of growing them from seed. The little trees are not big enough to plant right out where you expect them to stand in the open, but should be grown in a sheltered bed in the garden for a year or two, then they will be ready to put where you want them. Of course this will be some bother, but it will be worth while, for you know what it will cost to buy big ones. You would pay anywhere from 20c to \$1.00 apiece. You can buy these little trees for \$1.00 per 100 (some a little more), and grow them yourself and in two or three years have just as good trees as you could buy. These varieties are all ones that have been thoroughly tested and found to be absolutely hardy and reliable. Shipment will be made in April and May. Get your orders booked now while there is sure to be plenty of stock. Trees will be sent by mail postpaid at the proper time. If any variety is sold out you will be notified promptly, so that you can cancel or change the order.

Here is the List. Take Your Pick.

100 Norway Spruce, 2-yr. seedlings	\$1.00
100 Scotch Pine, 2-yr. seedlings	1.00
100 White Pine, 2-yr. seedlings	1.00
100 Ponderosa Pine, 2-yr. seedlings	1.00
75 Austrian Pine, 2-yr. seedlings	1.00
25 Colorado Blue Spruce, 2-yr. seedlings	1.00
25 Black Hills Spruce, 2-yr. seedlings	1.00
All delivered postpaid, safe arrival guaranteed. These are all put up in packages as listed above and packages cannot be broken, so don't ask for odd amounts.	
SPECIAL OFFER:—3 packages for \$2.70 or 6 for \$5.00, either all alike or assorted to suit.	
Complete Planting Instructions With Each Order.	
Write for special prices on larger lots of these trees, also on the large Evergreens, and also on a size between the two which we sometimes have.	



Mountain Rose Peaches. I believe they are the best eating peach in the entire list.

Prices of Peach Trees, All Varieties

For 1 to 5 trees, each.....	25c
(Either all alike or assorted to suit.)	
For 6 or more trees, each.....	22
(Either all alike or assorted to suit.)	
For 30 or more trees in straight tens, each.....	20
(Either all alike or assorted in tens.)	
These prices apply to all varieties listed.	

These Prices Are Prepaid

These prices are for strong one-year budded trees, on two-year roots, and include prepaid delivery either by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. Add 10 per cent for prepay outside zone 4.

Parcel Post

If sent by parcel post these trees will have to be cut back some, as they are too tall for the limit of length when packed.

Older Trees

We can furnish older trees at the same prices, but they would have to go by express or freight at your expense.

Peaches

Everybody delights in the flavor of a fine, juicy peach. In the extreme northern sections of our country they are not sufficiently hardy to make them profitable, but in the central and southern states everyone may have peaches in plenty with but little trouble or expense. They succeed best on high, dry, and well drained soil, and are a sure crop if planted on northern or western exposure. In order to preserve the healthy growth of the tree and maintain a high quality of fruit, the tree should have good care and careful pruning at the proper time. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth and it is essential that they should be pruned some almost every season to let in light and air and remove dead branches. Keep your trees in good shape. The ground should not be seeded, but kept in good cultivation. Fertilize with some good soiling crop—oats, rye or cow peas, plowing it under while green. Wood ashes if you can get them, not piled up around the trees, but scattered well, is a good fertilizer.

It takes but a short time for them to come into bearing. Keep the trees in good shape and you will be well repaid with good crops of fine fruit. The following described varieties have been selected from an extended list after fruiting a great many varieties, and furnish a succession of fruit covering almost four months, commencing about July 10 in most sections. The varieties are listed here in the order of ripening, enabling you to make a selection covering the entire season.

Varieties of Peaches

Alexander. An early cling peach of medium size. Greenish white, almost covered with deep red. Rather thin skin and very juicy.

Triumph. (A yellow Freestone.) Blooms very late, but ripens very early, about with Alexander. Fruit of fair size. Yellow with crimson cheek, good grower and sure and heavy bearer.

Greensboro. (A semi-cling). One of the largest and showiest of our early peaches. Skin yellow with splashes of bright red. Highly colored in the sun. Flesh white. Splendid quality.

Carman. (Freestone). Large, very handsome, resembling Elberta in shape. Creamy white with deep blush, skin tough, but flesh tender. Very juicy and of fine flavor. Very hardy, a profitable market variety and good shipper.

Mountain Rose. Above the medium size and very attractive, because of its white and red coloring. The flesh is white, juicy and of the best flavor. The best peach of its season and one of the best in flavor. An old standby. Ripens early in August.

Champion. (Freestone). Large, almost round. Very juicy and sweet, yellowish white. Some red on sunny side. Flesh white with red next to pit.

Crawford's Early. (Freestone). Among the best of our early yellow varieties and much in favor for market purposes. Fruit oblong, very large. Color bright yellow, with red cheek. Flesh very yellow, juicy and fine flavor. Tree a fine grower and very productive. Ripens August and September.

Lemon Cling. Very large and beautiful. Lemon shaped. Light yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm and rich, rather sub-acid flavor. Ripens in August.

Chinese Cling. A large, creamy, white peach. Fruit oblong, skin almost transparent with mottled red cheek. A well known and very popular variety in most peach sections. Season, late August.

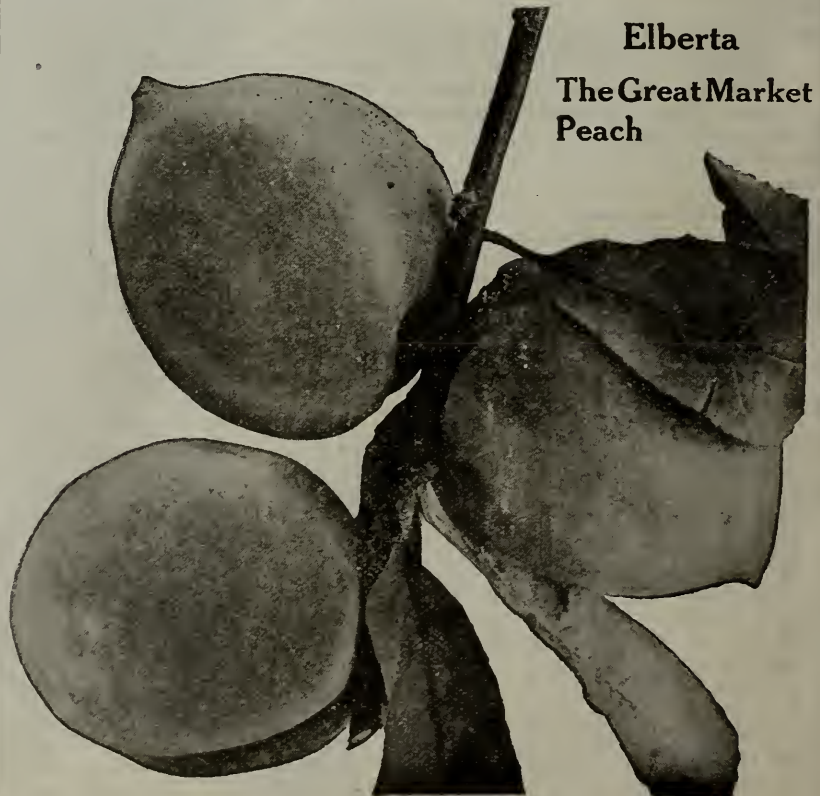
Crosby. (Freestone). Medium to large if fruit is thinned on tree, but liable to overbear. Do not depend too much on props. I have seen orchards of this variety entirely ruined by allowing trees to overload themselves with fruit. The tree is one of our hardiest. Fruit bright orange in color, somewhat splashed with red. Flesh yellow, somewhat red at pit. A fine canner and very popular as a market peach. You cannot make any mistake in planting this variety. Ripens about the middle of September.

Elberta. Supposed to be seedling of Chinese cling, but is a perfect Freestone. The great market peach of the southwest and favorably known over the whole country. Not as vigorous in growth as most varieties, but hardy even in the north. Very large, yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm and of high quality and exceedingly prolific.

Salway. (Freestone). One of our latest ripening varieties. Inclined to be too late. Some seasons have seen them hang on trees in latitude of central Missouri and Kansas until freezing weather. Large, somewhat irregular in shape. Flesh yellow and firm. A late market variety.

Heath Cling. Very vigorous, upright grower. Fruit very large, creamy white with delicate red blush. Flesh white, slightly red at pit. Juicy and sweet. A valuable peach for canning.

Nectarines. The fruit may be described as a thin skinned peach with a plum pit. We do not recommend them to our customers, for we believe there are much better fruits of the same season. They require about the same treatment as the peach, and we can furnish the Boston, one of the best varieties, at 40c each.



General Directions For Transplanting

Trees and Shrubs

Before planting fruit trees the soil should be made mellow by repeated plowing or digging to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, and well drained if inclined to be heavy or wet. In new fresh land manuring would be unnecessary, but on old or worn out soil fertilizer should be applied either by turning under heavy crops of clover or some good legume crop or well rotted manure. To insure good crops of fruit and growth of trees the ground should be in as good condition as for a crop of corn or potatoes.

To Prepare Trees For Planting

All bruised or broken roots should be cut off in a slanting direction with a sharp knife. This will cause the roots to heal readily and throw out plenty of fibrous root from the end. As to the tops, it is a safe rule to cut back in transplanting one-half the growth of the previous season. If the trees already have well formed heads, the lower limbs should not be cut off too close, as it is best on most trees to form the head as low as possible, so that the limbs and leaves will protect the trunk from the direct rays of the sun. In young trees, where the limbs on one side become injured or broken, it may be necessary to cut off all the limbs and form a new head. Do not leave two or three limbs all on one side of the tree. Better cut them all off and make it form a new top and have a well-balanced head.

Depth to Plant

Do not plant your trees too deep. About 4 inches deeper than they grew in the nursery is about right. They should be set deep enough to cover well the joint where they were budded. This will enable them to throw out roots from the body and stronger and longer lived trees will be secured. Keep the trees and roots well protected until you are ready to set out. Have the holes dug large enough to receive the roots without bending or cramping from their natural position. The dirt should be fine and moist and filled in around the roots so as to leave no air spaces at all. Every root should be in direct contact with moist earth. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail of water to settle and keep moist, and then fill in and firm well about the trunk by carefully pressing with the foot. Enough earth should be placed around so that when well settled the ground will be about level. If the trees are tall or in exposed situations they should be staked to prevent injury from the action of the wind. This is the best done by driving two stakes in the ground, one on each side of the tree and from 8 to 10 inches away from it, and fastening the tree between them with some soft material, so that it may be kept in place without chafing until the root takes a firm hold on the soil.

Mulching

Trees that are properly mulched are more certain to live and make a much better growth than those that are not so treated. Place a layer of coarse manure or old hay or straw from 3 to 6 inches deep about the tree, extending 2 or 3 feet each way from the tree. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature and unless in extreme dry weather renders watering unnecessary. This rule of mulching applies equally to all small fruits, trees, shrubs and roses.

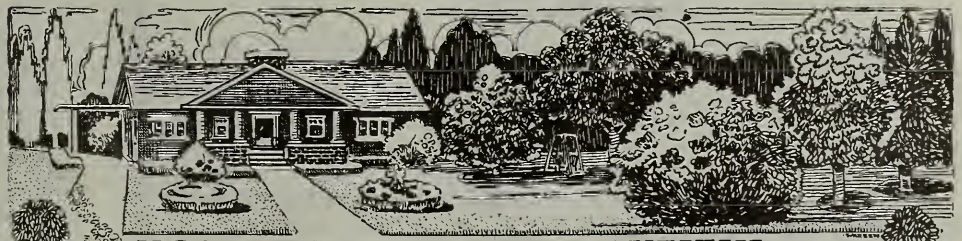
The Time to Plant Trees

Spring is the time to plant all kinds of trees, shrubbery, and most small fruits. Some varieties of hardy perennials do best planted in the fall, but as a rule early spring planting is the most successful and fall planting of trees is being done less each year.

Trees planted in the fall are more liable to injury from severe weather and sudden changes than if set in the spring and allowed to get firmly set in the soil and have a season's growth of roots to help support and care for them. Most of your planning for the season's work is done in the winter. Look over your orchard and see how much and what you want to plant, then send in your order early so we will be sure and have everything you want. Have your ground ready early, or what is better, if you can do so, prepare it in the fall so you can plant the stock as soon as received. If you do this I am sure you will have better success, lose less trees and get better growth than if planted in the fall.



All Kinds of Peaches



HOME GROUNDS BEAUTIFUL

Collection of Hardy Shrubs and Perennials

How often during the spring months in passing up or down the streets of your village or city, or possibly somewhere through the country, have you been attracted by some fine flowering shrub in all the beauty of its new dress of bright green leaves and brilliant showy flowers? Or maybe it was a climbing vine or rose gracefully draped over some trellis or porch entrance, or a tastily arranged bed of perennials or herbaceous flowers on the lawn, and you mentally resolved then that next spring you were going to have something like that for your home; and then, because you did not know just what to get, neglected it until too late for planting them out.

Now I am going to offer you not one, but a combination of all these things and at a price you never thought of. They are all hardy, nicely formed plants, well rooted and with a little care will make a fine showing in a year or two.

There are six flowering shrubs in this collection, all fine foliage and free bloomers, and the very best of their class. Two climbing vines, one climbing and one bush rose, and 13 hardy perennials. No tender plants among them at all. Every one perfectly hardy and once planted out require but little care. Here is the list. You will find them all described elsewhere in this catalog.

A COLLECTION OF HARDY SHRUBS, CLIMBING VINES, ROSES AND PERENNIALS. 23 FOR \$3.45

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Weigelia | 1 Forsythia, Golden Bell |
| 1 Spirea Billardi | 1 Spirea Van Houttie |
| 1 Syringa Grandiflora | 3 Peonies, 1 red, 1 white, 1 pink |
| 1 White Clematis, Paniculata | 6 Hardy Phlox, mixed colors |
| 1 Crimson Rambler Rose | 1 Hardy Hydrangea |
| 1 Purple Wistaria | 1 Hibiscus Crimson Eye |
| 1 Paul Neyron Rose | 3 Iris, 1 white, 1 yellow, 1 blue |

This entire collection of 23 hardy plants, shrubs and vines will be delivered prepaid, by parcel post or express, for \$3.45 anywhere in zone 1, 2, 3 or 4, or for \$4.00 outside of zone 4. Safe arrival and good plants guaranteed.

These plants and shrubs will thrive practically anywhere in the United States, and will be an ornament anywhere. They should, of course, have fairly good soil and a fair supply of moisture. They will do best planted in the early spring, the earlier the better. I would not advise planting later than May 10. They could also be planted in the fall in October or November. With most people, however, spring will be the best time. Don't crowd them too much in planting. Give them plenty of room. A young plant don't look very big and the temptation is to crowd them, but when they grow two or three years and make big clumps you will have to do some moving. We cannot change the assortment in these collections, as we can make this low price only by putting them up in big quantities all the same.



Don't they make you hungry for Apples? You can grow just such apples yourself, and eat them fresh from the tree.

Apples

The apple is easily the first in importance of all fruits, the growing of which is today one of the leading enterprises of the United States. It will thrive on any well drained soil, its period of ripening extends over a longer period than any other fruit, and by careful selection of varieties, a constant succession can be obtained.

For family use no fruit is more indispensable or as healthy as the apple. No one who has a place to plant should hesitate to plant an orchard, or at least a few trees for family use.

Good apples are worth as much today as California oranges and you can grow them right in your own garden or door yard. Good apples are always in demand and at fair prices, and if given the same care as other farm crops, will yield greater returns.

Plant a few summer and a few fall, but mostly winter varieties. In this way you may have apples the year round, for our hardest winter sorts will keep until May or June and the earlier varieties ripen early in July. All you need is proper soil conditions and a determination to give your trees proper attention at the right time and you are sure of success.

In the following list you will find what we consider the best for general planting, both for commercial or family use, including as it does the best leading summer and fall varieties and also almost all of the leading commercial sorts in winter varieties.

Early Apples

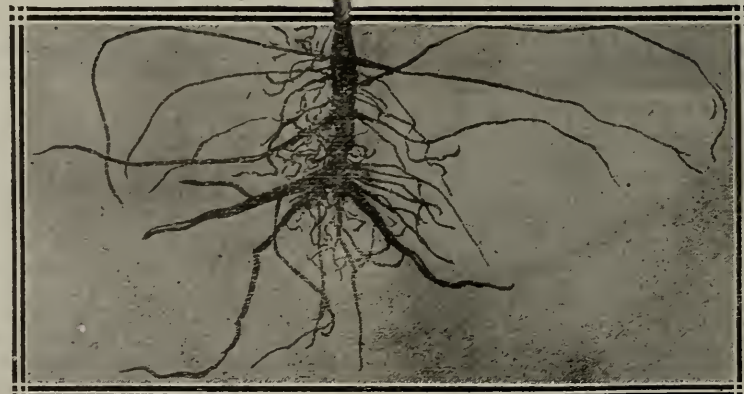
Duchess (Duchess of Oldenburg). Origin Russia. One of the Ironclads. Tree, an upright, vigorous grower and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer, fruit large, greenish yellow with red stripes. Flavor pleasant, but rather tart for most people for eating. Just fine for cooking and a favorite wherever known. Season, July and August.

Early Harvest. Medium size, roundish and smooth, bright straw color when ripe. Flavor different from Duchess, not as tart, very productive, good throughout the northern states and southwest. Ripens in July.

Red Astrachan. Another of the Ironclads and resembles the Dutchess somewhat in growth and color of fruit, but not so large. Tree more spreading than Dutchess. Fruit above the medium in quality. Flesh white, crisp and very juicy and good.

Red June. The tree is a very fine erect grower, very hardy and bears when young. Fruit of medium size, oblong and very red when fully ripe. Has a sprightly agreeable flavor and very good for eating out of hand. In most sections ripens a little later than Early Harvest. Often ripens over a period of three or four weeks. A good early apple.

Yellow Transparent. Also of Russian origin. One of the most valuable early apples, fruit medium size, with clear transparent skin. Flesh white, juicy and fine grained. Very fragrant when fully ripe. Fine for eating or table. Ripens in August.



This is the kind of trees to plant. A 1-year top on a 2-year root. Notice the roots. Such trees are sure to live and you can train them to suit. This is a fair sample of our 1-year trees:

Fall Apples

Fameuse (Or Snow Apple). An old well known variety, medium size. Color a deep crimson and flesh snowy white, of high flavor and best quality. Season September.

Maiden Blush. A large, rather flat apple, with a beautiful blush on side next to the sun. A pleasant mild sub-acid flavor and a valuable apple for cooking, market or drying.

Peerless. Originated in Minnesota about 18 years ago and has grown in favor with the fruit growers everywhere. Fruit above the average in size and well colored. Excellent for cooking or eating. Tree a fine upright grower with dark green foliage. Extremely hardy and ripens September to October.

Price's Sweet. A very strong, upright grower in nursery and orchard. Fruit large, oblong in shape, surface yellowish green, somewhat splashed and striped with dull red. Flesh yellow, moderately juicy and very sweet. Season October to November.

Wealthy. Originated in Minnesota about 1861 and is almost too well known to need description. Fruit large, rather flattened in shape, skin smooth, whitish yellow, shaded with deep red in sun. Flesh white, tender, juicy and very good. This variety is par excellence and easily takes the lead of all fall apples. Should be in every orchard.

Winter Apples

Ben Davis, Black Ben Davis, and Gano, are all related, and in habit of tree and shape, and size of fruit, very similar. They are too well known to need much describing. Trees are all fine growers and very hardy and heavy and annual bearers. Fruit is large and handsome. Ben Davis is brightly striped with red. Gano is more brilliant in color and a little firmer in flesh. Black Ben Davis is very dark red, almost black where exposed to sun. They are not best in flavor, but are good. They are all great keepers and have been money makers for the commercial orchard men everywhere.

Delicious. This apple is the most talked of and commands today the highest price in the market of any apple in this country. It originated on the farm of the late Jesse Hiatt, near Peru, Madison County, Iowa, about 18 years ago and the original tree still flourishes and bears annually. Resembles Gano somewhat in shape, but is more pointed at the blossom end. Color, a brilliant red changing to a golden yellow at the blossom end. Flesh fine grained, crisp and juicy. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid. In keeping qualities, equal to the best. The best eating apple in the list.

Grimes Golden. An old standard. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading. A good early and annual bearer. Surface rich golden yellow. Flesh yellow, crisp with spicy sub-acid flavor. An early winter apple and particularly desirable on account of its late blooming.

Ingram and Janet are very much alike, Ingram being a seedling of Janet. Tree more upright and fruit larger. Smooth, yellow striped with red, flesh yellow. Very juicy and a good keeper. Janet is a fine shaped tree, rather slow growth, enormous bearer. Fruit medium and small. In color about like the Ingram, a late keeper, very pleasant flavor, crisp and juicy.

Jonathan. One of the best winter varieties in regard to quality and flavor. Tree slender and spreading, fruit of medium size unless thinned on tree. Bears young, skin thin, nearly covered with red stripes, deepening into brilliant dark red in the sun. Flesh pinkish white, very tender and juicy. Largely planted for commercial purposes, not hardy in extreme north.

Winesap. A valuable old and well known variety. Tree a moderately vigorous grower, open irregular tops. Fruit medium size, skin thick and very tough. Color dark red. Flesh yellow, fine grained, rich and crisp. Quality excellent, an early and heavy bearer and a splendid keeper.

York Imperial. This variety originated in Pennsylvania, is being planted extensively east, west, and south as a commercial variety. Not hardy in extreme north. Medium to large in size, color white, shaded with crimson. Flesh yellow, juicy, sub acid. An excellent shipper and commands good prices.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, very slightly conical, and of uniform size, almost covered with bright red on pale yellow ground. Tender, juicy, not fine grained, but of splendid quality.

(Continued on next page.)



2-year apple trees. These cannot be sent by Parcel Post, but go at your expense by express.

Prices of Apple Trees---All Varieties

I have decided to make a flat price on all the different varieties of apple trees. Some are harder to grow than others and the demand makes some worth more than others, but it averages up about so so, and it is easier and simpler to make the same price on all. Here are the prices: Crab apples same price as other prices.
For 1 to 5 trees, either all alike or assorted, each . . . 25c
For 6 or more, trees either all alike or assorted, each . . . 22c
For 30 or more trees, either all alike or assorted, in tens 20c

These Prices Are Prepaid

These prices are for strong 1 year trees with 2 year roots as shown in picture. and include prepaid delivery either by Parcel Post or Express, anywhere in Zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. For points outside of Zone 4, add 10 per cent for prepay. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Older Trees

If you want older trees, we can supply 2-year stock at the same prices, but not prepaid. We make no charge for packing, but you pay the freight or express charges.
In case you want the older trees, be sure to mention it clearly in ordering and do not mix sizes in the order. That is, make the order all 1 year or 2 year, so there will be no confusion about the prepay.

Condensed List of Varieties

We can furnish practically any of the standard varieties of apples, but here is the list we advise, and which we are sure of being able to supply.

SUMMER APPLES

- Dutchess
- Early Harvest
- Red Astrachan
- Red June
- Yellow Transparent

WINTER APPLES

- Ben Davis
- Black Ben Davis
- Delicious
- Gano
- Grimes Golden
- Ingram
- Janet
- Jonathon
- Northwestern Greening
- Rome Beauty

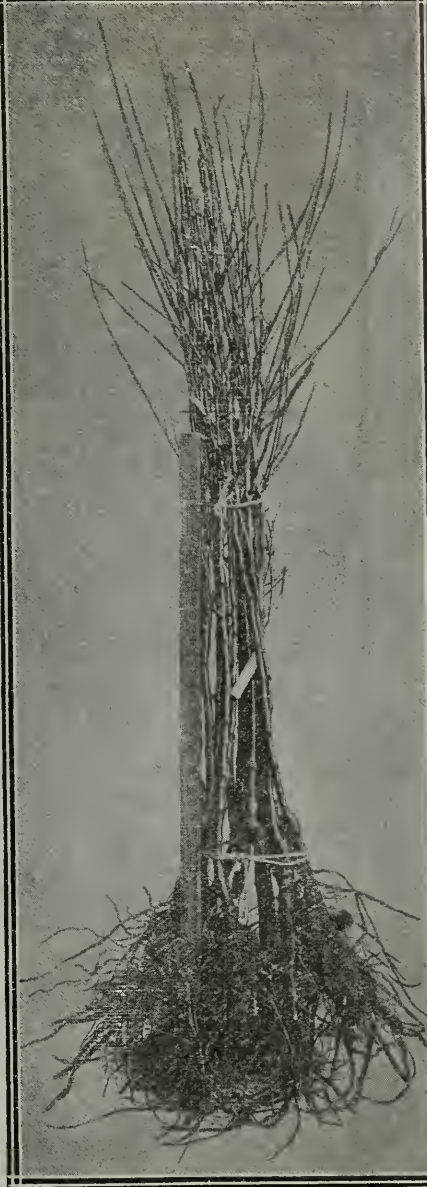
- Stayman Winesap
- White Winter Pearmain
- Winesap
- York Imperial

FALL APPLES

- Fameuse or Snow
- Maiden's Blush
- Peerless
- Prices Sweet
- Wealthy

CRAB APPLES

- Florence
- General Grant
- Martha
- Whitney
- Red Siberian
- Yellow Siberian



1-year trees with 2-year root. They can be sent by Parcel Post, and are mighty nice little trees

Apples

(Continued from Page 106)

Northwestern Greening. A Wisconsin seedling extremely hardy and very vigorous grower. Fruit large, greenish yellow, resembling Grimes Golden in shape and color, but larger, flesh yellow, firm, fine grained, Very smooth and Attractive. One of the best growers we have in the nursery, and in the orchard is very prolific, but should be given plenty of room to secure large even fruit, not an early bearer but very prolific when on older trees.

Stayman's Winesap. This is one of the Winesaps and is being largely planted anywhere as a commercial variety, especially throughout Colorado and the Pacific coast states, where it is taking a leading place. Dark rich red, flesh firm and crisp. Exceedingly juicy and tender. Larger than the old Winesap. Tree a very vigorous grower, drooping and irregular in habit. Resists drouth well and flourishes and bears well on thin soil. Is a good keeper.

White Winter Pearmain. One of the best and most productive yellow winter apples. Is being planted heavily throughout the west as a commercial variety. Medium to large, conical shape, color light yellowish green with brownish red cheek. Flesh white, fine grained, good quality and an excellent keeper and shipper.

Large Family Apple Orchard for \$9.50, Delivered

Don't forget our special offer on the back of the yellow order sheet of a large family orchard of 50 trees, a good selection of varieties, for \$9.50 delivered Parcels Post or Express. Turn back and look it up. It will sure please you.

Also notice the other collection offers there, I have gone to a great deal of pains to make these collections just right, and they ought to suit most any one. Here is the family orchard list:

- 1 Red June, 2 Dutchess 2 Yellow Transparent, 1 Snow Apple, 2 Maiden Blush, 2 Wealthy, 5 Gano, 5 Grimes Golden, 5 Stayman Winesap, 5 Rome Beauty, 5 Jonathon, 5 York Imperial, 5 Janet, 5 Winesap.
- These 50 trees will be sent prepaid by Parcel Post or Express for \$9.50 in Zones 1, 2, 3, or 4, or for \$11.00 beyond Zone 4.
- Safe delivery guaranteed.

Crab Apples

Every orchard should contain a few crab apples. Almost all the different varieties are extremely hardy, annaa. bearers and begin bearing early, usually the second year. Crab Apples succeed well in all sections of the country and are valnable for cider, preserving and jellies, and some of the improved varieties fine for eating.

Florence. This crab originated in Minnesota with Peter M. Gideon who also produced the Wealthy apple. Tree hardy and spreading, rather inclined to overbear, medium size, color carmine when well colored. Excellent for cooking and jelly and valuable for early market.

General Grant. Tree vigorous and upright, fruit larger than Florence and dark red, almost black when well exposed to sun. Flesh white, moderate fine grained, mild sub-acid flavor. Late, ripens last of September.

Martha. Raised from seed of Duchess of Oldenburg. A rapid grower and good bearer and very free from blight. Fruit large and very handsome. Color a bright glossy yellow shaded with light bright red. Tart and very juicy, superior to most varieties for jelly and fair to eat from hand, if you like a tart apple.

Whitney. (Whitney' No. 20.) Tree very rapid, hardy, upright grower and uniform head. Fruit large to very large. 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Yellow striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side. Flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained, flavor rich, almost sweet. Tree a great bearer. A Hybrid apple and really deserves a place among the apple list. Recommended for northern latitudes, one of the best.

Red Siberian. A very hardy small crab, much in favor for jelly and preserving. They average about one inch in diameter and grow in clusters. Skin smooth and shiny. Bright red and very showy. Flesh clear, almost transparent. Vigorous grower. Ripens August to September.

Yellow Siberian. Identical with Red Siberian except golden yellow instead of red.

Pears, Apricots and Quinces



Some Fine Samples of Pears and Quince. The quince is the round one on top. Of course, pears don't always grow as big as that, but they do sometimes. Wouldn't you like to set your teeth into one of these in the picture? You can grow just such pears in your home garden.

Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending, as its value is appreciated, and the demand is encreasing every year, making it a most profitable tree to plant. The melting, juicy texture, flavor, and delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above all other fruits with the possible exception of the grape. Gathering the fruit at the proper time is one important point to remember in connection with the successful growing of this fruit. Summer pears should be gathered at least a week before they are fully ripe, and autumn varieties ten days or two weeks. Most varieties are heavy bearers and when trees are too heavily loaded, the fruit should be thinned when about one third grown, else it will be poor and the tree injured.

Bartlett is one of the most popular of pears. Large, buttery, melting, with rich flavor. Juicy and richest of quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, hardy and a great bearer. Season August and September.

Keiffer (Or Keiffer Hybrid). This is a seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett and probably the most popular pear grown. Color yellow with red cheek where exposed to sun. Flesh white, juicy and rich. Tree a very strong, upright grower, a late keeper and valuable market variety. Season late. October and November.

Seckle. (Or Sugar Pear). Widely known and the standard of excellence in pears. Tree very erect, but rather slow grower. Very hardy and abundant bearer. Fruit small, rich, yellowish brown, very sweet, and highest flavored pear known. Season September.

Dwarf Duchess. Dwarf pear are budded on Quince stock and do not grow very large and can be planted much closer together than standards, which makes them suitable for garden or town lots or any place where you have but little room. They should be planted deep enough to cover the Union of the pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summers growth cut off each spring. They should not be trimmed up more than a foot above the ground. The variety most grown as a dwarf is the **Duchess De Angouleme**, or as it is called, **Dwarf Duchess**. It is the largest of our good pears and succeeds best grown as a dwarf. Color greenish yellow, some times mottled. Most profitable for market. Flesh buttery, melting and sweet. A good keeper.

Quince

The quince in the last few years has been attracting considerable attention as a market fruit. The tree or bush is hardy, compact in growth and requires but little space. The fruit always commands a good price on the market and is much sought after for canning and jelly. When put up in the proportion of one quart of quince to about four quarts of apples it imparts a delicious flavor. To succeed best, should have a good, rich soil and be kept well cultivated and mulched heavily every spring. Should be pruned so as to keep the branches open somewhat and thinned out if it bears too heavily.

Champion. Originated in Connecticut. Fruit very large and handsome. Cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots. Quality equally as fine as orange, but not so highly colored. Flavor delicate. One of the most valuable sorts. Color greenish yellow.

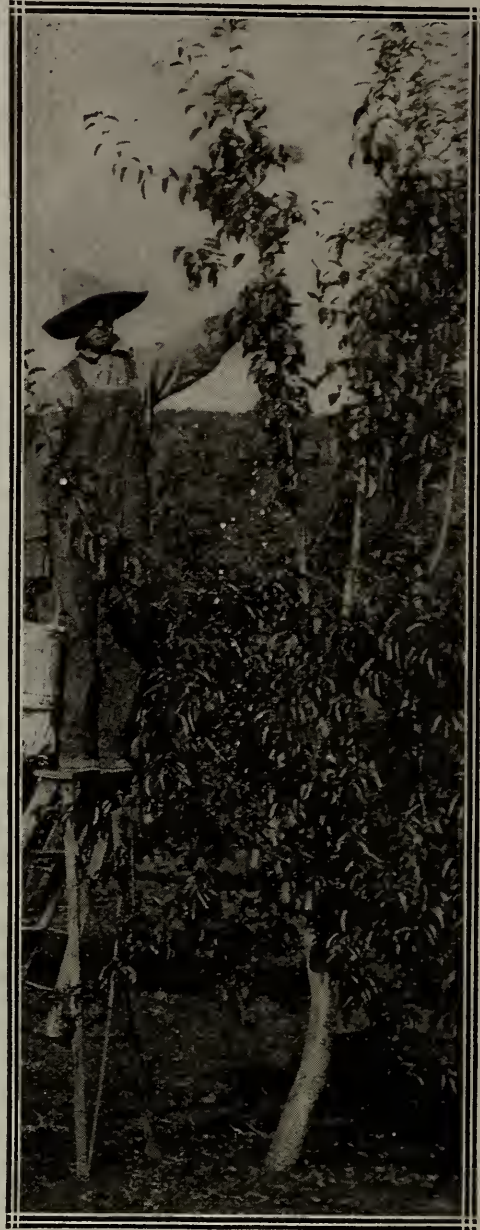
Orange. An old standard variety. Fruit roundish, somewhat irregular in shape. Color bright yellow. Very fine flavor and a good bearer.

Russian Apricots

This fruit is a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both. Ripening as it does between the cherries and peaches, the apricot is a most welcome fruit. The tree is hardier than peach and requires about the same soil conditions and treatment. Should be planted on a northern or western slope to prevent early blooming.

Alexander. Fruit medium to small, of light orange yellow, flecked with red. Flesh tender, juicy and very good quality. Season July.

Superb. This is a new variety, introduced from Kansas and of strictly Russian type and excels all others in quality as well as hardiness.



A Good Bartlett Pear Tree

Pears are the greatest things to bear you ever saw. They can make an apple tree ashamed of itself when they get right down to business. It is not at all uncommon to get \$10 to \$20 worth of pears off a single tree. I know a man out in Washington who claims he sold \$135 worth off of one tree, but I am afraid I would have to see that myself.

PRICES OF PEAR, QUINCE AND APRICOT

TREES, ALL VARIETIES

For 1 to 5 trees, each.....	45c
(Either all alike or assorted.)	
For 6 trees or more, each.....	40c
(Either all alike or assorted.)	
For 30 or more trees, in tens, each	35c
(All alike, or assorted in tens.)	

THESE PRICES ARE PREPAID

These prices are for strong 1-year budded trees, on 2-year roots, and include prepaid delivery, either by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3 or 4. Add 10 per cent for prepay beyond zone 4,

PARCEL POST

If sent by parcel post these trees will have to be cut back some, as they are too tall for the limit of length when packed.

OLDER TREES

We can furnish 2-year trees at the same prices, but they would have to go by express or freight at your expense.

Prices of Cherry and Plum Trees, All Varieties

For 1 to 5 trees, either all alike or assorted, each 45c
 For 6 or more trees, either all alike or assorted, each 40c
 For 30 or more trees, either all alike or assorted in tens, each 35c

These Prices Are All Prepaid

These prices are for strong 1-year budded trees, on 2-year roots and include prepaid delivery by parcel post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3, or 4. Add 10 per cent for prepay beyond zone 4.

Parcel Post

If sent by parcel post these trees will have to be cut back some, as they are too tall for the limit of length when packed.

Older Trees

We can supply 2-year trees at the same prices, but not prepaid. They would have to go by express or freight at your expense.

Cherry

The cherry is one of the finest and most delicate desert fruits. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for the fruit. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to five or six weeks by a proper selection of fruits. Aside from their fruit value, they are very ornamental for yard or lawn.

Cherries thrive on almost any well drained soil, but will not succeed on heavy ground with wet subsoil. The trees should be low-headed and with the exception of the formation for the head, little or no pruning is necessary. Our trees are all budded on important Mahaleb cherry stocks, which makes a strong, healthy tree, and does not sprout from the root, which is a nuisance when common Morello stocks are used. With but very little care the trees are very prolific, most varieties bearing large crops annually. The varieties we list are among the best for general planting, either for family use or market.

Varieties

Early Richmond. This is an old reliable and very productive variety. One of the most popular sorts and unsurpassed for cooking. Medium size, bright red and very juicy. Very hardy, will stand the most severe weather. Ripens in June.

Large Montmorency. Large and finer and ripens about ten days later than Early Richmond. One of the finest flavored cherries of its class. Thin skin and very meaty. Valuable for canning and preserves and a splendid market sort. Fruit large and round, very slightly heart-shaped, dark red, becoming nearly black when fully ripe.

English Morello. A large variety. Tree somewhat dwarfish and slow grower, but very hardy and productive. Fruit large, very dark red, almost black, juicy, sourer than either Early Richmond or Montmorency. An enormous yielder. Valuable variety for market. Season July and August.

Dyehouse. Very similar to Early Richmond. In some localities ripens a little earlier and largely planted for Early Market. Not so good an all around cherry as Early Richmond.

Wragg. Similar to English Morella, but said to be hardier in tree. Originated in Iowa. Usually a sure cropper.

Gov. Wood. A big sweet cherry. One of the Heart or Bigarreau family, sometimes called Oxhearts. A rich and delicious, large, light cherry. Flesh firm, sweet and juicy. Tree a strong and a very upright grower and fairly productive. Not very hardy.

Bing. Originated in Oregon and is considered on the coast as one of the most profitable sorts. Very large, dark brown, almost black. Flesh sweet and very solid. Season July. Not a success in this central west country.

Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. A great novelty for all sections of the country, bears from time of setting out, seldom grows over 4 ft. high. Perfectly hardy everywhere, fruit a deep red, changing to black when very ripe. Fine flavor, meaty, somewhat like our sweet cherries and season of ripening after all others are gone.

Plums

The plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but like the pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in well drained heavy soil with some clay.

Plums should be planted about 10 feet apart and bear much better if 5 or 6 varieties are planted together, mixing them up well in the rows.

The native varieties are perfectly hardy everywhere and will stand the severest cold without injury. European varieties are all hardy and will succeed as far north as Minnesota and South Dakota. Japanese sorts are more tender, but do well most years in Nebraska and southern Iowa.

The American kinds are excellent for dessert fruit and for cooking and canning are excellent. Most varieties are inclined to overbear, and to produce large and most perfect fruit, should be thinned when about one-third grown. This, however, is seldom done.



Large Montmorency Cherry

Native or American Varieties

DeSoto. Fruit medium size, oval. Orange overlaid with crimson, and with numerous small dots. Flesh firm and juicy. Season Sept.

Forest Garden. Fruit large, nearly round. Purplish red when fully ripe, and covered with yellow spots, of good quality and very good market variety. Season August to September.

Surprise. This is considered by many to be the finest in quality of any of the cultivated varieties of the native plum, and the hardiest of the type. Fruit large, color very dark red, nearly round, and with many small, yellow dots. Very small seed, flesh sugary sweet, melting and juicy, and of a fine flavor and excellent quality. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, and is everywhere reported very productive. Ripens in August.

Wyant. Large size, color red, almost purple when fully ripe. Flesh yellow, sweet and good flavor. Wyant is generally classed as a Freestone and is nearly so. Season September.

Stoddard. Large size. Purple and red, very mild flavor. Fine for canning. Tree bears very young. One of the best. Ripens in Sept.

European Varieties

Lombard. Dark violet red, juicy, and pleasant. A great bearer and peculiarly adapted to light soils. Succeeds where many European varieties fail and probably the most profitable and popular one under general cultivation.

German Prune. A valuable plum of good quality for dessert, but most used for drying. Large, purplish blue, with a thick blue bloom. Flesh firm, sweet, and pleasant, and separating readily from the seed. Season September.

Shropshire Dawson. The very largest of the Dawson variety. Much used and one of the best for preserving. Tree vigorous, hardy and enormously productive.

Japanese Plums

Abundance. Of medium size, large if thinned. Amber color with markings of red, and distinct bloom. Very juicy and sweet if well ripened. Early.

Burbank. When properly thinned this plum is very large, nearly round. Orange yellow dotted and marbled with red. Flesh yellow, sweet, meaty and quite firm. Tree vigorous and spreading. Needs close pruning. A good shipper and keeps well. Very early.

Compass Cherry Plum. Absolutely hardy everywhere. In shape, size and coloring of the fruit they resemble both cherry and plum. Color bright red, deepening to a dark vine color when fully ripe. Its early bearing is truly wonderful, often producing fruit on two-year trees. Especially recommended for elevated places and sections where but little rain falls. It will thrive and bear good crops where other trees fail. Not extra on quality, but better than none at all.

Catalpas for Profit

All authorities on tree planting are agreed on one thing — that there is no tree more profitable for planting, the country over, than the Hardy Catalpa.

It is a native of the central West, especially the river-bottom lands of Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, but will grow and thrive in any state in the Union, and in many parts of Canada. On account of heavy foliage and quick growth, it is ideal for windbreaks.

As a shade or ornamental tree it is a beauty, with its big, dark green leaves, its wonderfully beautiful blooms, and its freedom from insects and worms of all kinds, but its great value to most of us is a profitable crop to grow.

The forests of the country are rapidly disappearing, and anyone who has occasion to buy lumber or fence posts or poles for a telephone line knows where the price is going to.

It is coming to a point where we must take to growing trees. We want something that will grow quick too. And the Hardy Catalpa is the only valuable tree that is also quick-growing. It grows as quick as a cottonwood, maple or box-elder, and makes lumber, posts or poles equal to oak, cedar or chestnut.

That may sound impossible, but write to the U. S. Department of Forestry and see if they don't tell you the same thing. They have been talking for the last 10 to 15 years, urging every one to plant Hardy Catalpas.

The worst trouble has been that there is another Catalpa (*Catalpa bignonioides*), a worthless, poor relation of the true Hardy Catalpa, that is no good on earth. It is crooked, not hardy, and generally worthless all around. The *Catalpa Speciosa*, like some people, has suffered for the sins of its worthless relations. Some farmers have bought the wrong kind, got fooled, and are feeling sore at all Catalpas as a result.

Now, I am in a position to give you the real thing. I have the seeds gathered for me by a Catalpa crank, from the genuine, big, tall, hardy trees. It costs money to gather seed from that kind of trees, but when you get it you've got something. I submitted samples of my seed to several State Experiment Stations and they told me it was as fine a sample of the real, true type as they had ever seen. If you spend your money for seed, you want the real thing — and I have it.

I grow the young trees from the seed and know what they are. The best way to get a start is to set the young trees (1 year size) in rows, 5 to 7 feet apart each way. As the trees get older and need more room, take out every other tree, and later every other row. These will make firewood, posts, and small poles, and will pay all expenses and rent on the land.

By the time the trees are ten years old they will be 35 to 45 feet high, and will make dandy telephone poles and no end of posts, and posts that will last practically forever too. They can be planted with success on any ordinary soil, and thrive especially well on low land, such as creeks, bends and sloughs. Plant them anywhere you have a place, and in a few years you can put a nice bit of money into your pocket — all from land that you thought was no good.

Price, seed \$2.00 per lb. postpaid, or 25c per oz. An ounce should make 200 trees. Trees (1 year from seed), \$1.00 per 100, postpaid. Ask for prices on larger lots.



A commercial grove of *Catalpa Speciosa* planted ten years on an Iowa farm. About half the trees originally planted have been cut out for firewood and posts, paying all expenses to date. The trees that are left, about 400 per acre, would make over 2,000 good posts, worth 15c each; or 400 telephone poles, worth from 50c to \$1.50 each. What could you grow that would pay better. We sell the trees at \$1.00 per 100.

Growing Trees From Seedlings

The nicest and easiest and cheapest way to get started with trees is to buy the 1-year seedlings. These are one year's growth from seed and are nice, straight, healthy little trees generally from a foot to a foot and a half high, well rooted, easy to ship, and sure to live. They are much easier to get to live than the larger trees, and are much cheaper to buy. I strongly advise this size, but also list in the next column the larger, older trees if you wish them. These seedling trees go very nicely by mail and can be sent to any part of the country with absolute safety.

Postpaid Price List of Shade Trees and Forest Trees

1 Year From Seed or Cuttings

At prices below these trees will be delivered prepaid by parcels post or express, anywhere in zones 1, 2, 3 or 4. Add 10% for prepay outside zone 4. 6 or more at the dozen rate. 50 or more at the 100 rate. Ask for prices per 1,000.

	Each	Doz.	100
Ash, 1 year	5c	30c	\$1.00
Box Elder, 1 year	5	30	1.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 1 year	5	30	1.00
Chestnut, American Sweet, 1 year	10	60	4.00
Elm, American White, 1 year	5	30	1.00
Locust, Black, 1 year	5	30	1.00
Locust, Honey, 1 year	5	30	1.00
Maple, Soft, 1 year	5	30	1.00
Mulberry, Russian	5	30	1.00
Olive, Russian, 1 year	10	60	4.00
Poplar, Carolina, 1 year	10	60	4.00
Sycamore, 1 year	10	60	4.00
Walnut, Black, 1 year	10	60	4.00
Willow, Russian Golden, 1 year	10	50	3.00

Transplanted Evergreens

These trees are nursery grown, four or five years old, and have been transplanted 3 times to develop a good root system and enable them to bear transplanting. We handle them in the most careful manner, and guarantee them to reach you in good condition, but we cannot guarantee them to live, for evergreens are hard things to get to live at the best. Most of these trees will run about a foot and a half high, and are stocky and heavy for their height. They are always sent by express or freight at your expense. We advise express. See page 103 for price list of small evergreens to come by mail.

Prices on Shade Trees in Larger Sizes, Mostly 2 Years

From Seed, Cutting, or Graft

These prices are not postpaid, and these trees are mostly too large to go by mail anyway. They must go by express or freight at your expense. These trees will range from 3 ft. to 6 ft. high, according to variety. All are strong and thrifty and well rooted. Ask for special prices on larger lots or larger sizes

	Each	6 or More
Ash, White	15c	12c
Box Elder	15	12
Catalpa, Speciosa	15	12
Elm, American White	15	12
Hackberry	35	30
Larch	35	30
Locust, Black	25	20
Locust, Honey	35	30
Maple, Soft	25	20
Maple, Sugar or Hard	50	45
Maple, Weir's Cut Leaf	40	35
Horse Chestnut	75	65
Mountain, Ash	40	35
Russian Olive	35	30
Poplar, Carolina	15	12
Sycamore	35	30
Willow, Russian Golden	15	12
Weeping, Cutleaved Birch	75	65
Weeping Willow	40	35

PRICELIST ON TRANSPLANTED EVERGREENS (Not Postpaid)

	Each	6 or More
Trees about 1½ feet high.		
American Arbor Vitae	25c	20c
Balsam Fir	35	30
Irish Juniper	45	40
Swedish Juniper	45	40
Austrian Pine	30	25
Ponderosa Pine	30	25
Scotch Pine	30	25
White Pine	30	25
Spruce, Black Hills	85	30
Spruce, Colorado Blue	\$1 00	
Spruce, Colorado Green	75	

For 15c per tree extra we can ship evergreens with burlapped ball of dirt on roots. We strongly advise this.

Books That Have Helped Me

Next to actual experience and the farm papers, the most valuable helps in learning the ins and outs of farming and gardening are the books on farm subjects. I have made up a list here of the very best ones, and have arranged with the publishers to furnish them to you postpaid at the regular prices. I get practically nothing out of this, but I feel I am doing a service to my friends and customers in helping them to get the very best information that can be had anywhere. For the farm boy who is anxious to learn all that can be learned about the profession there is nothing so valuable as these books. They are written by practical men in language that can be easily understood, and no matter whether you are a new beginner or an old hand at the business, you can learn something from these books.

Send orders for books to me direct, and I will mail them to you postpaid at the prices given.

Books on Vegetable Crops

The Potato.	Samuel Fraser.	Illustrated, 300 pages 5x7, cloth.	\$0 75
Tomato Culture.	Wm. W. Tracey.	Illustrated, 150 pages 5x7, cloth	50
Celery Culture.	W. R. Beattie.	Fully illustrated, 150 pages 5x7, cloth	50
Fortune in Two Acres.	Fred Grundy.	This is the best book I ever read for the small farmer or gardener. Written by a practical man who has been through it all himself. I read it through once a year myself.	50
The New Onion Culture.	T. Grenier.	Rewritten and enlarged and brought up to date. A new method of growing bigger, better onions than can be grown by the old plan. Illustrated, 140 pages	50
Cabbage and Cauliflower.	C. L. Allen.	A practical treatise on the various types and varieties, treating of the requirements, conditions, cultivation, general management and marketing. Also treats of insects and fungi attacking this class of vegetables. Illustrated, 126 pages	50
Asparagus.	P. M. Hexamer.	This is the first book in America which is exclusively devoted to the raising of asparagus. Illustrated, 174 pages	50
Mushrooms.	Wm. Falconer.	The only practical work on the subject ever written. Illustrated, 170 pages	1 00
Hints and Helps For Young Gardeners.	H. D. Hemenway.	Valuable for those who are young in experience as well as for those who are young in age, only	35
Vegetable Gardening.	Greene.	A complete, practical guide to gardeners. 256 pages, illustrated	100
Vegetable Gardening.	R. L. Watts.	Profusely illustrated, 550 pages, cloth bound. A very complete work	1 75
Melon Culture.	J. Troop.	100 pages, cloth bound, illustrated	50
Sweet Potato Culture.	James Fitz.	36 pages, cloth bound	50
The Gardenette.	Benj. Albaugh.	A great little book about backyard gardens	60

Books on Flowers

Home Floriculture.	Eben E. Rexford.	Written expressly for the amateur gardener, by one of the best authorities in the country	1 00
The Gold Mine in the Front Yard.	C. S. Harrison.	A book about flowers, both for ornamentation and commercial culture, written with special reference to Northwestern conditions. Illustrated, 230 pages	1 00
Greenhouse Construction.	L. R. Taft.	Illustrated, 210 pages	1 50
Greenhouse Management.	L. R. Taft	Illustrated, 382 pages	1 50
The Window Flower Garden.	Julius J. Heinrich.	Illustrated, 123 pages	50
Your Plants.	James Sheehan.	Plain and practical talks about treatment of tender and hardy plants in house and garden	40
Landscape Gardening.	F. A. Wall.	Illustrated, 152 pages	50
Ornamental Gardening for Americans.	E. A. Long.	A treatise on beautifying homes, rural districts and cemeteries. A plain and practical work, 300 pages	1 50

Book on Insects and Plant Diseases

Spraying Crops.	Prof. Clarence M. Weed		50
Insects and Insecticides.	Prof. Clarence M. Weed.	A practical manual of insects and methods of preventing their injuries; 334 pages, with many illustrations	1 50

Books on Fruit Crops

The Fruit Garden.	P. Barry.	A standard work on fruits and fruit trees. Illustrated, 576 pages	1 50
Small Fruit Culturist.	Andrew S. Fuller.	A book covering the propagating of small fruit, varieties, culture, packing for market, etc. Finely illustrated, 288 pages	1 00
The Practical Fruit Grower.	S. T. Maynard.	Just what the beginner needs, and the successful fruitman. Just what the beginner needs, and the successful fruitman. Illustrated, 128 pages	50
Strawberry Culturist.	Andrew S. Fuller.	Fully illustrated	25

Books on Farm Crops

Alfalfa.	F. D. Coburn.	The first practical work on this subject.	50
The Book of Alfalfa.	F. D. Coburn.	Fully revised, enlarged and brought up to date. Contains all that is known to date regarding alfalfa and is written by the most practical man in the United States. Anyone who is at all interested in this crop should have this book. Illustrated by photographs, 336 pages.	2 00

Alfalfa in Amerika.	Joe Wing.	Written by a practical farmer who has made a great success in growing alfalfa in Ohio	2 00
Meadows and Pastures.	Joe Wing.	The best book I have ever found on this subject	1 50
The Book of Corn.	Herbert Myrik.	Illustrated, 500 pages	1 50
Clovers and How to Grow Them.	Thomas Shaw.	A complete guide to the growing of all kinds of clover. Illustrated, 337 pages	1 00
Clover Farming.	Henry Wallace.	A concise, condensed handbook on clover growing	25
Broom Corn and Broom Making.		A treatise of raising broom corn and making brooms on a large or small scale	50
Silos, Ensilage, Silage, Manly Miles.		Contains the most recent, authentic information on this important subject. Illustrated, 150 pages	50
Corn.	Bowman and Crossly.	Written by corn experts of the Iowa State College. The best work on corn I have ever seen. Tells all about growing, breeding, judging and marketing corn. Every corn grower should have it	2 00

Books on Poultry

Making Poultry Pay.	Edwin C. Power.	Illustrated, 324 pages	1 00
Profits in Poultry.		Contains the combined experience of a number of men in all the departments of poultry raising. Profusely illustrated, 252 pages	1 00
Poultry Feeding and Fattening.	G. B. Fisk.	Illustrated, 160 pages	50
Progressive Poultry Culture.	Brigham.	The standard text book on poultry in most of the state colleges	1 50
Turkeys and How to Grow Them.	Herbert Myrik.	Illustrated, 154 pages	1 00
Poultry Architecture.	G. B. Fisk.	Describes poultry buildings of all grades, styles and classes, practical in design and reasonable in cost. 100 illustrations. 25 pages	50

Books on General Farm Subjects

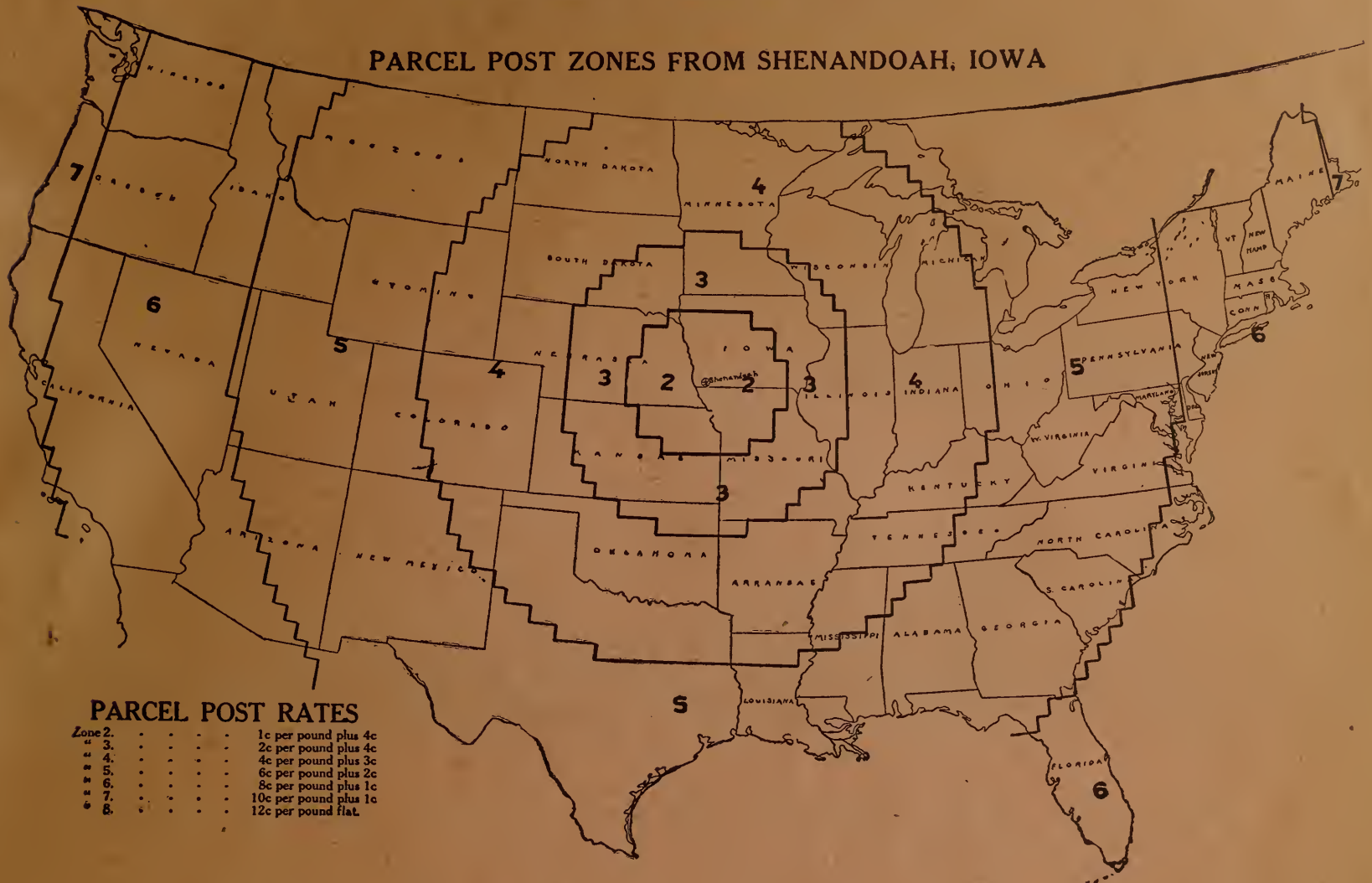
Joe, the Book-Farmer.	Gerard Harris.	The best book for farm boys I have ever read. Entertaining, practical and enthusiastic	1 10
The Nut Culturist.	Andrew S. Fuller.	Illustrated, 290 pages	1 50
The New Egg Farm.	H. H. Stoddard.	A very practical hen book	1 00
Hedges, Windbreaks and Shelters.	E. P. Powell.	Illustrated, 140 pages	50
Irrigation Farming.	Lucius Wilcox.	The most complete work on the subject ever published. Illustrated, 510 pages	2 00
Irrigation for Farm, Orchard and Garden.	H. Stewart.	Fully illustrated, 276 pages	1 00
Farm Drainage.	Judge French.	A complete treatise on the subject, 383 pages	1 00
Gardening for Young and Old.	Joseph Harris.	Illustrated, 191 pages	1 00
Truck Farming in the South.	A. Oemer.	A work giving experience of successful growers of vegetables for Northern market. Illustrated, 274 pages	1 00
Manual of Corn Judging.	A. D. Shamel.	Profusely illustrated with photographs	50
The Farm Arithmetic.	Jessie Field.	A practical little book of farm problems. New and unique	25
Weeds and How to Kill Them.	Shaw		50
Fertilizers and Crops.	L. L. Van Dyke		2 50
Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.	Davidson and Chase		2 00
First Principles of Soil Fertility.	Vivian		1 00
Weeds of the Farm and Garden.	L. H. Pamel		1 50
Fumigation Methods.	Willis G. Johnson		1 00
Soiling Crops and the Silo.	Thomas Shaw		1 50
Key to Profitable Stock Feeding.	Herbert Myrik		25
The Farmers' Tanning Guide.	G. E. Stevens.	Gives all the quick ways of tanning in from ten minutes to six weeks. Also complete recipes for making your own solutions. Prepared especially for farmers	25

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Beans, Bush	12	Chrysanthemum Annual	49	Chinese Sacred Lily	91	Canadian Field Peas	77
Beans, Pole	13	Cobea Scandens	49	Chrysanthemum	94	Clover	60
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Cabbage	21	Coreopsis	49	Clematis Paniculata	102	Dry Weather Cr ops	75
Cantaloupes	26	Cornflower	49	Clematis Henrri	102	Dwarf Essex Rape	76
Carrots	16	Cosmos	49	Columbine	94	Emmer	76
Carrots, Stock	21	Cypress Vine	49	Coreopsis	94	Ensilage Corn	75
Casaba	24	Dahlia	49	Cranberry	100	Farm Seeds	76
Cauliflower	20	Daisy	49	Crocus	91	Feterita	76
Chicory	21	Devil-in-the-Bush	49	Cydonia Japonica	101	Field Peas	77
Citron	22	Digitalis	49	Cleus	90	Flint Corn	73
Collard	24	Everlastings	49	Dwarf Orange	90	Grass Seed	64
Conglomeration	48	Feverfew	49	Dahlia	89	Hog Pastute Mixture	64
Conglomeration Contest	10	Forget Me Not	49	Daisies, Giant	94	Johnson Grass	76
Cucumbers	22	Four O'Clock	49	Deutzia	100	Kaffir Corn	75
Dasheen	88-98	Gailarda	49	Dogwood	100	Kentucky Blue Grass	53-64
Eggplant	20	Geranium	49	EasterLily	91	Lawn Grass Seed	53-64
Endive	24	Ghost Flower	49	Elder, Golden Leaved	100	Millet	76
Garden Lemon	24	Globe Amaranth	49	Elephant's Ear	88	Milo Maize	75
Girls' Muskmelon Contest	11-17	Golden Feather	49	Fall Bulbs	91	Oats	74
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Gumbo	20	Helitrope	49	Flowering Currant	100	Rye	76
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Horseradish	98	Hyacinth Bean	49	Fuchsias	90	Shallu	75
Kohl Rabi	24	Iceland Poppy	49	Forsythia	100	Silage Crops	74
Lettuce	23	Ice Plant	49	Fringe, Purple	100	Sorghum	77
Mangels	15-76	Japanese Hop	49	Ferns	90	Soy Beans	77
Melon Bugs	37	Joseph's Coat	49	Gailardia	94	Speltz	76
Mushrooms	24	Kochia Tricophylla	49	Geraniums	90	Sudan Grass	78
Muskmelons	25	Lady Thistle	49	Gladiolas	86	Sweet Clover	59
Mustard	24	Lantana	49	Hibiscus	94	Sweet Clover Mixture	64
Odds and Ends	24	Larkspur	51	Hollyhocks	94	Timothy	64
Okra	20	Lobelia	49	Honeysuckle, Bush	100	Vetch	76
Onions	31	Love Lies Bleeding	49	Honeysuckle, Clim' ing	102	Wheat	76
Onion Sets	30	Love in a Mist	49	Hyacinths	91	White Kaffir	75
Parsley	24-36	Margarite Daisy	49	Hydrangea	100	White Clover	53
Parsnips	36	Marigold	49	Ivy, American	102		
Peas	34	Mignonette	49	Ivy, Boston	102		
Peanuts	71	Morning Glory	50	Ivy, English	99		
Peppers	36	Moon Flower	50	Ivy, Parlor	90		
Pieplant	98	Mourning Bride	49	Iris	82		
Popcorn	41	Nasturtium	51	Jonquils	91		
Popcorn Contest	8	Nioctina affinis	49	Lantana	90		
Potatoes	79	Ornamental Grasses	49	Lilac, Persian	100		
Potatoe Eyes	80	Pansy	51	Lilac, common	100		
Pumpkins	36-76	Petunia	51	Lilies	94		
Radishes	39	Pinks	50	Lemon Verbena	90		
Rhubarb	24-98	Phlox Drummo di	49	Lobelia	90		
Sage	24-98	Poppies	50	Moon Vines	90		
Salsify	21	Portulacca or Moss Rose	49	Madeira Vine	88-102		
Spinach	24	Primrose	40	Matrimony Vine	102		
Stock Beets	76	Salpiglossis	40	Narcissus	91		
Stock Carrots	21-76	Salvia Splendens	49	Ornamental Shrubs	100		
Squashes	37	Sensitive Plant	49	Ornamental Vines	102		
Sunflower	24-76	Smilax	49	Osage, Orange	101		
Sweet Corn	40-37	Sunflower	49	Panama Lily	88		

FIELD PAYS THE FREIGHT

On Everything in Zone 2, and in All Iowa. And That Lets You In

PARCEL POST ZONES FROM SHENANDOAH, IOWA



Why We Are Doing It

The people we like best to sell to, the people that we can do the most good, and the country that is easiest for us to reach, is zone 2, as shown on the above map, and the rest of the state of Iowa.

That is our natural territory. We can do the rest of the country a lot of good and we want their business, but you people in zone 2 and the rest of Iowa are the salt of the earth, live in the best part of the world, buy the best orders, have the best success with our seeds, and you are our kind of people.

We specially want your business, and we are going to make it worth your while to trade with us. We are going to make it so that you just naturally can't help trading with us.

The greatest barrier to easy trading is the fear of high freight rates, and express rates, and so on. It is bad enough any of the time, and you imagine it is worse than it really is lots of the time.

I figured it out that the biggest and best thing I could do to please you would be to pay the freight on everything myself. It will cost money, but not as much as you might suppose, and it will make lots of friends and lots of orders, and that's what we want.

Everything Prepaid

We will prepay all charges for freight, express, or parcel post, on all orders anywhere in zone 2 or the rest of Iowa, for anything we sell, (except hotbed sash, which we are simply selling for another man). This applies to all seeds of every kind, garden implements, bulbs, plants, nursery stock, seed corn, in fact everything in the catalog.

You live in zone 2 or in the rest of Iowa, or you would not get this offer in your catalog. We reserve the right to ship by freight, express, or parcel post, as seems best to us, but ordinarily anything under 30 lbs. will be parcel post, and the rest freight. If you want heavy stuff to come by express or parcel post instead of freight, you can have it that way by paying the difference.

Tell Your Neighbors

This good thing is worth passing along, and I hope you will show your appreciation by telling your friends and neighbors that "FIELD PAYS THE FREIGHT" on everything. They don't need to worry about the freight. The price in the catalog tells you what it will cost you delivered at your door or at your nearest railroad station. If the agent collects charges, we will refund it to you.

Henry Field Seed Company, Shenandoah, Iowa



This Shows How We Make 100 Per Cent Seed Corn. Corn Handled This Way Can't Help Growing Plenty of Good Seed Corn in Iowa

There have been all kinds of stories floating around in the papers this fall about there being no good, sound corn in Iowa.

All Bosh. — Nothing to it.

I can't speak for all of Iowa, and it may be that in central and northern Iowa the corn is soft and poor, but here in "The Kingdom of Page", there is plenty of corn as usual. Good corn, too. Sound as a dollar.

We always did and always will have the edge over the rest of the state and the rest of the world on corn and especially seed corn. Its partly in the soil, which is warm, and rich, and loose, and a little sandy, and ripens corn to perfection. And partly because we are pretty good farmers here, and partly because we grow the right kind of corn.

And maybe we are just naturally favored and lucky. Or maybe its partly good luck, and partly good management.

But anyway, we've got the goods. And we are willing to show you. We've got plenty of good, sound seed corn that will test 94% or better, and we will ship it either ear or shelled, and ship it subject to your own test and approval.

And if you want 100% corn, we can give you "single ear tested", or, as we call it, "certified" seed corn, tested 6 grains from each ear, and all 6 growing strong. That kind will cost you \$5.00 per bu., but some people say its worth it. You are the judge.

The regular grade of good, first class seed, ear or shelled, 94% or better, sold on approval, will cost you \$3.00 to \$3.50 per bu., freight paid in zone 2 and all Iowa.

Freight Prepaid

I want you to notice those two words, "freight prepaid." I mean it. All prices on seed corn and other seeds include prepayment of freight in this special favored territory, where you and I are fortunate enough to live. The prices mean laid down there, freight paid, bags free, no extra charges.

And if you don't like the looks of the corn you can ship it back and we pay freight both ways. Now, if we can't trade on that basis, there's no trade in you.

This is the Seed Corn For You

The seed corn grown here in Page County, Iowa, is exactly the seed for you to use. It is grown near your latitude, in your kind of soil, and your kind of varieties. You know what to depend on. You are safe in planting it.

Here is another thing. When you buy corn of me you know it was grown right here and not shipped in from away off somewhere

in a different country and soil. Our corn is grown right here in these two counties, all except our extra early corn.

Acclimated Corn For the North. We Have It

For the people in northern Iowa and that latitude, say north of Sioux City, we have Wimple's Yellow Dent grown in South Dakota, that is fine as silk and will grow and will ripen clear up into Minnesota, if necessary.

And I have Silver King and Pride of the Northern Nebraska that almost as early. And I have Pride of the North and Early White Dent grown here that is safe pretty near to the north line of Iowa.

So you don't need to get scared for fear the seed corn you get from us will fail to ripen. We can give it to you northern-grown and just as early as you want it. And it will be our kind of seed, well sorted, tested and graded.

Some seed houses, located away north, sell lots of seed corn to people who think because the seed house is north the corn from them was grown north. And they get wonderfully fooled, too.

Lots of corn from this district is bought up by seed houses away north, shipped up there, and shipped out again as northern seed. And they just get our leavings here too. Look out for that. It is very important to know just where the seed was grown, and wherever you buy, you should insist on the seedsman telling you just exactly where the seed was grown. We are willing to tell you all particulars about our corn at any time.

Plenty of Good Seed Corn at Shenandoah

So just remember next time you hear or read a hard luck story about "No Corn in Iowa," that Shenandoah, Iowa, at least has oceans of corn, good corn, all kinds of corn, and that we are willing and anxious to fill your order, and ship it on approval, and tell you as nearly as possible the truth about it.

Better Order Early

My advice would be to get your order in early, so you can get the corn, and have plenty of time to test it. We have got plenty of seed, not much danger of running short, but I want you to get the seed in plenty of time to satisfy yourself that it is all O. K. Also I am secretly hoping that after you have tested it you will tell your neighbor about it in time so he can order some too. Also when you order early we have more time to tend to you, and fuss around and get your order up in fine shape, just the way you and I want it.

So please order early.

Henry Field Seed Company, : : : : Shenandoah, Iowa

Field's Seed Sense

**A Good Cure For The Blues---A Dozen Smiles to Every Page
25c A Year or Free With a \$2.00 Order**

It's Curious how a man so seldom turns out to be what he started out to be when he was a boy. You've seen it lots of times. Fate or providence or just pure accident heads him off and starts him on some other track and away he goes where he had never thought of going in the first place.

Me For Instance. My mother and my grandfather had me figured out for a preacher. My father planned that I should be a live-stock farmer like himself. I planned to be a market gardener and was one for 20 years, and then worked into the seed business and got to be one of the biggest seedsmen in the country. And I expect to be a seedsman as long as I live.

But First Thing You Know, here I go off on a side line as a magazine publisher. And people who know, are already telling me that I have the most interesting and readable paper in America. One good thing though, it is right in line with the seed business, and you can't take me away from it.

It Started This Way. Two years ago last spring, after the catalog was sent out, I wanted to send out a sort of a news letter to the customers, so I put it in the form of a little magazine and called it Seed Sense. I filled it with pictures, and letters from the customers, and gossip, and news about seeds and garden, and some more pictures, and plenty of smiles and good cheer, and so on.

It Took Like the Measles. They kept us busy calling for more numbers of it. So we kept on sending it for three or four months and finally had to make it a regular monthly magazine. And we had to put a price on it, for it was costing us about \$2,000.00 a month.

So We Put a Price of 25c a year on it, which will pay most of the cost of getting it out and mailing it. And I want everyone of our customers to have it. I would send it free to all of you if I could. I would love to do it. But I can't. The way the crowd is growing, it would cost me \$3,000 a month. But if you like it well enough to put up 25c a year. I'll send it to you every month.

And I'll Guarantee that "Seed Sense" will be worth a lot more than that to you during the year. I've got all kinds of great plans for good stuff that will come along as fast as I can get it ready. I'm going to have some of the most sensible, and practical, common sense garden directions that anyone could want.

I'm Making This Paper my personal hobby and I'm going to put in some mighty good work on it. You know when Henry Field starts out to do anything he generally puts it through, and "Seed Sense" will be no exception. I'm going to give you your money's worth and then some. I may have to stay home from some of those automobile trips and work harder than usual, but it will be work done for a good cause. I believe people want just the kind of a little paper I am getting out.

It Will Be Cheerful, clean, sensible, and readable. You won't find any politics in it, nor any patent medicine ads, or any war news, or any police court news, and I'll promise not to fuss with you. What people want is to be entertained, and encouraged, and cheered up. They have been fussed at long enough.

I'll Promise Not to Preach at you either. People don't like to be preached at and I don't blame them. The only preaching I will do will be along the lines of common sense, good nature, good fellowship, garden, flowers, children, and all the rest of the pleasant things of this world.

I Am Not Particular How You Get the 25c. You can hold it out of the egg money or you can cut down your cigar money for a day or two, or I don't care much if you send it to me instead of giving it to the preacher next Sunday. Just suit yourself about that, but try and dig up the 25c some way.

I Am Going to Have a lot of new automobile pictures and more stories about my automobile trip. Then, sometime in July or or August I am going to get the finest lot of pictures you ever saw and they will appear in Seed Sense along with an account of my trip about September and you sure will want to read that.

You Have No Idea what a lot of good stuff there is coming next summer and fall and you sure don't want to miss it. Better attend to it right now and send that 25c before you forget it.

How to Get Seed Sense Free

There Is One Way you can get it free. I have decided to give it free as a premium on all orders amounting to \$2.00 or over, for anything we sell. If you enjoy reading it and looking at the pictures, just boost your order to \$2.00 or more, and you will get Seed Sense for a year.

If Your Own Order is not big enough to reach the \$2.00 limit, get a neighbor to order with you, so as to make up the amount. Then when the paper comes each month you can take turn reading it.

The Children who like to read it can get it for a year by making up an order for seeds or plants among their neighbors or friends. They will all need seeds anyway and they just as well get them from you and me as anyone, and then you can get Seed Sense without paying the 25c for it.

Be Sure and have the order come in the name you want the paper sent to, as we will copy the address for the paper from the address on the order.

I Want You Ail to Get It, and read it. I want to get better acquainted with all of you, and this is the best way for us to get acquainted. I know you will enjoy it. It will do you good. Its different, and restful, and a good cure for the blues. And you surely can dig up 25c or an order. I'll be watching for one or the other.

P. S. If You Can't Read, you can look at the pictures anyway, and they alone are worth the money. I don't know of a paper anywhere that gets as many interesting pictures as we do. And I am all the time sending free samples with it too, and you'll want them to plant in your garden.

P. P. S. Sample copies are free any time to anybody interested. Speak up if you want some for yourself or friends.

FIELD'S
SEED SENSE
"FOR THE MAN BEHIND THE HOE"

Vol. 1
Shenandoah, Iowa, March 1913
No. 2

Confessions Of A Seed Corn Man

I never did want to be a seed corn man anyway. My sympathies were always with the garden seeds and the flowers. I was raised a market gardener and that was the kind of a seedman I wanted to be. I started out that way too. My first earnings were all garden seeds and flowers and seed potatoes and strawberry plants.

I was well acquainted with the way the seed corn business was being run, and frankly I didn't like the looks of it. My customers would write to me and ask my advice about seed corn and I hardly knew what to tell them. They would want me to buy it for them and ship it to them.

Finally I decided that the demand for good seed corn was too great to be ignored and that the only way was to take hold of it in the right way and send out genuine seed corn whether I made a cent at it or not.

The first thing I started was selling seed corn in the ear, instead of shelled. Up to that time it was all shelled seed, and lots of it, mostly poor stuff. Then I started grading and testing the shelled seed. This was new too. Then I offered the seed corn on approval. The other seed corn men complained I was selling the seed corn, and making lots of trouble for them. I laughed it away.

Now here is something that will make them all howl. I don't believe that any farmer should depend on the seed houses for his entire supply of seed. He should have more or any other.

I am generally admitted that I sell out a better quality of seed corn than any seed house in the business. I am willing to ship it on approval, ear or shelled, subject to test, and approval of any State College. Expert men, gardeners or corn experts, in hand picked, graded, insected, and kept pure. I have it any way to grow, or they better seed corn I don't know how it would be done.

But even then, I advise my customers to "plant their own seed corn for their crops, and mine in an experimental way." They depend on my seed for their main crop. It will probably do fine for you, but there is always a risk in a new variety from a different seed.

The "top notch" farmer or gardener looking for better corn than he has got. That is right. You may be able to find it and you may not. The thing is to try it on other varieties and from other localities, and improve yours. Get them from the best men in the business. Try something new every year. Keep trying. The chances are that you will benefit it by by it.

You never leave anything as good but what some one has something better. Just as well admit that.

But don't try to get a good crop to something new the first time you see it. If you are planting 75 acres of corn, save your 10 acres of it for the new seed corn. Buy 2 bu. of it and try it out. Consult the seedman as to what kind to buy. Take his advice to a certain extent but use your own judgment. But subject to test and inspection. If you are satisfied, have it shipped in the ear. If you have faith in the seedman you can have it graded ready for the planter.

If the seedman is honest it will be just as good as the ear corn and less likely to be so.

Don't go to heavy ear corn that is too large and late for your district. The big ear look nice, but a small sound ear is better than a big soft one. The way to do it is to try them, big kinds in acre plots and by sowing the best early ears get it really fitted to your climate.

Remember that a corn brought from the north will be a weak ear, and about a foot shorter, for every 100 miles and corn from the south will be about a foot taller and a week later for every 100 miles it is moved. The size of the ear is very little affected, either way.

If you are in a bad fix and clear wiped out on seed corn and also have to buy, then send on to go to a conservative, reliable seed corn man somewhere near your own latitude, not too far north or too far south, and put your case up to him fully. If possible go and see him and see how he handles the seed corn and whether he is really a seed corn man or a hot air artist. A good way is for a whole neighborhood to join together and send a good farmer to do the buying. Even a long trip will not be expensive. If all join in buying the expense.

Insist on seeing the corn it sell and above all look for the germinating box or seed tester, and see how the corn actually looks in test. If he has no tester or no show with corn in it, don't buy. If he wants more for ear corn, but shelled corn, don't buy the shelled corn. If he offers back at a low price, the chances are that one is as good as any other.

Don't look for cheap seed corn. Real seed corn is worth good money and will cost it. It's just the same as with everything else. You get just about what you pay for.

If you get the right kind of a farmer, you pick your seed corn in the field in October, and beat anywhere for loss or money. Don't throw that seed corn away and buy anywhere, even for your main crop. Mine or any other.

Buy small amounts for trial. Say from a good seed house. Don't expect slow corn or all fancy corn. But expect pure corn, sound well cared for, and well graded. Try something new every year. If you use good the chances are you will make big money by it.

Don't buy slow corn for seed or go in for fancy points in breeding. Fancy points and perfect hails and tips often mean weak vitality in the seed. What you want is 100 bu. of shelled corn per acre, reliable or fancy points.

There is a place for the legitimate seed corn man, but it is not in supplying comparatively small amounts of really good stuff for trial, experiment and crop improvement.

But in the day and age of sensible farmers, there is no place for the slow-bird type of seedman who urges you to get rich by planting your entire crop in his 200 bushel kind of corn, and then ship you shelled ear stuff that will sell about 40 per cent.

"Now if this be treason, make the most of it!" H. F.

This will give you an idea of the interesting matter that has been appearing in Seed Sense in the past. There will be plenty more just as good in the future. This is a good year to keep posted on the seed situation, especially on seed corn, and I expect to have lots about it this spring. There will be lots of interesting things for the women, too, and pictures of Ruth and Georgia for the children.

P. S. If You Can't Read, you can look at the pictures anyway, and they alone are worth the money. I don't know of a paper anywhere that gets as many interesting pictures as we do. And I am all the time sending free samples with it too, and you'll want them to plant in your garden.

P. P. S. Sample copies are free any time to anybody interested. Speak up if you want some for yourself or friends.



Three Things You Must Not Miss!

***Special Bargain Collection of Gladiolus
Bulbs—60 bulbs for 90c—all blooming size.***

We grow millions of Gladiolus bulbs in our own gardens here, the finest in the country. We had a favorable growing year and have a surplus of the best bulbs we ever had—so we are making this special bargain offer. 60 bulbs (5 America, 5 Mrs. Frances King and 50 Finest Mixed) all for 90c, pospaid anywhere in the United States. These are all blooming size and guaranteed to grow and bloom with ordinary care.

Field's Early June Tomato—The Best Early June Tomato Grown.

Earlier than Earliana, as smooth as Stone, and as solid as Ponderosa. Pkt. 10c, 3 pkts. 25c, ounce 75c, quarter pound \$2.25, all postpaid.

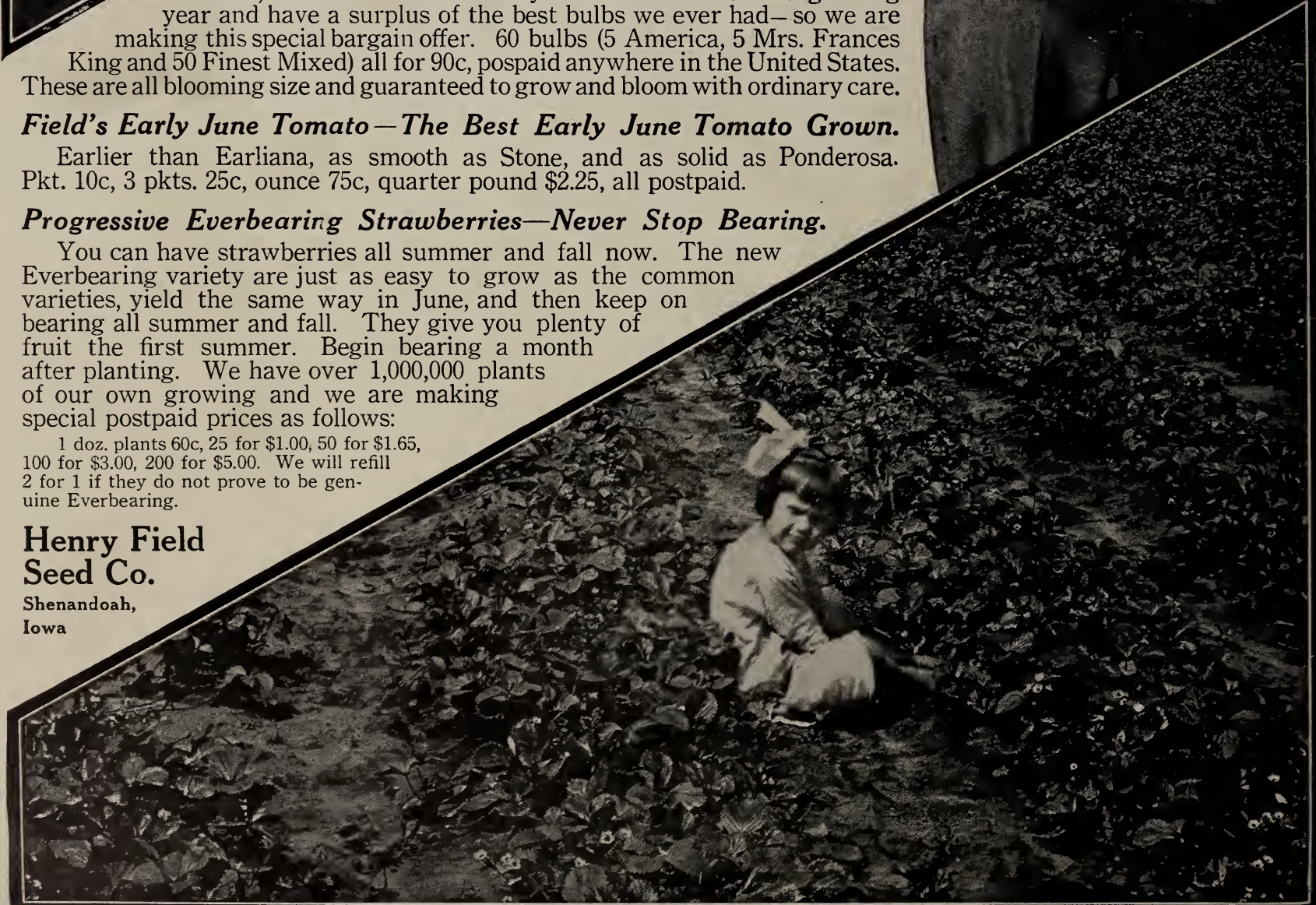
Progressive Everbearing Strawberries—Never Stop Bearing.

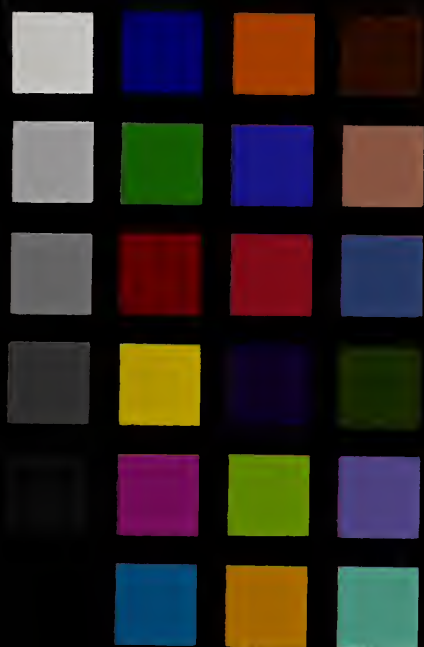
You can have strawberries all summer and fall now. The new Everbearing variety are just as easy to grow as the common varieties, yield the same way in June, and then keep on bearing all summer and fall. They give you plenty of fruit the first summer. Begin bearing a month after planting. We have over 1,000,000 plants of our own growing and we are making special postpaid prices as follows:

1 doz. plants 60c, 25 for \$1.00, 50 for \$1.65,
100 for \$3.00, 200 for \$5.00. We will refill
2 for 1 if they do not prove to be genuine Everbearing.

**Henry Field
Seed Co.**

Shenandoah,
Iowa





APPLES

In Apples we have the following:

SUMMER APPLES

Red Astrachan Williams' Early Red
Yellow Transparent

AUTUMN APPLES

Alexander Maiden Blush
English Codling McIntosh Red
Fall Pippin Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenb'g)
Fameuse (Snow) Twenty Ounce
Gravenstein Wealthy
Jeffries Wolf River

WINTER APPLES

Baldwin Ohio White Pippin
Olympia Baldwin Opalescent
Banana Rhode Island Greening
Ben Davis Stark
Boiken Stayman (Winesap)
Canada Red Sutton Beauty
Delicious Tompkins County King
Esopus (Spitzenburg) Tolman Sweet
Golden Russet Wagener
Grimes Golden Improved Wagener
Hubbardston (Nonesuch) Walker Beauty
Jonathan York Imperial
Northern Spy Transcendent Crab
Newtown Pippin

Our prices are reasonable, in fact, low for the quality of trees offered. We are offering No. 1 Apple trees at \$20 per 100; second size at \$15 per 100, and third size at \$10 per 100. They are all first class.



The Anjou Pear is good in October and November. Our trees are extra size and should come into bearing when five or six years old

PRICES:

Standard Apples—	Each	10	100
XXX.....	\$0 45	\$3 50	\$20 00
XX.....	40	3 00	15 00
X.....	35	2 50	10 00
Dwarf Apples. 1- and 2-year.....	75	5 00	35 00

Detailed description of all the Apples trees in the list is contained in the catalog, which can be had by sending a postal to Samuel Fraser, Geneseo, N. Y. It is free, and contains a lot of information about handling fruit trees. We are glad to give you our advice or assistance at any time in selection of varieties or other problems that confront the grower of fruit.

HAYES BROTHERS, Erie, Pa., write: "Apple trees arrived in due time, and set; well pleased with them."

DR. J. V. WOODRUFF, Buffalo, writes: "The 540 Apple trees I purchased from you last year all survived the summer."

MR. ALFRED G. LEWIS, Geneva, N. Y., writes: "I beg to advise that all of the trees in my new Apple-orchard seem to be alive and starting."

BOLTON FRUIT CO., Bolton, Mass., writes: "I held off until I could get a chance to write you that those Apple trees were the finest nursery stock I ever saw; they have started well."



One of our Baldwins (standard) 5 years planted, bearing 1½ bushels of fine fruit. Note how open the tree is; light can be seen through all parts of it, insuring the presence of sunshine to give color